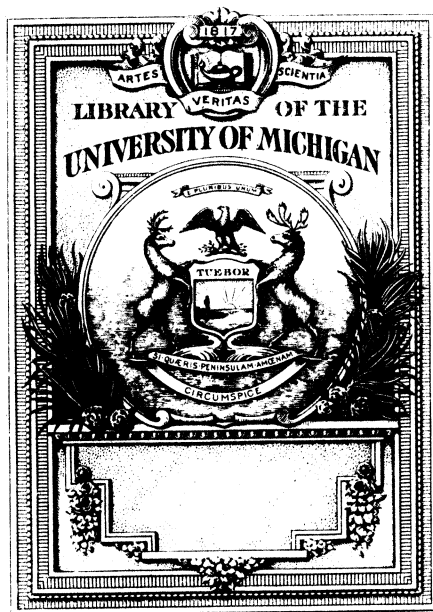


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VOL. XXXV

January, 1938

No. 1 (357)

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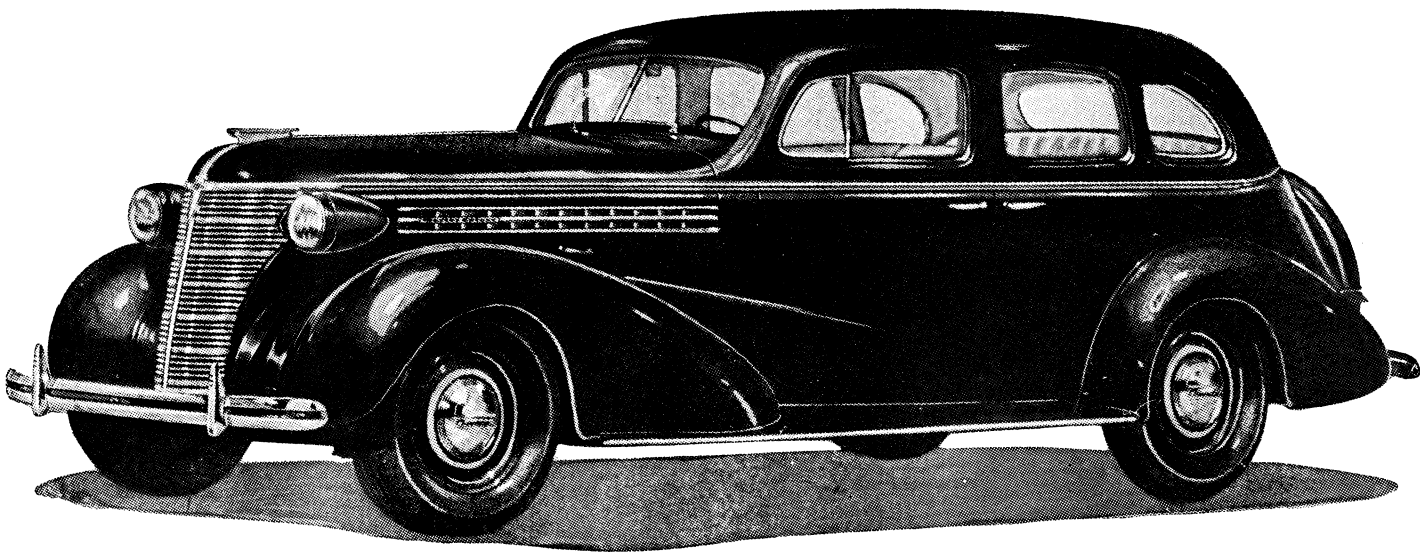
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VOL. XXXV

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Philippine Economic Conditions

By J. Bartlett Richards
American Trade Commissioner



THE National Assembly adjourned November 20 after passing 21 bills, several of which were appropriation bills. Adjournment was *sine die* but it is expected to reconvene about the end of January. Among the appropriation bills passed were the Budget Bill, carrying P76,889,000 (including bond interest); P5,000,000 for elementary school buildings; P500,000 for typhoon relief; P5,000,000 for compensation to local governments for loss of the cedula revenue; and P1,000,000 for public improvements in the City of Manila. It is understood that the last two will be annual appropriations. The City Engineer of Manila plans to use P150,000 out of his P1,000,000 appropriation for the improvement of city streets, with new storm drains where needed and cement-asphalt paving on certain streets where the traffic is heavy.

The weather again confounded those who maintain that October is the last of the rainy-season months. Clear days were the exception in November and there were two destructive typhoons during the month. Damage to rice, sugar, and coconuts appears to have been considerable in some districts of Luzon and the Visayan Islands, though it is not yet possible to estimate it. It does not appear that the total crops will be seriously reduced as a result of the typhoons, though the rice crop has been greatly depleted by drought damage, which was too far advanced for the persistent November rains to be of much help.

Rain and lower prices for Philippine exports combined to affect business conditions in November and the expected seasonal improvement in demand was not realized in many lines, notably textiles, leather, flour, and building materials. Demand for automobiles, accessories and tires was fairly good, however. The passive attitude of buyers appears to be largely psychological, as crops are good and prices, though much lower than they were a year ago, are at levels that would have looked very good three years ago. Circulation has increased steadily since the beginning of this year and is only slightly below the highest level ever reached. Value of exports in 1937, including gold, will probably be greater than in any previous year on record. The reluctance of buyers continues particularly noticeable in the mining share market, despite the fact that gold production is at record levels.

There was a little trading in new crop export quota sugar, at P7.15 to P7.20 ex-godown. Dealers are reluctant to make commitments until the 1938 quotas are announced in the United States. There were a few shipments of 1938 quota sugar shortly after the end of the month. The domestic market continued very dull, with prices unchanged. The November typhoons appeared to have damaged the cane in some districts, but it is believed that there will be ample cane to make the allotted export and domestic quotas. Milling of reserve is prohibited until further notice.

Copra arrivals declined seasonally, but were better than average for November. Copra and oil markets were easy throughout the month, due to an apparently ample supply of fats and oils throughout the world and a general decline in world commodity prices. Copra exports continued heavy and oil exports about average. Demand for copra cake and meal continued fairly good. Exports were heavy and mainly to Europe. Exports of desiccated coconut increased moderately in November but mills are operating part time.

Foreign demand for abaca continued light, with Japan still out of the market and American and European cordage mills operating on reduced schedules. Prices declined on all grades, in Manila and Davao. There was some Japanese buying for December shipment and it is hoped that additional exchange will be made available. Balings improved moderately but exports continued to decline.

Leaf tobacco exports continued small. Exports of scraps to the United States were average. Cigar exports were good.

Rice and palay prices were firm during November, as it became apparent that the new crop will fall considerably short of domestic requirements. Some importation of rice may be necessary next year, although the National Rice and Corn Corporation will have a large carry-over.

Exports of logs continued small. Lumber exports to the United States and Europe were about average. Gold production was a little lower than in October but greater than in any other previous month. Shipments of iron ore to Japan were below normal, but shipments of chrome and manganese ore to the United States were better than usual.

Consolidated bank figures showed a decline in demand deposits, an increase in loans, discounts, and overdrafts and a substantial increase in the net amount due to banks abroad, including head offices. Debits to individual accounts declined, while active circulation increased moderately. The exchange market continued dull, with dollars in limited supply and moderate demand. Sugar bills are expected to bring easier rates in December.

The value of import collection bills was six percent lower than in October but 41 percent greater than in November last year. The value of commercial letters of credit opened in November was 45 percent greater than in October and five percent greater than in November last year. Importers continued to meet drafts promptly. Domestic credits are generally satisfactory throughout the Islands.

Government revenue from income tax, sales tax, and other taxes continues well ahead of last year. For the first eleven months, collections by the Bureau of Internal Revenue are 50 percent better than last year.

Electric power production totaled 12,696,445 KWH in November, a slight decline from the October figure, due mainly to the shorter month. It represents a substantial increase over the 10,725,731 KWH in November, 1936. For the first eleven months of this year, electric power production totaled 129,189,733 KWH, a 12 percent increase over the 115,503,412 KWH in the same period last year.

Real estate sales totaled P938,068, a slight increase over the October figure. Sales in November last year totaled P1,359,555. There were no particularly notable transfers. The November figures do not include the sale of a property on Rizal Avenue for an amount reported in the neighborhood of P400,000. It is believed that the new owners will build either a theater or an office building on the property. Another impending transfer is said to be that of the Escolta site formerly occupied by the Heacock Building, on which an office building of probably three or four stories will be erected.

New building permits were small in November, following the unusually good October figure. There were no particularly notable permits. The total of permits for new buildings issued in the first eleven months of this year exceeds the figure for the same period last year by 14 percent, but permits for repairs continue at a low level. Details are as follows:

	November 1936	November 1937	Total 11 months 1936	Total 11 months 1937
New construction....	427,510	288,910	5,523,780	6,314,690
Repairs....	27,220	28,880	443,210	303,120

Total 454,730 317,790 5,966,990 6,617,810
There were 619 new radio receiving sets registered during November and 119 cancellations. In November last year, there were 447 new receiving sets registered and 94 cancellations. For the first eleven months of this year and last, registrations and cancellations were as follows:

	Total 11 months 1936	Total 11 months 1937
Registrations.....	4,975	6,357
Cancellations.....	1,150	1,065

There were 22 new corporations registered in November, with an authorized capital of P2,926,000, of which P700,980 was subscribed and P285,892 paid-up in cash. The controlling interest is Filipino in 19 of the new companies, with a total of P635,950 subscribed and P235,762 paid-up. It is American in two companies with P45,000 subscribed and Russian in one with P20,000 subscribed.

Mining is responsible for five new companies with P248,000 subscribed and transportation for three with P172,500 subscribed. Two of the transportation companies propose to offer bus transportation in Iloilo and Ilocos Norte. One, with P60,000 subscribed and P24,000 paid-up, will operate a shipping business, with head office in Cebu.

A company was incorporated by several well known Iloilo residents, with P30,000 subscribed and paid-up, to operate an aviation school. A motion picture

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producing company was organized in Manila with P40,000 subscribed and P10,000 paid-up. A canning company was organized in Iloilo with P42,000 subscribed and P10,500 paid-up. A real estate company was organized in Manila with P40,000 paid-up, the controlling interest being American. A power company in Davao and three important importing and distributing companies in Manila increased their capital.

There were five general partnerships registered in November, with a total of P136,000 paid-up capital, of which P37,000 is Chinese; P10,000 Russian; P5,000 Swiss; and P82,000 cosmopolitan. Four of the new partnerships will engage in merchandising and one in the extermination of white ants.

News Summary

The Philippines

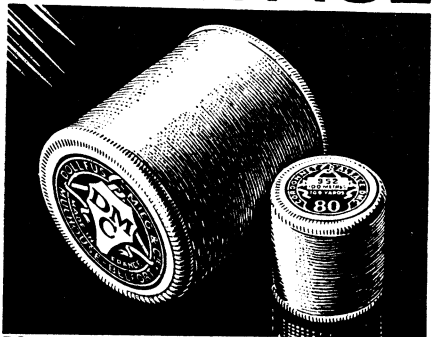


Nov. 11.—The towns of Polillo and Infanta, Tayabas, are reported practically destroyed by the last typhoon, and heavy damage has been done to crops.

Nov. 12.—The cedula tax abolition bill, as recommended by President Manuel L. Quezon, is passed in third reading by the National Assembly.

Nov. 13.—Vice-President Sergio Osmeña issues a statement in connection with the coming second anniversary celebration of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, stating that though long strides have been taken under the wise leadership of President Quezon, much remains to be done, and emphasizing that "the circumstances in the Far East today hold grave warning to our people if they should falter or for any reason fail to accomplish successfully their task of national preparation. They should be thankful that time has been given them to put their house in order while the American flag flies over their country in benevolent protection; at the same time they should take heed of the surrounding realities and understand the terrible dilemma that contemporary events present to all nations aspiring to be free."

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Nov. 14.—Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to China, passes through Manila on his way from the Netherlands Indies to Hongkong.

Nov. 15.—President Quezon after a review of the Philippine Army on the Luneta in celebration of the second anniversary of the Commonwealth, turns to U. S. High Commissioner, Paul V. McNutt, and states that "in an age when defenseless and powerless nations are in constant dread of their very existence lest some powerful nation may attempt to subjugate them, America's voluntary withdrawal from a country already under its lawful domain, so rich in natural resources and so promising in material returns, stands as the beacon light pointing the way to a distressed humanity out of the threatening disaster which that great advocate of national rights, Woodrow Wilson, appropriately called self-determination. Here is the admirable example of two peoples thrown together by the hand of Destiny and agreeing between themselves in good will and with the best wishes for one another to sever their political union, so that each may go its own way as God has willed that every people should. In behalf of my government and my people, Sir, may I ask your Excellency to inform the President of the United States that on this day of our national rejoicing our first thoughts are of America and our grateful hearts to go out to her in thanksgiving for her unflinching help, support, and encouragement in our difficult task of nation-building. And may I also add, that you, Sir, as the President's representative in the Philippines, have deservedly won our high esteem and respect for the generous contribution you are making to this common enterprise which confronts us both, as well your country as mine. You must have been thrilled to see our army parading before us this morning. I want to call your attention to the fact that what you saw is not an army organized solely to defend the Filipino flag. While we are under American sovereignty, that army is also the army of the United States because at any time the President of the United States, by virtue of the Independence Act, may place it under the command of Gen. Lucius R. Holbrook (General Holbrook is present at the review), the commanding general of the U. S. Army in the Philippines. I want to assure the United States that our army is ready to defend the American flag not only because it is its duty to do so, but because we recognize the great debt we owe America and we are ready at all times to give the world evidence of our loyalty and gratitude to America and the American people". The rest of his address is in Tagalog and explanatory of his general policies. He touches also on the abolition of the cedula tax, the bill providing which he signs on his return to Malacañan.

Nov. 16.—A Supreme Court decision penned by Justice José P. Laurel in the Cu Unjieng case holds the Probation Law unconstitutional and prohibits Judge José O. Vera of the Court of First Instance from proceeding further with the application of the defendant for probation and censures him from finding the defendant innocent after his guilt was established by the Supreme Court. In one place the decision states that comment by the Chief Executive on a case pending before the court is a matter of propriety for himself exclusively to determine.

Nov. 17.—President Quezon sends a message to the Assembly advocating the elimination of all restrictions as to salaries in the University of the Philippines so that the services of professors from abroad may be obtained and the giving to the Board of Regents full freedom to use the funds voted for the University as in its judgment would best achieve the ends for which the University was founded. He states he is not interested in seeing thousands upon thousands of young people graduated from the institution and would rather see a few graduated each year who would leave the institution "with the character and knowledge that will fit them, through their own efforts, to become leaders in their respective callings". "Unless the University can justify its existence by actually rendering a service to the country which private universities can not render at present, I would favor its abolition".

Asked in a press conference as to the rumors that a dominion form of government is being considered for the Philippines, President Quezon states he does not know, but that "if there is any reason why we should not be independent in 1946, then we had better start talking about something else. If there are any for a dominion status, then let some one bring it out". He reiterates his stand on the exclusive right of the chief executive to initiate appropriation legislation under the Constitution, though the Assembly has the "final say" in approving or disapproving the executive's recommendations. One of the purposes of the budget system, he states, is to do away with the "pork barrel".

He states, however, that it would serve no useful purpose to bring this issue up now, as this would only create a serious impasse. He states the Assembly is not a "rubber stamp", but that it is to be expected that the executive and the legislature will work together in carrying out party platform pledges. He declares that there must be leadership and that the Constitution places this in the executive. This is not incompatible with the separation of powers

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he states. He denies that a rift exists between the American and Filipino members of the Joint Preparatory Committee, but admits that on one occasion a misunderstanding developed on the matter of the export taxes provided for in the Tydings-McDuffie Act, which the Filipinos opposed as a unit, each side coming to believe that the other constituted a bloc. President Quezon states that he has maintained a hands-off attitude and that he has no official information, but that he is under the impression that a change might be recommended

in these taxes if their operation would operate actually to kill an Islands industry. He states that Ambassador John Van A. MacMurray told him on leaving: "We have made progress and I am hopeful we will be able to submit a report signed by all the members."

President Quezon pardons the 61-year old bandit, Nicolas Encallado, who surrendered to the authorities in January, 1936, and who was serving a life sentence.

Nov. 18.—Another typhoon hits the Philippines, doing much damage in the Visayas.

Nov. 19.—In compliance with the urging of members of the Assembly, President Quezon sends a special message expressing his agreement to an increase in the budget and restoring the salaries of the entire government personnel to the 1932 level. He also creates a committee to study the establishment of a foreign trade zone in Manila where goods might be stored for transshipment without paying duty; headed by Jose Paz.

Reported that the resignation of Maj.-Gen. José de los Reyes has been accepted to take effect at the end of the year and that major changes will be made in the general staff.

Nov. 20.—Braving threats of excommunication, Father M. P. Castillo, until recently parish priest of the Quiapo Catholic church, Manila, sues the Archbishop of Manila for the reimbursement of P99,320.65, allegedly advanced by him for the reconstruction of the church after the fire in 1929.

Nov. 21.—The Assembly adjourns sine die at 2:40 a.m. after 25 days of session in order to give the members time to campaign for their candidates in the December provincial and municipal elections. The Assembly will meet again in January. A total of 21 bills were passed, including the general appropriations bill of P76,300,000 nearly P12,000,000 more than the appropriations for 1937; not including an additional P5,000,000 for school buildings, P5,000,000 to local governments to offset the losses in revenue due to the abolition of the cedula tax, and P1,000,000 aid to the city of Manila.

Nov. 22.—President Quezon makes a blanket renewal of all appointments not acted upon by the Assembly for lack of time.

Commenting on the raising of the dominion government issue, Speaker Gil Montilla states, "I am always an independista". Assemblyman Pedro Sabido states, "Quezon's official petition for independence still stands, and we mean to back it up."

The Congress of Peace and Friendship, a new association under the chairmanship of Pedro Abad Santos, adopts a resolution condemning Japanese aggression in China and another one denouncing fascism as a menace to world peace, and still another condemning compulsory military training under the National Defense Act.

Nov. 23.—President Quezon is rushed to the Philippine General Hospital suffering from acute appendicitis and is operated on by Drs. Antonio Vasquez,

Antonio Sison, Miguel Cañizares, and Januario Estrada.

Nov. 24.—A bulletin reports that President Quezon's "general condition is fairly good".

Pablo Manlapit, labor leader and spokesman of the National Civic Union, states that "practical and intelligent patriotism demands that the Filipino people take a more realistic attitude on the Philippine question as a result of recent developments, particularly the current invasion of China by Japan". He states his group will come out with a proposal to continue political partnership with the United States in response to Quezon's invitation to the people "to speak courageously and honestly on the question of independence".

Nov. 25.—President Quezon's condition is designated as "good under the circumstances".

Nov. 26.—Assemblyman Tomas Oppus states that the dominion plan is a "good idea" but that he doubts that the United States will entertain it.

Manlapit states that his Civic Union is organizing a public campaign to secure public support for the dominion idea. He states it would give the Philippines a "near sovereign status" with the advantage of continued American protection and better conditions for labor. "I challenge any one to prove that Japan is no menace to Philippine integrity. . . . The so-called intelligentsia, the politicians, and the rich always can get out of the country before the shooting, but the masses would have to suffer all of it".

Nov. 27.—President Quezon is reported "out of danger". It is revealed that gangrene had already set in at the time of the operation and that the surgical treatment was just in time.

The Philippine Army holds its first maneuvers in the hills of Antipolo, 1,500 men and 100 officers being engaged for two days.

Nov. 28.—Reported that Moro outlaws entrenched in a cota at Taraka, Lanao, have beaten off Philippine Army troops after a two day encounter during which one soldier was killed and 9 wounded. It is said that the cota being situated on a promontory and the terrain being otherwise difficult, Stokes mortars and mountain guns are ineffective.

Nov. 29.—President Quezon reported to be recovering and to have been able to sign the P500,000 typhoon relief bill.

Philippine Army troops capture the Taraka cota, but the Moro defenders escape through underground tunnels.

Assemblyman José Angara of Tayabas, a nephew of Mrs. Quezon, dies of tuberculosis, aged 39.

Nov. 30.—T. Y. Soong, brother-in-law of General Chang Kai-shek and noted financier, is reported to have been a Manila visitor last Saturday, arriving from Shanghai on a British freighter and sailing for Hongkong on the S. S. *President Taft* the same day.

Dec. 1.—Major-Gen. Paulino Santos, Chief of Staff, Col. Fidel Segundo, Chief of Intelligence, Lieut. William Lee, U. S. Army, Chief of the Philippine Army Air Service, and other officers leave Manila for Lanao in a Stimson transport plane and a number of bombers.

Dec. 2.—Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes states in an address to University of Santo Tomas students that he doubts that readjustments of the objectionable economic provisions in the Tydings-McDuffie Act will be effected during the present session of Congress and that the Filipino group on the Joint Preparatory Committee, of which he is a member, has done nothing toward coming to any definite conclusions. He also supports the early independence proposal of President Quezon with a trade treaty as the best solution to the situation.

Dec. 4.—Paredes is quoted in the press as expressing surprise at the lack of applause when he advocated earlier independence in his Santo Tomas speech, though he was otherwise well applauded, "It was a novel experience", he declares.

Dec. 5.—A U. S. Navy amphibian plane from the U. S. S. *Heron* crashes into the mountain side in taking off at Baguio, and the occupants, two officers and a mechanic are injured and the plane wrecked.

Dec. 6.—President Quezon is reported able to sit up in bed.

Former Senator Juan Sumulong proposes reorganization of the Popular Front after the elections, whether it wins or loses, as it is at present but a conglomeration of semi-independent blocs, and suggests the name *Pagkakaisa ng Bayan*, Union of the People.

The Manila Municipal Board approves an appropriation for the erection of a commemorative tablet at the intersection of Taft Avenue and Padre Burgos Street, in honor of Father José Burgos, Filipino martyr, whose birthday anniversary will be celebrated on December 29.

Dec. 7.—President Quezon signs a proclamation declaring a state of public calamity to exist in Samar, Cebu, Iloilo, and Bulacan as a result of the recent typhoons.

Anxiety is felt for the safety of General Santos and his party which, returning from Lanao, left Cebu yesterday morning and have not been heard from since, it being concluded they were forced down because of the bad weather.

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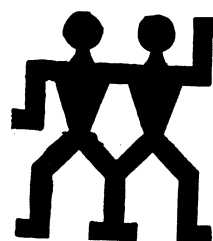
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Manila, P. I.

Dec. 8.—President Quezon signs the P5,050,000 school appropriation bill.

U. S. Army planes join in the search for the Santos party. Lieut. Oscar Sales, in one of the Philippine Army bombers, made a forced landing on a school yard at Infanta, Tayabas, and reports that he lost sight of his two companion planes some 20 miles north of Infanta at about 12:20. Later it is reported that Lieut. José Francisco and his passenger, Major Manuel G. Olympia, flight surgeon, made a forced landing at the mouth of the Lubuyat river, 17 miles south of Atlanta, and that he lost sight of the Santos plane, piloted by Lieut. Lee at 11:35 south of Jomalig Island, easternmost of the Polillo group. The Weather Bureau sent out the regular typhoon signals and warned the Army that flying conditions between Cebu and Manila were bad. The planes carried only some three on four hours' supply of gasoline. The country over which they flew is rough and impassable, heavily wooded, and with a rockbound coast without beach. The searching planes are handicapped by bad weather and poor visibility.

Dec. 9.—Over a score of U. S. Army planes are engaged in the search for General Santos and his party, but are still hampered by bad weather. A thousand soldiers and civilians are combing the Sierra Madre wilderness.

The Philippine Army captures the Masiu and Gomagadong cotas after a long fight in which one soldier is killed and a number wounded.

President Quezon signs the bill appropriating P5,000,000 from the general fund to reimburse local governments for the loss of revenue resulting from the abolishment of the cedula tax and also the P1,000,000 annual Manila subsidy bill.

Dec. 10.—Lieut. Alfred R. Maxwell, U.S.A., locates the Santos party on Anirong island, Polillo group, and the men are picked up and brought to Manila by a U. S. Army amphibian plane piloted by Capt. S. E. Prudhomme. General Santos states that the weather was clear when they left Cebu and that he received no special warning as to the typhoon raging north between Cebu and Manila. Lieut. Lee landed the plane on a strip of beach only some 25 meters long without other damage than a broken propellor. The small island was inhabited by only two old people who had never heard of President Quezon or of the Commonwealth.

President Quezon signs a bill eliminating the sales tax on sales made by small market dealers, and also license and other taxes on small household industries. He also approves a bill providing for the holding of Assembly sessions beginning the fourth Monday of January each year instead of October 16 as heretofore.

Dec. 11.—The S. S. President Hoover is reported aground and in need of help about 100 miles south of Formosa, off her usual route because of war conditions.

The United States

Nov. 14.—The United States signs a trade treaty with Siam.

Military and naval authorities in Washington are reported to foresee that the situation in the Far East may lead the United States and Britain to establish impregnable bases for their navies and air fleets in the Orient as a part of their defense program and

may force the United States to increase its weapons of defense in the Philippines—"this vital spot" where America and Britain both have a powerful bulwark against Japanese expansion to the south. "This would require considerable improvement of the Cavite and Olongapo naval bases and probably would be followed by a large-scale construction program in Guam".

Nov. 16.—In an address to Congress which opened in special session yesterday, President Franklin D. Roosevelt confines himself to domestic problems. Sen. Bennett Camp Clark advocates the immediate invocation of the Neutrality Act and accuses British and French diplomats of trying to maneuver the United States into shouldering the responsibility for anti-Japanese action. He states that sanctions against Japan would accomplish nothing while Germany and Italy are cooperating with Japan, and he points out that United States trade with Japan exceeds that with China and South America combined.

Nov. 17.—Senator Clark introduces a resolution for an amendment to the Constitution requiring the calling of a plebiscite before a declaration of war can be made and conscription for foreign service started. Rep. H. Sauthoff presents a resolution demanding that President Roosevelt declare a state of war to exist in the Far East and invoke the Neutrality Act.

Girls in the University of Washington vote to boycott Japanese silk and men vote "no dates" for girls who wear silk stockings.

Nov. 18.—An "official spokesman" in Washington tells the United Press that "Philippine American relations must continue to be guided by the Tydings-McDuffie Act except in case of further congressional action in the matter... Officially there has been

no change in the attitude of the United States government regarding relations with the Philippines. No proposal for a dominion status for the Philippines has been put forward officially and hence does not officially exist". Meanwhile, according to the news service, the proximity of the Philippines to the scene of the Far Eastern war is creating a growing sentiment in Congress toward granting independence as soon as possible. "It is generally believed that a final analysis of the Philippine national defense problem would determine the ultimate policy of the

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United States regarding independence. . . The suggestion of a dominion status for the Islands is interpreted in some quarters as an indication that the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs has failed to agree on the possible terms of preferential economic and commercial relationships in case of the grant of independence in 1938 or '39." According to the Associated Press, "it was said" in Washington that a dominion status such as that of Canada, would retain for the Islands the trade benefits which independence might terminate.

Nov. 19.—Sen. E. W. Gibson states that a dominion status for the Philippines would be far preferable to independence in view of the Far Eastern situation. Sen. K. McKellar states that independence would be bad both for the United States and the Philippines. Most persons approached, however, are said to be evasive in their replies and other important congressional figures withhold comment.

The United States, Britain and Canada are reported to be preparing mutual trade treaties, which is interpreted as a "master stroke" of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, with two great democracies and a dominion serving notice that they intend to strengthen their political and economic ties" as "a rebuff to the Italo-German alliance." This would constitute the most powerful commercial and monetary bloc in history.

W. C. Bullitt, American Ambassador to France, terminates a short visit to Warsaw, and while he states that his visit was social and private, "high reliable" Paris sources state the purpose of the trip was to suggest to Poland that it refrain from subscribing to the Italo-German-Japanese "anti-communist pact". Sen. Hamilton Lewis states in Washington that "it is inconceivable that the Ambassador could have blundered into such action" and declares an effort should be made to find out the facts.

Nov. 20.—The Baltimore Sun expresses doubts that the United States would suggest the establishment of a dominion government for the Philippines in view of the enactment of the Tydings-McDuffie Act and that President Manuel L. Quezon would probably have to personally request such an arrangement if it is desired.

Nov. 21.—The New York Daily News states there is but one answer to the unofficial proposals for a dominion status for the Philippines—"Nothing doing!" "The Filipinos or their leaders hate us when things are quiet in the Far East and warm up to us in heavy weather; they ought to be made to take what they asked for."

Nov. 22.—Senators G. P. Nye, A. H. Vandenberg, and B. C. Clark join forces in an attempt to force President Roosevelt to invoke the Neutrality Act. Nye stating that "the Brussels Conference has given us nothing but embarrassments. It is time Americans learn that nothing constructive ever comes out of such conferences". Sen. H. C. Lodge states he may introduce amendments to the Act repealing the "cash and carry" provisions. Rep. L. Ludlow asks the House to consider a joint resolution calling for a

popular referendum before war can be declared.

(For a summary of the news in connection with the Brussels Conference, see this column under the heading, "Other Countries".)

Nov. 23.—While Rep. H. Fish of New York charges that President Roosevelt is responsible for the loss of \$30,000,000 in security values on the stock exchanges during that past two months because he is destroying business confidence and causing fear and uncertainty, others charge the falling market is the work of a Wall Street conspiracy. The Chairman of the Federal Securities Commission declares that "adequate safeguards" must be thrown around the New York and other exchanges either by themselves or by the Commission, the statement leading to interpretations that the President is preparing to "crack down" on Wall Street.

The Scripps-Howard papers state that it is rumored the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs may propose dominion status, but that the success of such a move is doubted in congressional circles as it is believed a radical change in the Tydings-McDuffie Act "might invite tragedy" because if the United States initiates such a change, every ambitious Filipino politician would immediately come out with the slogan, "We want independence!" "If the Philippines really wants a dominion status, it will have to ask for it first. . . but it will have to speak soon and mighty loudly; otherwise there is not a chance."

Nov. 24.—Henry Ford, automobile manufacturer, states that the business depression is "temporary and artificial", due in part to the uncertainty of business regarding political interference (but Congress is taking care of that), and in part to stock market fluctuations.

Nov. 25.—Several public utility corporations announce large-scale construction programs following conversations between President Roosevelt and leaders of the power industry, said to be back of more than \$2,000,000,000 in new enterprises which they hesitated to launch because of the possibility of government competition. The President's move for a truce between his administration and the utility concerns, however, arouses a hostile reaction in Congress, Rep. J. E. Rankin stating that "What the power trust wants is to destroy the Tennessee Valley Authority yardstick, thereby wrecking the Administration's power program". Wall Street discusses the possibility that the utility companies may halt and perhaps reverse the current stock market slump by means of such a concerted construction program. The Chrysler Corporation lays off 10,000 of its 55,000 employees because of the business slump.

Germany formally offers a lump sum payment of \$112,138,000 to cover defaulted municipal bond payments due to American investors in an effort to establish better relations.

Nov. 26.—The Securities and Exchange Commission is reported to have given the stock exchanges the choice between progressive action of their own

to eliminate abuses during the next six months and strict federal control.

Nov. 27.—American Federation of Labor officials state that the current business decline may assume dangerous proportions if industry fails to maintain buying power close to present levels.

Nov. 28.—Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring in his annual report recommends the strengthening of the armed forces and the maintenance of the air force on a practically war-time basis. Navy Department officials are reported to be working on a huge defense program for Hawaii, including increases in Army and Navy airplanes, added coast defenses, and improved harbor facilities.

Nov. 29.—President Roosevelt sends a special message to Congress calling for a revision of housing legislation in order to stimulate construction. He also advocates a slash in the appropriations for highway construction to help balance the budget.

Nov. 30.—Western legislators criticize Roosevelt's plan for a housing boom and his request for a slash in the high way grants which they interpret as a threat to their patronage.

The New York Times attacks the government's strict neutrality policy and blames the pressure of isolationists and pacifists. "Treaty breakers are convinced that for no cause except actual invasion will the United States initiate or join in any effective movement to assure world peace".

Dec. 3.—The conferences between William Green of the American Federation of Labor and John L. Lewis of the Committee for Industrial Organization end in failure, the issue of dual unionism remaining an unsurmountable obstacle.

Former Senator Harry B. Hawes, returning from the Philippines, states in San Francisco that the Philippines is better off than any other nation today and that he does not believe the Filipinos want immediate independence. "There has been no formal request to this effect and no gesture from the people as a whole".

Dec. 5.—Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper tells Congress that the national income for the fiscal year ending June 30 was \$68,700,000,000 or \$9,000,000,000 more than during the previous twelve-month, though still 20% below the 1928-29 figures. He recommends the approval of the metric system as the official standard of weights and measures.

Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh arrive in the United States incognito and are understood to be guests at the home of Mrs. Dwight Morrow, mother of Mrs. Lindbergh. Their two children remain in England.

Dec. 6.—Under-Secretary of State Sumner Wells in an address at George Washington University declares, without mentioning the Monroe Doctrine, that "if non-American powers attempt to exert through force, political or material influence in the American continent, appropriate action would undoubtedly at once be determined upon". Radio and other propaganda in Latin America from fascist countries is known to have caused official uneasiness in Washington.

Dec. 8.—Sen. J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois points out that similar anti-Administration speeches made in New York, San Francisco, and other cities on the same night, reveal a "conspiracy of speculators and tricksters" seeking to create a business panic.

Dec. 9.—The United Press quotes an "influential member" of the Joint Committee on Philippine Affairs as stating that if the Filipino members of the Committee will recommend immediate independence, "it is conceivable that the majority of the American members would make a similar recommendation". One of the major differences of opinion is not the question of independence itself, it is stated, but the economic measures necessary to prepare the country for independence. "These are extremely difficult though not necessarily insurmountable difficulties".

Fourteen U. S. Navy bombing planes complete a non-stop flight of 21 hours and 55 minutes from San Diego to the Canal Zone, the most ambitious mass flight yet undertaken by the Navy.

Other Countries

Nov. 11.—The Brazilian Cabinet resigns, leaving President Getulio Vargas in control of the administrative and legislative branches of the government as the senate and chamber of deputies have previously been dissolved, and all state and municipal councils as well. A new constitution designed to create a corporate state is hailed in Rome as "another fascist triumph". Vargas's domination of the country began in 1934 and claims that the danger of armed revolution prompted his course. Payments on foreign debts have been suspended. The United States government is reported to have decided to withdraw its loan of six destroyers.

Nov. 12.—Japanese forces occupy Nantao as the Chinese abandon their positions there, bringing to a close Japan's three-months effort to take the Chinese section of Shanghai. The British Cabinet is reported to have decided to take no official cognizance of the statement of General Iwane Matsui that he is virtual master of Shanghai and feels free to take any steps dictated by military necessity not only in Chinese territory but in the International Settlement. Reported from Washington that the United States would take decisive steps if Japan seeks control of the Settlement or censors mails and cables. Japan rejects the second invitation of the Brussels Nine-Power Conference to discuss peaceful settlement of the conflict, claiming its action in China is purely in self-defense and hence outside the scope of the Nine-Power Pact. "It certainly is impossible for Japan to accept an invitation to a conference convened in accordance with stipulations in the Treaty after Japan has been accused of having violated it", says a spokesman. It is indicated, however, that mediation would be welcome, but not from Brussels, and Japanese officials there intimate that the United States, acting by itself might be acceptable as mediator.

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Nov. 13.—According to a Japanese newspaper in Shanghai, the Japanese authorities "will demand that the authorities of the International Settlement and the French Concession control anti-Japanese agitators now taking refuge there, otherwise the Japanese will probably take action as indicated in General Matsui's statement". The Japanese begin using Soochow Creek, which runs through the Settlement, to transport supplies, and to avoid friction, Settlement authorities recognize the Creek as an

open waterway. Reported that British commanders in the Settlement have been ordered to defend their positions against any attack.

Nov. 14.—Japanese troops, supported by naval planes, take a number of points within a 50-mile radius of Shanghai. Britain and France throw the fate of the Brussels Conference into the lap of the United States by agreeing to join in any effort except war which it may desire to make, and it is predicted the Conference will fail unless America takes the

lead. Dr. Wellington Koo presents a memorandum designed to prove that economic sanctions against Japan would suffice and proposes an embargo on all war materials, a boycott of Japanese exports and shipping, and a refusal to extend credits to Japan, while extending assistance to China in the form of credits and war supplies, stating "the door of conciliation and mediation has been slammed in your

(Continued on page 61)

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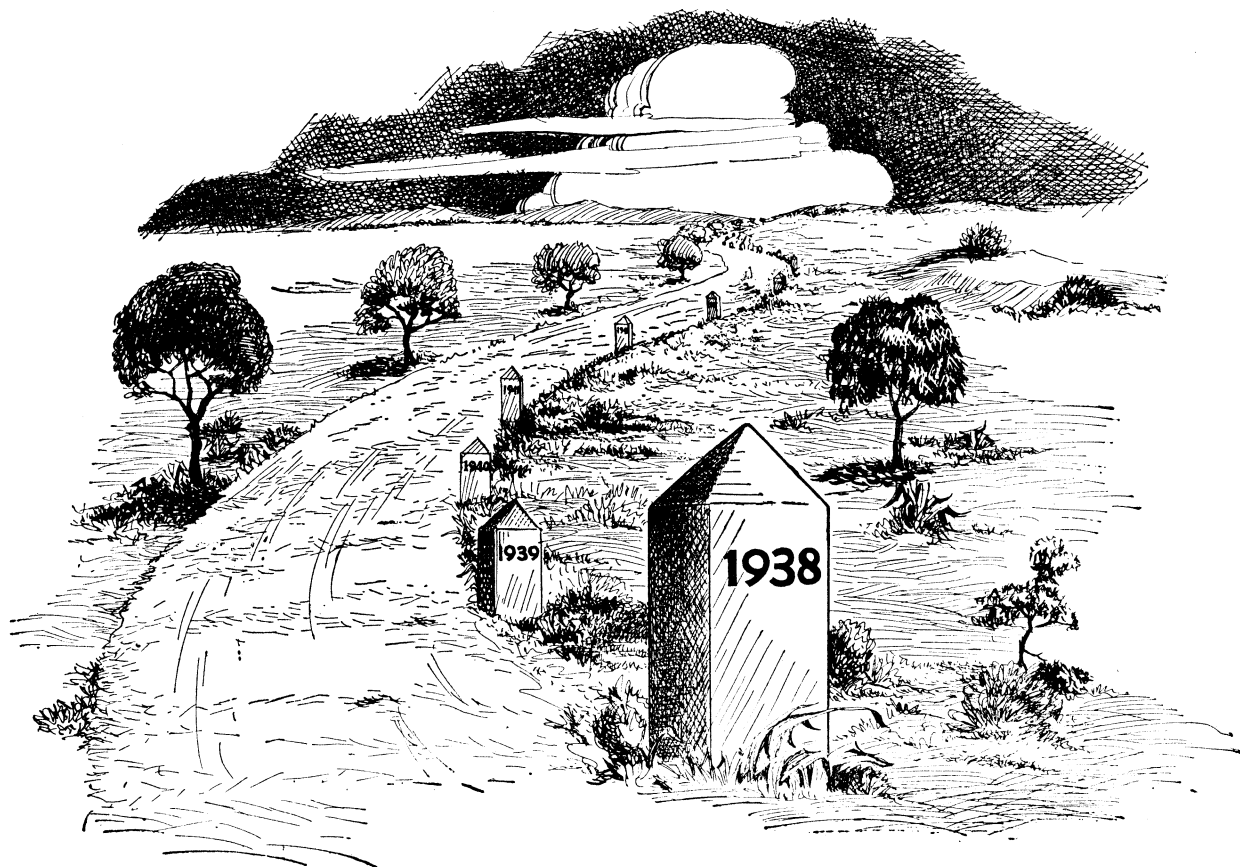
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Editorials

There should be a demand for the publication of the truth about the Brussels Conference. The

The "Inside" of the Brussels Conference The suspicion that this and other such international political meetings are carefully stage-managed,

with each speaker mouthing prearranged lines and going through prearranged actors' "business", has become a certainty. Press correspondents usually write only what they see and hear on the boards plus what the authorities choose to divulge in "private", and, of that, only what the publishers choose to publish ever reaches the public. The real issues are determined back of the stage, behind the scenes, and remain hidden, the reason being that the underlying motives are of too nefarious a nature to stand public exposure.

Why was no real action taken by the Brussels Conference? What powers, if any, genuinely desired to take action in favor of China and against Japan, and which powers only wanted to appear to be in favor of such action? And why?

Certainly, the great powers of the world can not have been frightened by Japan, even with Italy and Germany thrown in. Japan ceased to be a first-class power, if it ever were one, when it involved itself so deeply in China. Italy, apparently, was cast for the rôle of villain, but its performance in this particular play was not convincing. The rôle was over-played, the business laid on a little too thick. Germany stood on the side, making diverting grimaces—a kind of clown. Those two powers may be supposed to have furnished the excuse other powers wanted for not taking action against Japan. Granted that the various powers are hostile to each other in Europe, could they have been playing together as regards what they consider their fundamental interests in the Far East?

Could they, to be more specific, have made up their minds that Japan is weakening itself fast enough as things are, and that it would be unwise to assist in its complete annihilation? Could they have decided that China is as useful a victim as the world offers? Could they have come to the conclusion that Japan must be maintained as a counter-power to Russia in the East—Russia which they all hate, Russia which finally, in disgust, withdrew its chief representative at the Conference?

If this were true, it would show that these powers are not really opposed to Japan or disapprove politically or ethically of its action in China; that they only wish to keep this action within certain bounds determined by their own most direct interests and that such menacing gestures as they make from time to time have only this for an object; and that they are willing to give Japan the leeway it needs under the circumstances. The highly moral and ethical resolutions adopted at the Conference, then, are only to inspire the hearts of the people of the world with the supposed high views and purposes of their respective governments and to divert their attention from the realities.

If this were true, it would throw a light on the present rapidly growing accord between Russia and China.



Those European exponents of power-politics who have calculated that Japan is committing suicide in China, may be right, Japan's "Suicide" to that extent. Certainly, the Japanese did not expect

very effective or prolonged Chinese resistance, and Japanese leaders appear to be keenly aware of their own danger of winning a Pyrrhic victory. With the taking of Nanking they have announced a period of "rest" for their troops during which the Chinese will have the time to "reconsider" their "attitude" toward Japan. They have begun to talk plaintively of Japanese "sacrifices" to "establish peace" in eastern Asia. They also talk, for the benefit of all, of having no "territorial designs", although the system of puppet governments they are seeking to establish would give them all the advantages that go with territorial possession. They also talk of their intention to protect foreign rights in China and to maintain the "Open Door" in trade, though their tactics in Manchuria and now in North China and even Shanghai clearly demonstrate the insincerity of these promises.

It is true that Japan lacks the strength—the raw materials and the credits—to make a long war in China possible, or to make possible a rapid development of China if, even in short order, the Chinese could be brought to kiss the Japanese rod. Yet it must be recognized that Japan's defensive position, geographically, is very strong (with the exception of its vulnerability from the direction of Vladivostok) and that therefore it could afford to play a waiting game after conquest of the greater part of China. Control of China would give Japan the coal of Shansi, the iron of Chahar, and other continental raw materials, and within not so long a time, Japan might become a truly formidable power.

Those responsible for the up-to-the-present indeterminate outcome of the Brussels Conference, therefore, may learn eventually that they were very wrong—unless, indeed, they have still a card up their sleeves, such as a war on Japan a little later when it is closer to complete exhaustion. Japan may be expected to make every effort to reestablish peace in China in order to afford it time to consolidate the new gains in preparation for the further pursuit of its grandiose dreams of world conquest. If Japan succeeds in this, then the Brussels Conference may come to be written down in history as the greatest mistake of this epoch, when the established world powers might, with every ethical sanction, have adopted economic and financial counter-measures to stop Japan—and they did not.

Even if official Japan had shown less evidence of regret, the United States Government would not have been justified in making the sinking of the **The Panay Affair** U.S.S. *Panay* in the Yangtze River, deliberate as the attack on the ship by individual Japanese fighters no doubt was, a cause of war. Rightful as was the presence of the ship in those waters and legitimate its functions, regrettable as was the attendant loss of life,

offensive to the national pride as is the sinking of even a small warship by hostile forces, none of these considerations alone justified a stronger stand than was taken. Everything the particular situation demanded was done and with as much dignity as still remains to the American government.

When America failed to take definite, material action at the very outbreak of Japanese aggression in China in callous violation of important international treaties, when it failed to take action while hundreds of thousands of innocent people were being ruthlessly blasted to death on their own homesites and the accumulated values of long years of human labor were wilfully destroyed by foreign invaders, the American government virtually forfeited the right to take material action at the sinking of one of its own ships and the killing and wounding of a number of its own people aboard a gunboat.

To have taken action at the beginning of the unjustifiable invasion of China by Japan, would have been to act on principle in a crisis involving great American and world interests. After the American government's default in this crisis, the attack on the *Panay* could hardly be taken as more than a comparatively minor incident such as is only to be expected under present conditions in China.

It is not implied here that the United States should have declared war on Japan months ago—or years ago, when the Manchurian raid began. But the United States should have used its great power and prestige from the beginning to stop such invasions at their outset by outlawing the aggressors and immediately stopping all trade and all dealings with them. Even if the United States would have had to act alone and have had to extend its boycott to aiders and abettors of the guilty nations, this should have been done. If such action should lead to war, such a war would be justifiable, but very likely, the aggressors would be quickly brought to terms. The trade and financial losses resulting from such a boycott would be small compared to the cost of a war. As things are, the United States may be brought to war by just such matters as the sinking of a ship, of the killing of a diplomat, trifling in comparison to the issues actually at stake.

Such incidents may be of value in arousing the people to some form of action, but they increase the war danger, and what the people of the world want is not war, but war-prevention.

President Manuel L. Quezon's announcement—on the day that the General's retirement from active service in the U. S. Army became effective—**General MacArthur Stays**—that General Douglas MacArthur had acceded to his request that he continue as military ad-

viser to the Commonwealth Government, has relieved a general anxiety among those who realize the importance of the Philippine national defense program not only to the Philippines, but, as President Quezon intimated, to America and the world.

President Quezon emphasized in his statement that the Philippine program is one for peace as well as defense. "The purpose of the plan is to prevent war. Its object is peace without a battle. Its possibility of attainment

is based upon a proper neutrality policy for the Philippines and an adequate defense establishment". Such an establishment, strong enough to discourage attack on the country as an "economic short-cut", would "lessen, if not entirely eliminate" the chances of predatory attack, and this "prospect of peace for the Philippines would constitute one of the strongest guarantees of tranquility in the Pacific".

Apart from this sincere hope that an effective Philippine defense system will be a peace factor, however, the importance of the Philippines to the United States and the wisdom of the local defense program otherwise, has stood out more and more clearly in the light of developments in the Western Pacific during the past year. It is becoming more and more obvious that the American position in the Philippines, which has been considered a military "liability" by some, is actually a very great asset. It is an asset at all times from a diplomatic point of view, and it would be possibly a determining asset if the United States were ever compelled to fight Japan, in which case the Philippines would furnish perhaps the only available starting point for an effective offensive.

The American position in the Philippines, furthermore, is an asset regardless of the progress made by the Filipinos toward ultimate complete independence, for by this progress the ties between the United States and the Philippines are actually being strengthened rather than weakened. Paradoxical as it may seem, in spite of recent developments in political administration, the American position in the Archipelago is today stronger, in every respect, than it was twenty years ago or forty years ago when America had fifty thousand troops in the country. Present and no doubt future Philippine-American relations are and will continue to be based upon a recognized community of interests and a mutual goodwill that had to develop gradually and that will continue to bind the two countries together much as the independent Commonwealths of the British Commonwealth of Nations are bound together.

The Philippines does not belong, culturally, to "Asiatic Asia" (a Japanese term), and the Filipinos have been called "renegades" by Japanese publicists. The Philippines, furthermore, stands in the way of the Japanese Navy's dreams of a southward advance. President Quezon's hopes of peace to the contrary, therefore, the Philippines plays and will continue to play, passively or actively, an important rôle in world opposition to "the heavenly mission of Japan to tranquilize the world—to bring about the pacification of the entire Under-Heaven", using the words of a Japanese professor of "political philosophy" quoted in William Henry Chamberlin's new book, "Japan Over Asia".

President Quezon, who himself initiated the moves that led to the coming of General MacArthur to the Philippines to help build up a local defense system, has not accepted as valid for the Philippines the advice to China of the Japanese diplomat, Mr. Toshio Shiratori, who said (I quote again from Chamberlin):

"I would like to suggest that China abolish all armaments throughout the country and entrust Japan with the main-

tenance of peace and order. It is my belief that, if left in Japan's charge, China will certainly find herself more strongly defended than otherwise. She is in danger of being beaten by Japan only when she maintains troops, but Japan will have nothing to beat if China has no troops. For China it is dangerous to keep troops, and it is safe to give up armaments."

This issue of the Philippine Magazine opens the thirty-fifth annual volume. The first number of the publication, then called *The Philippine Teacher*, was issued in December, 1904. The June, 1906, issue came out under the name, *Philippine Education*. With the March, 1926, number, it became *Philippine Education Magazine*. In January, 1929, the name was changed to *Philippine Magazine*.

In 1904, Dr. David P. Barrows, then General Superintendent of Education, recommended that the Bureau of Education be permitted "to publish or to have published" a magazine for teachers. The latter recommendation was approved and on December 15, 1904, the first issue of *The Philippine Teacher* came off the press. The editor was John G. Coulter, who had been a teacher of botany in the Manila Normal School, but according to a notice on the cover, the publication was "edited under the supervision of the General Superintendent of Education". The magazine was considered, however, an organ of the entire government, for its aim was, according to an editorial, "to reach, through the school teachers, the whole body of the Philippine people with matters that pertain to the whole work of the government and the education in physical, civic, and moral duties which it offers through all its bureaus to the Filipino people".

The first four issues of the magazine were purchased by the government and distributed gratis to all teachers, American and Filipino, and to all municipal presidents, justices of the peace, and other civil officials. After those first four numbers, the magazine had to shift for itself, although it was given all possible official support and encouragement. James F. Smith, then Secretary of Public Instruction, volunteered to share with the editor whatever deficit there might be on the first two numbers gotten out independently. The June, 1905, issue was the last to appear with the notice that the publication was edited under the supervision of the General Superintendent of Education.

Dr. Coulter had shortly to make a visit to the United States, and from July to November, 1905, Sydney A. Campbell, Division Superintendent of Schools of Cavite, was given special permission by the Bureau of Education to edit the magazine during Coulter's absence. Coulter returned in November, but after a few months made an arrangement with Frank R. Lutz, then Principal of the Sampaloc Intermediate School, to take over the publication, which he did in April, 1906, Coulter selling out to him and returning to the United States. It was Mr. Lutz who changed the name of the magazine to *Philippine Education*. The sub-line read: "A monthly devoted to the Philippine Problem—educational, industrial, commercial, financial, social".

The next year, Lutz, too, was compelled to return to the United States because of the illness of his little son. After

casting about for some one to look after the magazine during his absence, he approached Verne E. Miller, then acting Superintendent of Schools in Rizal, on the matter. Mr. Miller came to an agreement with Lutz and put in his resignation from the Bureau of Education, but Assistant Director Frank R. White refused to accept it, telling him that inasmuch as the work of editing the magazine was so close to that of the Bureau, he would grant him leave for the purpose. Miller began work on the publication in October, 1907.

The office of the magazine was at 90 Escolta, Room 5, upstairs, in what had formerly been the English Hotel where the Masonic Temple now stands. One had to pass through the entrance to a livery stable to reach the editorial sanctum. Below was a barbershop and next-door was the tailorshop of Ah Sing. Mr. Miller conducted the magazine and the small book business which was just starting in connection with it until the return of Lutz in March, 1908. Although the business was a small one, Mr. Miller saw possibilities in it and decided to resign from the Bureau of Education and accept the interest in the business which Lutz now offered him. After a short vacation trip to the United States and returning to Manila in September, 1908, Miller took full charge of the business. Lutz went back to America a week later and never returned. What was first called the Philippine Education Publishing Company now grew rapidly, and in October, 1910, a move was made to 34 Escolta, where the business remained for many years. The company was incorporated under the name, Philippine Education Co., Inc., in 1912. The Philippine Magazine had by this time been converted into an exclusively teachers' publication. The Company moved to its present commodious quarters on the corner of the Escolta and Pinpin in 1925.

A. V. H. Hartendorp came to the Company in May, 1925, as editor of the magazine and manager of the publishing and advertising departments. During his editorship the publication was gradually changed from a purely teachers' magazine to a quality publication of general interest, as indicated in the successive changes made in the name. He resigned from the Philippine Education Company in October, 1933, upon acquiring independent ownership, opening the present offices of the Magazine on the fourth floor of the Uy Yet Building at 217 Dasmariñas.

Since that time there has been no radical change in policy. The aim of the present owner and editor from the beginning of his connection with the publication has been to publish an authoritative and interesting monthly reflecting general Philippine culture, conditions, and interests, patterned rather after the quality monthlies of the United States than after the more popular periodicals. Due to the richness and variety of historical and even pre-historical Philippine cultural elements and the rapid economic, social, and political development of the country, and due, also, to the importance of the Philippines in the dramatic evolutions in the Western Pacific, the Philippine Magazine has become a uniquely interesting publication, now widely read, not only in the Philippines, but abroad. The editor and publisher is deeply conscious of his debt to the readers, writers, and advertisers who have made such essential contributions toward that end.

Philippine Cross-Section, 1904

By A. V. H. Hartendorp

THEODORE ROOSEVELT was President of the United States and Luke E. Wright was Civil Governor of the Philippines when the first issue of what is now the Philippine Magazine came off the press in December, 1904. Manuel L. Quezon was twenty-six years old, had just resigned his position as Provincial Fiscal of Tayabas, and was practicing law in that province. He did not decide to enter politics until a year or two later. Sergio Osmeña was Provincial Fiscal of Oriental Negros. The Philippine Assembly was not inaugurated until nearly three years later.

According to the Census of 1904, the population numbered 7,635,426. Today it is estimated that the number of people has more than doubled. For 1937 the total estimated export and import trade comes to nearly half a billion pesos. In 1904 total exports amounted to ₱59,155,462, and imports to ₱58,299,000, a total foreign trade of ₱117,454,462, or only a little more than one-fifth of the trade volume of last year. Of the exports in 1904, hemp and hemp products constituted some two-thirds; sugar came as a poor second; and coconut and tobacco products to about equal values came third.

Work by the Americans on the digging of the Panama Canal had not yet begun. The Commercial Pacific Cable Company had just completed its cable from San Francisco to Manila. Previously all cable communications were handled by the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co., Ltd., by way of Hongkong and London, although there was another Pacific cable connecting Canada with New Zealand. Marconi has just succeeded in transmitting the first complete wireless message across the Atlantic. The *Baltic* was the largest ship afloat, a ship of 23,876 tons as compared with the tonnage of the *Normandie* of 82,709 tons. Henry Ford had organized a company to produce automobiles at a low price just the year before. That same year Orville Wright had made the first flight of a hundred feet or so in a heavier-than-air machine.

The Russo-Japanese War was in progress and the United States had invited the powers to cooperate in maintaining the neutrality of China, which was still under the rule of the Empress Dowager. It was the year of the Anglo-French agreement by which France recognized the British position in Egypt and Britain recognized France's special position in Morocco. Their mutual spheres of interest in Siam had also been delimited. Britain had also sent an expedition to Tibet which, though meeting with opposition, had arrived at Lhasa. It was the "reconstruction" period in South Africa, under Lord Milner, and Ex-President Paul Kruger had just died. Lord Curzon was Vice-Roy of India. The "White Australia" policy was less than two years old. New Zealand has inaugurated what was called a "bold program of social experimentation". Porfirio Diaz was President of Mexico. There were riots in Brazil against compulsory vaccination for small-pox. In the United States, the growth of monopoly



lies and serious monopoly abuses were exercising the public mind. There had been a strike among the Chicago meatpackers and labor trouble was spreading. The Tzar of Russia had had an heir—Alexis; so had the King of Italy—Umberto.

To come back to the Philippines—Henry C. Ide was Vice-Governor and Secretary of Finance and Justice; Dean C. Worcester was Secretary of the Interior; W. Cameron Forbes, Secretary of Commerce and Police; and James F. Smith, Secretary of Public Instruction. These men, together with Civil Governor Wright as President, and Benito Legarda, T. H. Pardo de Tavera, and Jose Luzurriaga, made up the United States Philippine Commission, which constituted the Legislative Branch of the Government. Arthur W. Fergusson was Executive Secretary and Frank W. Carpenter was Assistant Executive Secretary. Brig.-Gen. Henry T. Allen was Chief of the Philippine Constabulary; Col. Harry H. Bandholtz and Col. James G. Harbord were Assistant Chiefs; Captain W. C. Rivers was Adjutant-General. W. Morgan Shuster was Insular Collector of Customs. Cayetano Arellano was Chief Justice; Victorino Mapa, Florentino Torres, J. F. Cooper, E. Finley Johnson, J. T. McDonough, and C. A. Willard were Associate Justices. L. R. Wilfley was Attorney-General and Gregorio Araneta, Solicitor-General. Geo. R. Harvey was Assistant Attorney-General for the Constabulary. James Ross was Supervisor of Fiscals. W. J. Rohde, M. S. Ambler, and Manuel Araullo were on the bench of the Manila Court of First Instance. Amasa S. Crossfield and Felix M. Roxas sat on the Court of Customs Appeals. David P. Barrows was General Superintendent of the Bureau of Education and Frank R. Wright was Assistant Superintendent. C. M. Cotterman was Director of Posts. Maj. E. C. Carter was Commissioner of Public Health; Dr. Eugene Stafford, Attending Physician at the Philippine Civil Hospital. Capt. George P. Ahern was Chief of the Forestry Bureau; H. D. McCaskey, Chief of the Mining Bureau; Father Miguel Saderra Mata, Director of the Weather Bureau; W. M. Tipton, Chief of the Bureau of Agriculture; Albert E. Jenks, Chief of the Ethnological Survey; Paul C. Freer was Superintendent of the Bureau of Government Laboratories where Charles S. Banks was Entomologist and Mary Polk, Librarian; Manuel de Iriarte was the Chief of the Bureau of Archives; Edgar K. Bourne was Chief of the Bureau of Architecture; John S. Leech was the Public Printer; N. Y. Egbert, Librarian of the American Circulating Library.

The Municipal Board of Manila was composed of Arsenio Cruz Herrera, Chairman, Charles H. Sleeper, Percy G. McDonnell, Miguel Velasco, J. F. Case, and John M. Tuther, Secretary. G. S. Lane was Chief Clerk. Most of the City Departments were headed and staffed by Americans. Frank B. Ingersoll was Municipal Court Judge at the Parian Police Station. G. A. O'Reilly was Superintendent of Schools. Nearly all school principals and many

of the teachers were Americans. The Chief of Police was J. A. Harding and most of the captains and lieutenants of police and many patrolmen were Americans.

In the "Provincial Service" most of the Governors were Filipinos, although there were a number of Americans Governors even in the Christian provinces. William F. Pack was both Governor and Superintendent of Schools of Benguet; David C. Shanks, Governor of Cavite; W. A. Reed, Governor and Superintendent of Schools of Lepanto; Samuel E. Kane, Lieut.-Governor at Bontoc; Robert S. Offley, Governor and Superintendent of Schools of Mindoro; Louis G. Knight, Governor of Nueva Vizcaya; E. Y. Miller, Governor and Superintendent of Schools of Paragua. Wm. N. Bish was Treasurer of Rizal Province; Julius S. Reis was Temporary Deputy Register of Chinese at Romblon; John W. Ferrier was Treasurer and acting "Supervisor" (Engineer) of Zambales. Most of the Treasurers were Americans, as were all of the Superintendents of Schools. H. H. Buck was Superintendent of Schools in Batangas; N. M. Saleeby was Superintendent of Schools of the Moro Province. Luther B. Bewley was a teacher in Camarines Sur and W. W. Marquardt was teaching in Leyte. Verne E. Miller was teaching at Laoag, Ilocos Norte. C. A. DeWitt was a teacher at Naic, Cavite. C. W. Franks was a teacher in Romblon.

Maj.-Gen. James E. Wade was Commanding General of the Philippine Department of the U. S. Army. Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood was Commanding General of the Department of Mindanao. Regular American and Philippine Scout troops were stationed all over the country—Albay, Ambos Camarines, Batangas, Benguet, Bulacan, Cagayan, Cavite, Cebu, Ilocos Sur, Iloilo, Isabela, Jolo, Laguna, Lanao, Leyte, Mindoro, Mountain Province, Nueva Ecija, Occidental Negros, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Paragua (Palawan), Rizal, Samar, Sorsogon, Tayabas, Union, and Zamboanga, as well as Manila. Outlawry was still wide-spread and the Pulajans in Samar had just wiped out two detachments of Scouts stationed in Oras and Dolores. Disturbances in Leyte were not brought to an end until 1907.

Dominador Gomez was head of the Partido Nacionalista and also of the Union Obrera Democratica de Filipinas. T. H. Pardo de Tavera and other prominent Filipinos of the time headed the Partido Federal. Martin Ocampo was the manager and Fernando M. Guerrero the editor of *El Renacimiento*; *La Democracia*, owned by the Partido Federal, was edited by L. Gonzalez Lique; *El Grito del Pueblo*, the Nacionalista paper, was owned by Pascual H. Poblete; *La Patria*, organ of the Partido Liberal, was directed by Miguel Zaragoza. José de Loyzaga was editor of *El Comercio*. Carson Taylor was then, as now, the owner of the *Daily Bulletin*, with Charles Bond the editor and C. W. Rosenstock, manager. William Crozier was editor of the *Manila American*, Frederick O'Brien of the *Manila Cablenews*. W. N. Swarthout edited the *Manila Times* with which the *Manila Freedom* had been merged. E. F. O'Brien was editor of the *Sunday Sun*. With the exception of the *Manila Daily Bulletin*, all these newspapers are gone. The *Cablenews* property was bought by the present *Philippines Herald*, and the *Manila Times* assets were acquired some years ago by the *T-V-T*

(*Tribune-Vanguardia-Taliba*) organization. R. McCulloch Dick was a reporter on the *Manila Times*. F. Theo Rogers was connected with the Bureau of Education.

Roy C. Bennett was a boy in Kentucky in 1904. D. L. Brodt was a seven-year old hopeful in New York. G. L. MaGee was going to highschool in Jamesville, Wisconsin, O. F. Wang had been here with the Army but had gone back to New York, returning four years later. R. F. Garriz was a four-year old boy in Navarra, Spain.

The Army and Navy Club of that day was situated at 239 Palacio, Intramuros; the Casino Union Club (German and Swiss) at 402 General Solano; the Casino Español at 12 Pasaje de Perez; the French Club at 49 Carriedo; the Manila Club (British) at 13 Plaza Moraga; the United States Club at 181 Magallanes; and the University Club at 60 Real, Ermita.—T. J. Wolff was steward in 1904.

The usual American benefit and secret societies were well represented: the Army and Navy Union; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Exiles of the Earth; Aerie 500 of the Fraternal Order of Eagles; the Improved Order of Red Men—Red Cloud Tribe No. 4, Aztec Tribe No. 3, Apache Tribe No. 1; Luzon Tribe No. 1 of the Voluntary Exiles of the Philippines; Lawton Castle No. 1 of the Knights of the Golden Eagle; William McKinley Lodge No. 1 of the Knights of Pythias; and Manila Lodge No. 1 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Only two American Masonic Lodges are listed in "Rosenstock's Business Directory" for that year: the Manila Lodge and the Cavite Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons, which were under Californian jurisdiction; there were a number of Filipino Masonic Lodges, but these were working under Spanish jurisdiction, and are not listed.

Under the head "Churches", the Directory lists the various old Catholic churches—which were the biggest and most imposing buildings in Manila at that time—and the following Protestant organizations: St. Stephen's Episcopal Church on Nueva, Ermita; the Presbyterian Church, also on Nueva; the Central Methodist Church on San Luis; the Filipino Mission on Azcarraga; the Filipino Methodist Episcopal Church, which met every Sunday in Teatro Rizal in Tondo and in the Methodist Chapel on Cervantes; the Chinese Methodist Episcopal Church on Jaboneros, where the Rev. E. S. Lyons was in charge, which also conducted the Sailors' Mission; and the Methodist Episcopal Church (Tagalog) on Quesada. The Capilla Apostolica Filipina on Lemery, Tondo, is also mentioned, with the Rev. Gregorio Aglipay as Archbishop. The Young Men's Christian Association had a place at 205 Real, Intramuros.

There were only a few theaters—the Chinese Theater on Calle Nueva; the Cosmopolitan Theater in San Nicolas; the Orpheum Vaudeville Theater on Echague, operated by Louis M. Levy; the National Theater, now the Grand Opera House, then as now, owned by N. T. Hashim; and the famous old Zorilla, which was recently torn down. One amusement house, the "Grand Exhibition Parlor" at 67 Paseo de Azcarraga, advertised: "Show every night. Large and beautiful pictures". In those days the moving picture was still only an adjunct to vaudeville. The first "story picture", called "The Great Train Robbery", was filmed only about that time.

The best known hotels were the Metropole Hotel and the Occidental Hotel, both on or near Plaza Santa Cruz; the Bay View House on Isaac Peral; the Delmonico Hotel, New Oriente Hotel, Palma de Mallorca, and the Cuatro Naciones Hotel, all in Intramuros; and the English Hotel at 90 Escolta. There was also the Kenwood Hotel and Bar. There were a good many saloons, among the more important being Levy's Place on San Vicente, which later became the Poodle Dog and is now the Hub; the Luzon Café on Plaza Goiti, the Merchants' Exchange on Soledad, the Silver Dollar on Plaza Santa Cruz, and the Waldorf Bar and Restaurant on Carriedo. There were also a number of saloons with such picturesque names as the Anchor, the Bohemian, the Fan Saloon, the Knickerbocker, the Last Chance Saloon, the Old Montana Bar, the Swanee River Saloon, the Water Cure, the Wigwam. Among the restaurants there were the Francia, on the Escolta, the Reception Grill and Restaurant on Nueva, Smith's Restaurant on Plaza Santa Cruz, the Washington Restaurant on Echague, still in existence, and scores of Chinese eating places. Among the ice-cream parlors was the famous place of M. A. Clarke at No. 2 Escolta, where Tom Pritchard of the present-day Dixie Kitchen and Oriental Grill was at one time head chef; La Campana; and the American Drug Store, 106 Escolta.

According to the Directory for that year, the banks in Manila at that time were the American Bank; the house of Abreu, Newberry & Reyes; the Banco Español-Filipino; the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China; the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and the International Banking Corporation.

There were but few automobiles on the street and in the Directory only five "Automobile Agents" are listed—California-Manila Commercial Company, Erlanger & Galinger, Hermann & Company, La Estrella del Norte, and Wright & Kahn. The lists of "Bicycle Dealers", "Bicycle Renters" and "Bicycle Repairers" are long, however, and the lists of "Livery Stables", "Boarding Stables", "Carriage Makers", "Harness and Saddlery Dealers", "Horse Dealers", and "Horse Shoers", are pages long. The N & B Livery Stables advertised "Rubber-tired rigs on short notice. Tel. 371, 186 Reina Regente, Tondo". Another, The Sport Livery Stables, announced the following prices, United States currency: "Rubber-tired Victorias, the first 3 hours, \$5.00; each successive hour, \$1.50; Ordinary Victorias, the first 3 hours, \$4.00; each successive hour, \$1.00; Carromatas per hour, \$0.50; Tally-Ho of 20 seats, 3 hours, \$10.00; each successive hour, \$4.00; A special service for Weddings with an increase of \$5.00 upon the tariff." Among the harness makers and saddlers were Pickett & Roberts

(John T. Pickett and Frank O. Roberts, makers and importers), 34 Echague.

There was no "Meralco" or Manila Electric Company, but the Compañía de los Tranvías de Filipinas operated a system of horse-drawn streetcars. The main office was on the Rotonda, and Gonzalo Tuason was President of the Company. There was also La Electricista, owned by the same interests, which dealt in electrical supplies and furnished power for a few dim electric lights in some offices and homes. Both companies were taken over shortly afterwards by the present company. James C. Rockwell graduated from Cornell in 1906. The Sociedad de los Teléfonos de Manila, of which Miguel Henry was President, operated a small, obsolete telephone system, with a few hundred subscribers. Its interests were taken over the following year by the present telephone company which began operations in 1906. J. E. H. Stevenot and Theo. L. Hall were both sixteen-year old boys in California. Manila had no illuminating or cooking gas until the Manila Gas Company began operation in 1912. The *Administrador* of the Manila and Malabon Railroad—122 miles long—was Jose Pius (not Jose Paez). It was not acquired by the Philippine Government until 1917. In 1904 M. Paez was a student at the Liceo de Manila.

It was, however, still the age of steam, elsewhere in the world, at least, and the only firm listed under the heading "Gasoline Dealers" in Rosenstock's Directory for 1904 was the Standard Oil Company of New York, 95 Anloague, Binondo. Under "Oil Companies" are listed the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company (Langkat), Meerkamp & Company, agents; the Standard Oil Company of New York; and the Vacuum Oil Company, 51 Soledad. Petroleum products were used chiefly for lighting and lubrication.

The only mining company listed under that head is the "Manila-Siam Mining Company". There are no entries under the heading "Mining Stock Brokers"; only three companies, including Uy Chaco, are listed as handling "Miners' Supplies", and only one as handling "Assayers' Supplies". The Benguet mine was being worked, however, and belonged to M. A. Clarke. John W. Haussermann is listed as a lawyer, with an office at 86 Rosario. J. H. Marsman was a twelve-year old schoolboy in Amsterdam. J. N. Wolfson was a member of the firm Lyon & Wolfson, 39 Plaza Cervantes. Attorney A. D. Gibbs had an office on Plaza Cervantes. Juan Sumulong was a member of the law firm, Ledesma, Sumulong & Quintos. Dr. H. D. Kneedler had an office at 210 Cabildo. E. E. Elser was Manager of E. C. McCullough & Company, stationers, printers, and engravers, with offices and plant in the McCullough Build-

(Continued on page 58)

Obeisance

By Harriet Mills McKay

BANANA leaves salaam and sway
In such a careless, weary way. . .
For they must bend and bow so much
Responding to the monsoon's touch,
And always some insistent breeze
Demands repeated courtesies.

In Old Manila

By C. E. H. Jacobs

'T WAS on a day I chanced to be
Set outward o'er the China Sea
The liner on her destined way
Dropt anchor in Manila Bay.
Long, long I watched the Eastern Night
Build starry temples of delight,
No wooer I of kindly sleep!
Short was our tryst and swift to keep
For past the years of life and song
Loom slumbers all an age too long
And what of soul shall mortal save
Who bears no visions to his grave?

Awaking where my dreams had leapt
I found a world from shadow swept
And lush with silver sheaves of light
New garnered from the fields of night.
The gleam I saw of Forest Flame,
Saw beauty beckoning whence she came,
Now clear to see, now as to hide,
Wonder, the handmaid, at her side
While all the very voice of song
Hymned of the morning loud and long!

Some times there are of all most meet
To serve a wanderer's wayward feet,
Some moments when the further look
May scan a yet unopened book,
And thoughts, tho' yet unspoke are heard
More clearly than the uttered word.
So now in me my soul was lent
To swift foretaste of wonderment,
Within my heart adventure stirred,
Full clear the call! Upon the word,
On course no compass ever led
I traced the flight of fancy's tread,
Sensed in my thought a hidden page,
Resurgent felt a bygone age
And where the turn of instinct trod
I followed o'er the silver sod!

A thing it is most passing strange,
Reflection caught in fancy's range!
Yet as I walked my thought did flow
To sterner times of long ago.
'Twas in such wise the stream did run
As if at dawn 'twere set of sun
Till on the windows of the mind
Nought but the past was present lined.
Arrayed upon a Crescent Field
Came Fiery Cross and Blazoned Shield,
Rank upon rank, all plain to see,
The flower of Christian Chivalry.
And One there was Who first did ride,
Five were His Wounds—Hands, Feet and Side,
Bore witness to the Sacred Tree
And named Him Lord of Calvary.



Who followed in that saintly train
With hands like scarred their steeds did rein,
Great gaping wounds they bore beside,
Long riven, now new opened wide,
Where fount on fount of bloody tears
Bewept the wastage of the years
And with one voice in sorrow set
Proclaimed the Pageant of Regret!

"The Living Bread's Eternal Yeast
Stirs not the vast unchanging East,
Few are the signs that marked our quest,
Few, few the homes of hallowed rest,
Unkempt the Cloister, dark the Cross,
Decayed the Font, the Fire, the Fosse!
Tho' from the fields of Further Night
We bear again the Onward Light
Who follows? Aye, what Forward Host
Hails Father, Son and Holy Ghost?
Forgot we stand, no longer limned,
Our martyr flares unwept, unhymned
While time and tide and myriad spears
Of countless legions of the years,
Pitiless sun, untended scars,
The rape of stone, the rend of wars,
All these, and to the selfsame end
What hatred and destruction lend
Till battled tower and tapering spire
Alike have kist the common mire
And wantoned church and citadel
Hear not one last re-echoed bell!"

So old things pass, save here and there
A kinder fate has blest the air
And bid of man or of the years
Withhold their hate, encouch their spears,
And kept from time's destructive ban
Some milestone in the march of man.
You who have walked the Christian West
May oft have seen an ancient crest,
Stood in some high emblazoned hall
Or strode the moss-encrusted wall.
Your knees, perchance, have felt the sod
Where sunlit prayers go straight to God
And found, may be, more gain than loss
In memories of a broken cross.
In Eastern Lands is fate less kind,
Nature, no less than love, is blind
And on her long unwearying way
Leaves little left of yesterday.
'Tis true of smiles, 'tis true of tears,
'Tis more than true of yesteryears;
Her growth is swift, the common lot
A sudden flower as soon forgot,
And as the ending of her day
As swift is death, as soon decay!

Judge then, Ye Masters of Surmise,
 How great a cause here open lies
 And of your wisdom join the plea
 That you had walked the morn with me.
 Had that have chanced you, too, had seen
 Gaunt sorrow ride the silvered green;
 You, too, had heard, more plain than I
 The mournful host, the moving cry
 And fathomed with undimmed discern
 The springs of faith's undying burn.
 Ah! could we both that more have met
 More near had sorrow's deed been set,
 More clear the Cross in vision stood,
 More darkly red those tears of blood
 And more than any voice in me
 Had fitly sung Gethsemane!

Yet must I not in vain regret
 Those unborn tears twice deeply wet
 Nor leave untold for lack of skill
 What you had penned with easy will.
 For list!

Upon the morning air

There came a city set most fair
 Whose goodly walls stood straight addressed
 To north and east and south and west.
 It was four-square that city stood
 As if to stem the tides of blood,
 Proud was her bearing, proud her look,
 Her stones were not by man forsook
 But proof against or fate or foe
 They stood to-day as long ago
 And to the faith in martyrs pent
 Upraised a living monument!
 Where choirs had sung the ages long
 Came once again the matin song,
 Slow marching saints shed holy light
 On cassock black and mantle white,
 It seemed each every street and square
 Had nested near a house of prayer!
 Each holy house in turn was blest
 By martyred bones in hallowed rest,
 Well kept the cloisters were and trim,
 No single cross stood dark or dim
 Nor any son of time begot
 To raise the cry "Forgot! Forgot!"

'Tis fitting for my tale designed
 That walls bespeak the human mind
 And plainly tell, on either hand,
 Who built them, what his native land.
 On the quaint streets of Old Quebec
 Tall fronts of France stand neck to neck,
 Firm walls of England face the wind
 From Foreland to the Further Ind
 And outposts on whatever sea
 Bear heritage of ancestry.
 Where now we walk at once in thought
 Might well in ancient Spain be sought,
 At every turn stood speaking proof!
 The straightened wall, the flattened roof,
 The rooms that saw nor sun nor stars,

Close shuttered nooks whose iron bars
 Held welcome but for kith and kin.
 Unlovely out, yet cool within,
 Such place as served for garden plot
 Was so conceived men saw it not;
 Great iron nails, red-eyed with rust,
 Enforced the message of distrust
 And e'en the very stones did shout
 "This place is shut! Keep out! Keep out!"

Expectant thought will something lack
 To miss the thumbscrew and the rack;
 Had these things been? I can not tell,
 Tho' other climes did know them well,
 But eastern mentors may devise
 Their modes of torture otherwise.
 No flaming flails of Holy Seed
 Consumed to-day th' heretic weed,
 No darkling dungeons felt the sword
 Seek in a heart the Risen Lord
 Or signal souls condemned to hell
 By Book, by Candle, and by Bell!
 But there's to tell for your behest
 How strove the nurslings of unrest
 For here they were in twofold guise—
 In what place else is't otherwise?—
 Learning for vision of her quest,
 Labour to share the golden chest,
 Unrest of hand, unrest of head,
 Each clamoured for their daily bread
 And in the glare of tropic noon
 Proclaimed at large the chosen boon.
 Thus in the old 'twas mine to view
 The childbed of the striving new;
 'Twas as a woman in her pain
 Had turned to curse the greater gain!
 Out of the byways, gaunt and bare,
 Unholy squalor came to stare,
 In mercy's name an aged priest
 Signed of his cross toward the east,
 A beggar broke by time and sin
 Held to the poor his needy tin
 And midday to the sun made plea
 "For pity's sake, Let be! Let be!"

* * *

Lord Allah—May His Name Be Blest!—
 Most welcomes prayer blown sweet from rest
 And for the greater power of praise
 Lifts heaven's door on quiet ways.
 'Tis thus the Faithful turn to pray
 Where sunlight tells the bounds of day
 And walk between, with wisdom blent,
 The leisured pathways of content.
 Where peace to peace speaks softer yet
 They cull the flower of care's forget
 And foretaste seek of that delight
 Where ages serve the Lord of Light.
 Meet, therefore, that my restless eye
 Should in its tent enfolded lie,
 There for awhile at peace to dream

Of Lotus Land and Lilled Stream
And from the fields, perchance, to reap
A vision for my waking keep.

Lo! as the East has ever done
I rose to greet the setting sun
And with the flinging of the fold
Found vision as my tale foretold.
An age of alchemy did flow
Where silver fell a dawn ago
And magicry that men call light
Bestirred the crucible of night
Till heaven before my mazed look
Transmuted stood, a blazoned book
Where every citadel and spire
Wrote glory with a golden fire!
From far and near, its tale to tell,
Stole softly forth the vesper bell
Till cadent silver stept the air
In measure with the voice of prayer,
Stept, it did seem, on golden ways
Rich ringing with the song of praise!
Full worth the wander of the world
Was in that wizardry unfurled
For as with vision so with sound
The magic of that place was bound
Till worlds without and worlds within
Rode in one perfect palanquin.
The very doors of day's distrust
Bore, so it seemed, a golden dust
While walls of pride, no more aloof,
Gave golden witness to the proof
And flung their erstwhile prison bars

Wide open to the golden stars.
Rapt was my vision to behold
The shadowed keep! 'Twas lambent gold
Where witching rode the garden wind
Thro' golden musk and tamarind.

A grotto by a silver pool
Twice graven stood of golden tool
And by the brink 'twas mine to find
The pathways of the peaceful mind.
To many a lovely room they led
Where welcome lit the traveller's tread
And grace of form and grace of dress
Were one in silken loveliness.
Nay, none in secret sought to hide
Beyond the walls of eventide
Save only lovers whose desire
Entwined the shadow with the lyre
Till golden look met golden call
And all of night was madrigal!

But one thing more there is to tell,
You who have read will know it well
For past the night no man may bide
Whose barque awaits the flooding tide.
And so in mind and so in heart
I took the way of day's depart
And at the call from o'er the Bay
Went faithful down the western way
Where kindly sentinels of light
Gave to my passing glad goodnight!

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"The Whispering Stones"

By W. M. B. Laycock

THE tunnel-like doorway to the dungeons at Fort Santiago is low; so low that even a small man must bend almost double to enter; so low that to pass that way constitutes an act of physical abasement that induces in even the normally imaginative an abasement of the spirit, too.

At a first glance it may seem in the nature of an incongruity that the Spanish equivalent of "Abandon Hope All Ye Who Enter Here" is not inscribed above the black hole that we have done the courtesy of terming a doorway. But then, that injunction here would be perhaps after all just a little too palpably superfluous. What need of it, indeed, when even the very stones whisper it?

Beyond the doorway, in the dungeons themselves, the stones of the great walls whisper other things, too. Things that are a befoulment of the dank, foul air; things that are a profanation of a silence sotted long since by cries wrung

of the torture and the slow death; things endowed with the black wizardry proper to the conjuring up out of the dead past the shapes and shades of dead men who endured, even in their dying, untellable eternities of intolerable life. The rack and the thumbscrew, the red hot iron and the garotte, were a sufficient warranty of that.

There is no need of any particular imaginative capacity to visualize these dungeons as they must have been in the full heyday of their horrors. In all their major structural aspects they are, for all practical purposes, much the same now as they were then; a series of low archways subdividing the floor space into apartments or recesses—the totality of the whole effect tomb-like to a degree rarely achievable by a tomb. And the evil spirit of their own familiar demon still abides and prowls, as ever, the haunted solitudes of their crypt-like depths; still abides with the whispers and the shades. And, as one has already implied, the revivify-

ing of these whispers and shades to the status of voices and shapes makes no great demand upon the imaginative faculty. And with the obliteration of the Present and the resuscitation of the Past this is what one sees, this is what one hears, this is what is evoked.

The dungeons are silent save for, here and there, the faint clink of a chain, a cough, a moan, a sibilant whisper. But these sounds do not impinge upon the silence; they are only certain facets and manifestations of it, and as much an integral part of it as the darkness, and the thick, fetid air. Darkness no longer an intangible element but a solid; air like a viscous fluid, clogging the nostrils and the mouth so that breathing is no longer a subconscious, continuous action but a distinctive and individual struggle for each individual breath. The sense of imminent suffocation is always present. Somewhere, in the unplumbable abyss that is the dark, there is a sound of violent and semi-distract sobbing. But it ends abruptly as all other sounds end, too, at the harsh and imperative creaking accompanying the opening of the dungeon door. Visitations from the outside world frequently enough meant only one of two things—the torture or an execution. Sometimes both. A carpet of dingy and pallid light unrolled itself from the tunnel-mouthed doorway into the gloom beyond. But a moment later, with the clanging to of the door, that carpet was again whisked away. Two men then entered holding torches and a third carrying a small iron brazier the fire of which glowed red like an evil but inescapable eye. They were all big men and when they spoke their voices in that tomb-like and confined space went rollicking and reverberating through the vista of low arches like Olympian echoes. But they spoke little; they had work to do. And the nature of it was very soon apparent.

The torches had been placed in two brackets affixed to the walls. The light they gave was too flamboyant and ostentatious to be really bright. But it was bright enough. Bright enough anyhow for what it disclosed; bright enough, too, for what was to follow. What it disclosed was this: the shadowy shapes of many men in dim silhouette against the Rembrandt shadows of the crypt-like recesses into which the floor space was divided. And each man carried irons and each set of irons was attached to an iron ring embedded in the great stone walls. Most men stood up, others crouched huddled against the wall, some few lay prostrate on the damp ground. But each and all followed with their eyes each and every movement of the men who had come to them from the World beyond. And there was a tense fearfulness, a ravenous curiosity in that grave staring, almost fantastic in the perfect fixity and unison with which it was maintained.

Meanwhile the three men were grouped unconcernedly enough about a chair occupying a central space on the dungeon floor. A somewhat remarkable chair of a singularly austere and Spartan design, featuring as its primary characteristics a stout wooden post upright at the back of the seat and, attached to the top of the post, a square shaped collar of wood and iron. And this collar was reducible to any size desired by the turning of a short iron bar affixed to the back of the post and attached to the collar by a screw. The whole design was as sinister as it was simple. And it was really very simple.

It was not long before two of the three men walked abruptly away from their fellow, busy placing several irons in the red heart of the brazier. And even as they moved,

while the point of their ultimate destination was still indeterminable, the chained men about them stirred and stiffened to sudden immobility, to the brusque metallic clicking of their many chains, to a sharp-drawn intake of breath like the sigh of a distant wind. But the two men from the World outside were stonily indifferent to the demonstration of the all-consuming fear that their progress was occasioning. If it evoked in them any emotion at all, that emotion was probably only a feeling of vague boredom. They had observed so many exactly similar scenes before; people under such circumstances were often quite unreasonably emotional.

But their swift and purposeful walking was quickly ended. They halted, soon enough, before the man they wanted. And there was no need for them to tell him that which they had come to do. He knew; he knew well enough already. And, knowing, he stood before them in the extremity of his terror, a small man and old, arms spread out and body flattened so close against the solid masonry of the wall that he seemed—almost—an integral part of it. Almost it was as though, at the instance of his cataclysmic fear, he had sought shelter of the rough stones and, instead, found only crucifixion. For, only his eyes lived; little eyes that darted hither and thither like little wild things in a trap. And, indeed, until he stood by the chair that we have already remarked that bears the less innocent but more professional name of garotte, until he was told to be seated and, not complying, a show of force was used to carry the order into effect—until then his eyes alone still furnished the only undeniable betrayal of the fact that, as a certitude, he was alive.

But at the first measure of force used to compel him to a sitting posture, something snapped in his brain, something surged up in his heart, and his whole body became an incoherent but passionate declaration of the life that still ran in his veins. Yet it was not death he feared, for after all he was old and he had come to learn that there were worse things in life than death. No, it was not death—but dying. Above all, dying by the garotte. For he had seen others die by the garotte before. And he knew—just exactly—all the various implications of what that meant. And, knowing this, the struggles of this man so small and old to escape the inescapable, were a strange and a horrible thing. And their strange and horrible nature was only accentuated by the phlegmatic and utter indifference of the men against whom he struggled. Their cold, detached calmness was a more terrible thing than had been any manifestation of anger. Mere brutality here had been a sign of grace, had been, at least, a certain warranty of their humanity. But their vaguely sardonic and bored inexorability—there could be no possible appeal to, there was no touching that.

The old man's struggling had not really lasted very long. And although it had been violent enough while it lasted, it had been almost grotesque in its so patently obvious futility. The men about him did not so much overpower him as leave the accomplishment of that end to the vehemence of his own emotions. He could not sustain for long such an insurrection of both the spirit and the flesh. And, indeed, it was so. It was really only a little while before he stood quiet, before the high, hoarse screaming that had accompanied his struggles had dwindled down

to nothing more than the thin whimper of a dog about to be beaten. He stood there panting, laved in great runnels of sweat, his body twitching in its every fibre of nerve and flesh: a small old, poor old man, much too small and poor and old, one would have thought, to be the repository of so much clamant and violent life. Yet that was over now and when—for the second time—two heavy and inexorable hands impressed themselves on his bare, wet, bronze, gleaming shoulders, his knees buckled under him as if beneath the weight of an inevitable destiny. And now the men about him moved about their work with the expeditious precision and dispatch proper only to experts. And although the old man's shortness of stature occasioned a momentary delay in the insertion of his neck into the square collar of the garotte, the delay was only of a merely nominal nature and a moment later his throat was inside the encircling collar and the iron elbow was clamped to under his chin with a faint snap. Until then, since his occupancy of the garotte chair, he had not stirred, he had made no sound. But at the cold touch of the iron under his chin, against his throat, at the faint click accompanying its locking, something surged up in him again that was not so much the urge to live as the urge to escape, somehow, anyhow, the death he must die. But from the slow torment of that death there was no escape—save in death itself. And death was many "aeons of slow pain" in coming.

The man standing at the back of the garotte turned slowly, and with a sort of studied nonchalance, the iron bar connecting with and contracting the collar. And as he worked he whistled a gay and piquant tune. And at

each slow turn a half-throttled part sob, part scream was wrenched from the black hole of a gaping mouth whose lips were bared back over the teeth in a snarling grimace, whose already empurpled and swollen tongue yammered incoherent and awful nothings. Ended the screaming then on one last wild eldritch cry.

And now there was no sound save a half-strangled, guttural hissing, and a thin, protestatory creak from the garotte, and the light whistle of the man who operated it, and here and there a hushed whisper or a panic-wrung cry from the chained men in the torch-dappled shadows beyond. And now the soft whining creak of the garotte was at an end; at an end, too, the wheezy blubbing of a man in his torment fighting for air. And now the face of that man was a leering obscenity in the torchlight's umber glow. His executioner stared awhile in idle curiosity at the gaping mouth, and the swollen, blackened tongue, and the swollen, blood-gorged eyes. His two companions were about their business in a remote corner of the dungeons. The brazier marked their position and winked wickedly like an evil red eye. A shriek splintered the silence like a sharp knife. And then another and another. And then, still further cloying the dank, foul air, there came heavy wave on wave of the vaguely musky, sickly stench of burning flesh. Death had come and gone and stilled was the "sough of his mighty wing"; now Torture, like a blooded sword blade, stalked the torch-dappled shadows in his stead.

* * *

Thus the tale, thus the scene, (if you have the ears to hear, if you have the eyes to see), whispered and evoked of that whispering, by the stones of the Fort Santiago dungeons in the haunted solitudes of their crypt-like depths.

Starshine Over Luzon

By Mary Medina Clark

STARS! Lambent symbols of Infinity
 In this equation that we call the Universe.
 Remote, uncomprehending loveliness
 Beyond all understanding. Thought itself
 Wincens from contemplation of its height,
 Splendour and depth. The simple names
 We give to constellations but lay stress
 On man's desire to shrink to earthy ken
 Something that awes him past all bearing.

We, so distressful, small, and groping, we
 Call Night a Mother, clinging to her cloak
 Of darkness, spangled with bright diamonds;
 Telling ourselves the pretty, tragic lies
 That God could care for us. O fools! Do we
 Care for the agonies displayed
 In the ant hill we with a sudden foot
 Do overturn?

The Wound to Liberty

By Lodivico D. Arciaga

THEY had never seen each other before, but when he saw her sunning herself in the soft dust behind the houses, he thought his days of quest were at end. He looked at her more from behind the shrubs and then glancing about him, he picked up a kernel of grain and carried it to where she lay on the ground. "Tro-ko-tok," he said in their language and, depositing it in front of her, "Tro-ko-ko-to-ko-ko-kok".



She rose and looked at the intruder in surprise. He was a big rooster with a reddish comb and fan-like wattles which had blue specks in them, and he had a bill that curved downward like that of an eagle. It set her heart to throbbing. She'd never seen such a splendid cock before and she was electrified. But this was only the first time she saw him, and she belonged to an aristocratic brood. She shook the dust off her wings and strode away.

The next day at the same time, he again ventured out—in all his youth he had never before dared to go so far—and he again found her at the same place. He did not pretend to bring a kernel of grain this time, but simply walked slowly up to her. He thought there need to be no more camouflaging of his interest. He had come from far away and resolved the day would not be wasted again.

"Good morning, lady," he said very engagingly, making his reddish comb stand up to its fullest height. "Please do not shake your wings and run away this time because I do not mean to be rude to you. I only want to speak to you because—well, I've nobody to talk to. I'm very lonely at my place".

Indeed, she did not look surprised this time. She did not rise at once as she had done the day before. She knew she would have to behave better. Or was it because she saw more of her visitor's reddish comb now?

"Who are you anyway?" she asked. "Yesterday was the first time I ever saw you, and you were already so bold as to offer me something, as though you thought I'm very cheap."

"Let me introduce myself, lady," he said. "I'm Blue Wattle and just for the purpose of asking your forgiveness, I've come over again. I really misbehaved yesterday. I regret it." He pecked timidly at a white pebble at his feet.

"You must be brave to come this far, Mr. Blue Wattle," she said. "Few roosters have ever ventured this far. My people are fighters and they do not allow visitors here."

"But I'm not doing anything wrong," Blue Wattle said sadly. "I just came over because at our place there is no such cool shade as you have here and no soft earth to stretch one's self in. . . . Now, your people would not be angry just because I came for that!"

"Of course not," she said, "but then there are many other things which might cause them to hate you just the same."

"For instance what?" Blue Wattle asked.

She did not answer at once. She only looked at him for

a long time and then pecked at something at her feet. "Your reddish comb and your wattles that have blue specks in them and your tail that points straight to the sky," she said. "They would envy them and would never allow you to come here again."

"My comb is not so red and my tail is not so long," Blue Wattle said humbly.

"Nobody ever did have so beautiful a comb and tail as yours," she told him. All at once she realized what she had said and revealed as to herself, and she was very much embarrassed. "You had better go now, otherwise one of my people will see you." She began to move away.

"But I am not afraid to fight anybody," Blue Wattle said coolly. "I came here to befriend you and to die for you if need be. I'll come with you to your home and to your people."

"You are very brave, Blue Wattle" she said, looking back at him, "but you had better go back now. My people are brave too. Anyway, I'll remember you always. My name is Fair Feather. Goodbye".

"I don't want you just to remember me," Blue Wattle said desperately, as he saw her leaving. "I want more than that. Please stay for a while longer." But Fair Feather's feminine pride has gotten the better of her. She was already strolling away, and a moment later she was lost in the shrubbery.

The next day Fair Feather did not go to where she usually had her sun-bath. But when she went the following day, she expected to find the visitor there. She stayed there for a long time, and when he did not come she went home a little disappointed.

She went there the next day at the same hour he had come to her that first time, but again, after hours of waiting, he had not come and she walked home heavy-hearted. "Why didn't he understand?" she kept saying to herself. "Why did he take to heart what I told him?"

She went there every day for two weeks more after that, always at the very hour she had first seen him. When it was raining she would go there just the same, and when it was sunny she would stay longer. Yet the visitor with the red comb and the fan-like wattles that had blue specks in them did not come again. It seemed he had really believed the faked warning she had given him.

One day she thought she would wander farther in the direction from which she had seen him come that first day. She knew it would be a little unbecoming on her part to take such a step, but she thought she had a good enough explanation for her behavior if someone should chance to reproach her. She would say that she just wanted to find out what that other side of the village looked like because some of her friends had told her that it was not such a good place.

She crossed field after field of ripening grain and passed by thick clumps of bamboo before she discerned a group of houses. There were no other houses so she knew at once this must be her destination. She hurried on. She

saw some boys with sticks in their hands and was afraid, but the boys disappeared and she could go nearer. She walked on and on between the houses. But she could not find any sign of her friendly visitor.

She was just ready to go back when all at once her ears caught a sound. "*Cut-cut-cut-cudat-cut. Cut-cut-cut-cudat-cut*". She tilted her head. "*Cut-cut-cut-cudat-cut*", the voice repeated joyously. She ran toward a box-like structure under the house at her left and peered inside. Who could be there but Blue Wattle, her daring visitor! He was inside the structure and a cord was tied to his left leg!

"Why, what is the matter?" Fair Feather asked in a voice that sounded as if she had known him for a long time already. "Why are you in there?"

Blue Wattle bent his head and looked indicatingly at the string tied to his leg. "I can't come out," he said. "I've tried and tried all these days, but here I am. . . . My master caught me the night after I went to your place the second time, and now here I am."

Fair Feather looked at him disappointedly for a long time. She had seen many of her own people, the most able-bodied of them, tied up like her friend before her now, and she remembered not seeing any of them again. Her heart ached. So this was how her dream was going to end!

"I pity you," she finally said. "You are so brave and so young."

They stood in silent dejection for a long time after that, the bamboo bars between them. Then suddenly the one inside the coop lifted his head and spoke courageously. "But this will be all right after all," he said. "Maybe not so long from now I'll be free again." And then he told her the hope he had been nurturing during the preceding few days. "Maybe," he said, "by next month my master will bring me to the cock-pit and there I'll fight to victory. I'll kill my adversary, and for that my master will free me."

"You are very cock-sure," Fair Feather said, the expression on her face unchanged. "How do you know that your adversary will not be the one to kill you?"

"It's very easy," Blue Wattle said with assurance and flapping his wings confidently. "You being my inspiration, and my father and my father's father having been good fighters, there's no valid reason why I should not win. Don't you have confidence in me?"

"Of course I have," she said, a little relieved. But then you can not always be sure. Besides, it will be a month yet before you would be out again, taking for granted that you will win."

"I'm going to win, and it won't be so long," he said. "Especially if you'll come here now and then. Will you promise to come here every day? A month is not so long."

So, day after day, Fair Feather came to see her imprisoned friend. If she could not come in the morning, she came in the afternoon. And she never forgot to bring him some choice morsel of food.

But one day she did not come. Blue Wattle worried. And the next day she did not come. Had something happened to her? Had she lost all hope of even seeing him free again? Has she found someone else? But the afternoon of the fifth day, much to his joy, he saw her coming toward his coop. She had her head inclined to one side and she looked sad.

"I've been thinking," she said at once. "When the roosters begin crowing at dawn and I am awakened I begin thinking. I believe you never will be free again. I know it. That's why I have not come here the last few days, and am not intending to come here again. . . . When you win, your master will not let you loose! He will value you the more. He will make you fight again and again!"

For the first time Blue Wattle thought more seriously. He tilted his head and knocked it against the bars of his coop. Really, what Fair Feather said was plain common-sense. If he won, the more his master would use him. That was the truth! He stood there reflectively for a long time. He remembered his father. His father had been a game-cock like him. He had fought and fought, and had had eighteen victories in all. But had he ever been freed? Was he ever rewarded for his victories? It was in a well-built coop under the house of his master where he had died when his time came. They had to cut the string off his stiff leg.

"I think there really is no chance for me ever to be free again," he admitted sadly. "But won't you please give me a chance to try to find a way out? I'll do my best to plan a way. . . . tonight. Just do me this favor, please," he said pleadingly.

(Continued on page 52)

My Love Speaks to me . . .

Anonymous

MY love speaks to me—
I hear her whisper in the wind that softly stirs the
trees,
Her smile is in the parting sunlight slanting o'er the fields,
The darkness of her hair is in the swiftly falling night,
Her clear spirit in the lambent evening star,
And, flung on the sun-warm earth, at her touch I tremble—
In everything about me she speaks to me of love.
How else could it be, as else I could not live, and I live.

The Monteses of Panay

By Eugenio Ealdama

AS a southbound boat approaches the Island of Panay, the first to greet the traveler's eye are the stately ridges that separate the three provinces of Antique, Capiz, and Iloilo, into which the island is divided. These mountain ranges, some completely barren, others grassy, and the rest forest-laden, suggest to the mind an island of want instead of an "island of bread" as the name Panay is generally taken to mean. Yet hidden among those mountains, nestled in the valleys, are the humble homes of a contented people—a people with customs and beliefs peculiarly their own.

These sturdy inhabitants of the mountains are known in Antique and Iloilo as *bukidnon*, meaning "mountaineers", and in Capiz as *mundo*, signifying "very ignorant". Officially they are referred to as "non-Christians". They are also known as *remontados*, the word being a Spanish participial adjective derived from *remontar*, which means to "elevate" or to "soar". *Remontados*, as applied to a group of people, means those who have gone up to the mountains to live. The name *monteses*, however, is the term generally used. This word is a Spanish adjective derived from the word *monte* or "mountain". Hence, *montés* signifies "mountaineer", and is understood in Capiz to mean *mundo* and in Antique and Iloilo, *bukidnon*.

For the purpose of making a study of the life of these people as an ethnic group and to collect specimens representing them, the author went to the mountains of Tapaz, Capiz, Island of Panay, in May, 1931, and stayed a few days in the barrio of Da-an Norte. In April of the following year, he again visited the Monteses in Central Panay, and made further investigation into their customs and idiosyncracies in the three provinces of Antique, Capiz, and Iloilo.

The time spent during these two visits was altogether too short to enable the author to make an exhaustive study of a people scattered in the mountains of the three provinces, covering an area of several hundred square miles. Seemingly, however, the culture plane of the entire territory is practically the same. The facts as presented in this paper should, it is hoped, give a fair idea of the customs and the general conditions prevalent among the Monteses of that island.

Habitat and Number

The present range of the Monteses of Panay covers the mountainous portion of the central part of the island com-



A wealthy Montes woman with all the gewgaws decreed by fashion.

prising the southern quarter of the province of Capiz, the slopes of the mountains that separate Antique from Capiz, and the southern slopes of the ridges that border the province of Iloilo to the northwest.

The region of Capiz is broken and rough. It consists for the most part of small tablelands cut by low, forest-covered ridges and dotted here and there by a few peaks. One of the largest and highest peaks is Mount Baloy, situated due west from the center of the island. From here run six main rivers, namely: Panay, Jalaud, Aklan, Tigum, Bugasong, and Ansuague, which furnish the water supply for the homes of the Monteses along their banks. When cleared, the forest-covered hills or tablelands furnish ample area for the cultivation of rice and other products.

The settlements of the Monteses in Capiz are principally within the jurisdiction of the municipalities of Tapaz, Jamindan, and Libacao. Just a few miles west of Tapaz is Roxas, the nearest settlement or *sitio* to be reached. From this sitio northward may be seen the bamboo and *cogon* huts of the Monteses on the tops of many of the hills. One is not likely to meet a Christian Filipino within the extensive territory to the north and west.

Some three kilometers from Roxas the trail leads to a ravine through which the Malinao River rushes eastward. Along the bank of this river the traveler winds his way upward to the west, some nine kilometers or so, until he comes to the village of Da-an Norte. This village is situated on a small plain surrounded by low hills. There are less than twenty houses on the site, amid which stand the school building. Several huts may be seen on the tops of the hills nearby.

The other sitios within the jurisdiction of Jamindan and Libacao in the Aklan region (the northwestern half of the province of Capiz) are situated farther away to the north and west of Da-an Norte.

The estimated number of the Monteses in Capiz is about 15,000.

In Iloilo province, the Monteses live only in the mountains of Janiuary, Lambunao, and Calinog. This region is not as extensive as that in Capiz. It is estimated that not less than 3,000 Monteses live in these three municipalities.

In Antique the Monteses live in Laua-an, mostly near the barrios of Mayboña, Datag, Virginia, and Guinhamon, and in Bugasong, sparingly distributed in the neighborhood of the barrios of Pacete, Iglonoy, and Nawile. A conservative estimate places their number in Antique at around 1,000

Legendary Origin

When the Monteses are asked how they came to live in Central Panay, they invariably refer to a legend which has been handed down from generation to generation as follows:

Long before the coming of the Spaniards to the island of Panay, there lived in the central part of the island two pagan brothers, named Mat-han and Duma-óg, with their families. These brothers possessed supernatural powers. They were so strong that each of them could uproot a big tree and carry it any distance. They could also fly with their shields. Though brothers, their relation was far from fraternal for they were always quarrelling. One reason for this was that Duma-óg, the younger brother, envied Mat-han because Mat-han possessed a power which he did not have, namely, the power of taking and eating, without being seen, the liver and heart of a human being. Duma-óg, did not always like to be reminded of the superiority of Mat-han, so he conceived an idea of avoiding intercourse with his brother. He planted a bamboo tree on the top of Mount Agbagacay, a small mountain to the south, between Tapaz and Jamindan, just a little to the northeast of Da-an Norte. Through this tree, he drew an imaginary line from east to west, and declared that if his brother or any member of his family should cross the line, the trespasser would be condemned to death. Mat-han agreed, and as a result the two brothers never saw each other again.

Some time later, two young men from an unknown country arrived in the territory occupied by Duma-óg. Their names were Mag-iran and Ambu-on, and they were also brothers. At this time Duma-óg wanted to construct a big house, and upon learning of the arrival of the strangers, Duma-óg announced that any man who could erect the biggest post for this house would be permitted to marry his prettiest daughter as a reward. Ambu-on presented himself and, without any difficulty, placed the required post into the hole previously prepared for it. Duma-óg lived up to his promise, and Ambu-on was married to his daughter, Akiton. The couple lived happily for many years and Akiton bore many children.

One day Mag-iran went out hunting wild chicken with his snare called a *si-ay*, and, without knowing it, entered the jurisdiction of Mat-han. When Mat-han learned of his presence, he captured Mag-iran and killed him. Upon learning of the misfortune that had befallen his brother,

Ambu-on became angry and decided to go to Mat-han's house to claim his brother's body. But his strength was no match for Mat-han's witchery. Aided by his disciple, Tipasao by name, Mat-han easily overcame Ambu-on and killed him.

Many years later, four brothers with their families came to live in Central Panay. They were Hanglo, Matias, Pidó, and Cabatac. Thus the number of families in the region, which later was called Da-an, was gradually increasing. Still later, another two brothers, Andales and Roco, with their sons, Ubaldo and Bul-an, came to the place to settle.

The next to come were a Negrito couple, Lubluban and his wife, Malikudong. They had formerly lived in the lowlands but they had abandoned their lands there in exchange for silver gongs, golden *sadok*, necklaces, jars, etc.

Several years later, a number of Spaniards came to the island of Panay. Some of these newcomers traveled inland as far as Mount Nacoron and Mount Baloy. One Spaniard remained in the region, at the place called Danao, and married a native woman. From this union many children were born, explaining the fact that among the Monteses there are many of fair complexion.

Probable Origin

It is popularly believed in Antique and in southern Iloilo, where many Negritos may still be found roaming in the forests or living in settlements, that the Monteses are the offspring of the Visayans and the Negritos. Many such, known as *kalibugán*, meaning "half-breed", may be found in the mountains of Antique and southern Iloilo. To these, it is claimed, may be traced the ancestry of the Monteses.

This belief, however, is not supported either by tradition or by the present life condition of the Monteses. According to their legends, there were already a number of families in Central Panay when a Negrito couple came to join them. But furthermore, if the Monteses were really descended from the Negritos, this would be evident in their physical features and culture. Are the Monteses physically similar to the Negritos? Are their habits, practices, beliefs and superstitions, and their dialect identical? As a rule, the offspring of a Negrito reveals his origin by his small stature (from 4 to 5 feet), kinky hair,

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Jungle Rain

By Maximo Ramos

SUDDEN claps of thunder, and soon the rain
Comes at a gallop to the shadowy jungle,
Beating pitter-patter on the broad leaves overhead
And on the jungle floor of moist fallen leaves
And the rotting log where the python lies asleep.
Then timidly a wild fowl crows from nowhere
And the sure, hoarse honk of a hornbill
Breaks forth from a top-branch.
And the voices of the wild
Have soon resumed their long, low chorus
With the passing of the jungle rain.

Picnic

By Maximo Ramos

FIVE carts follow a narrow track that winds leisurely between two long, sun-bleached bamboo fences, half concealed by tufted *ledda* and broomgrass, beyond which lie fields of ripening rice, gold and green in the morning sun.

Lined along the sides of the carts, we all sit. We young men have on wide-brimmed *buri* hats, and around our necks gaily embroidered handkerchiefs are tied. The lasses wear homespun skirts in various patterns and striped handkerchiefs. Some of us boys have lent our hats to the girls, and to shelter those who won't suffer themselves to be lent hats, as well as ourselves, we hold overhead the leafy branches we have broken off the occasional *kukkuati* trees that lean over the way.

We pass along a sugar-cane field.

"I hear something calling us toothless, don't you?" suddenly comes a ridiculously high-pitched voice, which everyone immediately recognizes to be that of the only old man with us—Lakay Leon.

"I hear it! We certainly must show that we are not!" we boys chorus as we at once jump off the carts and scale the high, thorny fence inclosing the extensive cane-patch. Follows a brief crashing sound in the patch, and soon we reappear, each holding several stocky red stalks.

"Here's yours! . . . and yours! . . . Those are yours! . . . Show that you have teeth!" And all of us fall to chewing the sweet, succulent reeds to which the soil-fragrant roots are still sticking.

* * * *

As we approach an elevated portion of the landscape, we hear merry waves of laughter, female voices predominating, and presently, we are passing a party of rice-harvesters. The old people among them are together, and the young men and women are in small groups by themselves. The shape of the elders' hats is that of a full-grown mushroom, while those the boys and girls wear look like so many large new moons, each moon holding a hemisphere of face. We know a woman to be already married if her face is visible and her arms are bare; we are able to see only the eyes and fingers of the unmarried women.

A group of young people are harvesting just next to the fence. "Come along with us; let us all be together!" we say to them.

"Your turn this time! Enjoy yourselves for us!" they answer.

Each harvester is provided with a steel blade fixed crosswise into a piece of whittled twig. The reaper holds the stem of his harvesting blade across his palm so that the third and fourth fingers can press the heads of rice against the blade, thus cutting them off, and the rice heads are then whipped into the other hand.

Excitement comes over us as we cross a river of dark, cool water. Dragon flies flit over beds of water hyacinth, and lotus white in bloom. Snipes and herons take fright slowly and flap away. We boys roll our trousers up above the knee. The girls hold their skirts, raising or lowering



them as the water, which has come up well inside the carts, rises or falls. Now we all stand up. Each girl holds firmly to the shoulder of the one next to her if that one is another girl, delicately pinches the shirtsleeve if it happens to be a boy. With every lurch of the carts, the girls shriek excitedly and there comes a general rubbing against each other, followed by a marked silence on the part of the males and by a female chorus half-jocularly chiding the drivers. When the water reaches up to the knees, the hems of the women's skirts are let to get wet. . . .

* * * *

"His the girl opposite!" calls out Lakay Leon.

Everyone instinctively looks at the person seated opposite to himself across the improvised table. More blushes than smiles result.

"Hala, Nana Toning," complains the girls sitting opposite the old man, to his wife. "Look at Tio Leon. He has sold you away!"

"No matter, child; anyway, I sit just across from my own Sinong," replies Nana Toning.

"Hoy!" warns Lakay Leon. "Some jealous lass is hearing you, old lady."

The cheeks of Ninay, who is the loveliest girl in the party, redden.

We are all squatting on the edge of a bamboo weir rolled out under a young tamarind tree. Our rice is smoking on whole leaves of banana. A broth of murrel and catfish and goby and crab boiled with ginger and tomato is contained in coconut-shell bowls. A sort of salad of fresh, transparent prawns and small crabs, mixed with raw tomato, salt, and hot pepper, is placed on portions of white banana leafsheaths. Roasted fresh-water fish of various kinds are laid beside our rice. Every time the overspreading tree is shaken by the wind, clean, withered leaves are sprinkled upon our food.

The girls mince noiselessly but we boys guzzle the broth from out overflowing bowls. Excelling everyone else in the noise thus produced is Lakay Leon, who announces whenever he lifts his bowl to his lips, ready to inhale:

"Hold on to your ears, everyone, else you'll get drawn in!"

"Young sister," says Tinong, one of the boys charged to refill every bowl, just now pouring more of the fish soup into the bowl of Ninay, who is about to rise, "if you do not eat all of that, we shall say you are leaving it for someone who is not here."

"Then, older brother, that is for my mother," Ninay replies in a musical voice. "She is not here."

"Tinong, my poor boy, you are far, far from the scent. You couldn't smell crumpled lemon grass!" says Lakay Leon, shooting a glance at the young man seated opposite his wife. "Ninay is certainly thinking too much of him, who is here, to be able to eat all that!"

Ninay rises anyway and goes to drink from a shallow well newly dug on the bank of a nearby rivulet. Soon after, one following the other, the rest of us get up, offering the excuse that we just couldn't eat any more after Ninay

left. The water from the well is thinly fragrant with the odor of herb-roots.

* * * *

Weaving silvery threads of romance, the moon sits big on top of the eastern hills. The evening air is cool and still. The hoot of an owl comes to our ears from nowhere. Nighthawks whistle, now here—now far away in the distant swamp. Fireflies wink shyly in every bush. From the grass, katydids scream a scherzo punctuated by the weird notes of the frogs at the edge of the ponds, grunting satisfiedly at the moon. The wet pebbles that line the wheel-tracks crunch richly beneath the steel rims of the solid wooden cart-wheels, and at unexpected intervals long leaves of broomgrass brush with soothing roughness against our cheeks.

After repeated preludes from a guitar, and deafening hand clapping from us boys, Ninay is persuaded to sing. She sings a simple old song about a butterfly being unwelcome in a garden where the flowers are not yet open. Every line of her song is marked with lusty *ahems* from male throats. The song ended, long, loud applause, signifying a desire for an encore, follows. But Ninay refuses to either repeat the song or sing another one. At length Nana Toning calls out in a commanding voice:

"A reply! Who will sing a reply!"

Whereupon the clapping grows still louder, the fellow with the guitar strums another prelude, and all faces are turned toward Sinong, who, in a voice that breaks at every rise in the melody, sings about how a butterfly can not come too early into a garden, as it is far better for it to be there

before the flowers open, than after. More solos ensue. Every song from a girl is followed with an appropriate reply from a boy, each of us boys being equipped with songs.

During the rest of the way, Lakay Leon says every so often, "Ninay, my child," very gently.

And Ninay, trying to control her voice as best she can, answers a little too calmly, "Tio Leon, why, Tio?"

"Nothing, my child; but—ih-himm!"

* * * *

In the carts we conduct every girl home. First we come to Gilang's house, which is located on the outskirts of the town. Elusively scented *camias* and oversweet *damas-de-noche* caress our hands from both sides of the footpath leading to her door.

Ka Sosang, who has been responsible for the girls, calls: "Good-evening, Nana. . . . May we return the one we borrowed?"

The squeaking of a spinning wheel inside the house stops, and a woman holding a tiny conical kerosene lamp appears at the top of the ladder. "Won't you come up awhile, children?" she asks.

"Not now, Nana," replies Ka Sosang, "we have yet to return the others. . . . Nana, God reward you. Also you, Gilang, for coming."

"We all share the reward, child," says the mother.

"It is I who should wish Him to reward you all," says Gilang with a smile.

Thus, one by one, the girls are returned to their respective homes. Only after that do we boys disperse.

And the empty carts are driven home. . . .

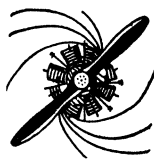
Baguio to Paracale by Air

By Harriet Mills McKay

I HAD scarce time to settle myself in the competent looking Bellanca before we were racing down the runway and rising swiftly in the morning sun like a great symbol of efficiency. I had not realized how far the airport was from Baguio, and I had caught the plane with not a minute to spare.

The red acreage of the Balatoc mill held my attention first . . . Balatoc . . . for years I had heard of it, with awe and interest, and here I was looking down upon the surface buildings and vaguely imagining the labyrinth of tunnels being driven underground to loot the buried treasure still held in the secret vaults within those mountains. But enough of hidden gold . . . for here below me was gold and to spare, for every crease and fold of the piled green velvet of those Baguio mountains was incrustated with gold of the morning sun . . . beaten gold . . . that made settings for the shadowed emerald-like hollows that were still unwashed by the morning sun.

In the canyons, impetuous, self-tormenting streams rushed and tumbled, churning and frothing with impatience to be on with the race . . . too, too eager . . . for I could see already where each of those hurried rivers soon found



quiet peacefulness as they flowed slowly along the white washes of sand that stretched for miles from each canyon mouth . . . like youth coming of age, and finding poise and tolerance after the turbulent years of adolescence.

And now those rivers looped more lazily through the mosaic of tilled fields in the lowlands. Mount Arayat, to the right, stood above the triangles, squares, trapezoids, and parallelograms of the rice-paddies that were fitted together in intricate patterns that made use of every available space and corner for tillage.

The harbor glowed like luminous pale grey satin with ship silhouettes appliquéd on the smoothness of its surface . . . freighters and passenger boats lying beyond the breakwater . . . Slowly moving tugs drew shining liquid folds of water after them as they busied themselves with the early duties of the day at the world famous port of Manila.

The tall buildings of the down-town section gleamed white below as the motors were cut off, and we swept over the ornate structures that shelter the graves of the ancestors lying in the Chinese cemetery. The plane for Paracale

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Bontoc Courtship

By Dalmacio Maliaman

CCOURTSHIP and marriage in less than twenty-four hours, as occasionally happens in the United States, stands in sharp contrast to the courtship and marriage customs of the former head-hunting inhabitants of Bontoc and Lepanto. Here is genuine courtship that lasts at least a year, giving the young couple ample time to come to know and understand each other before they join in sacred wedlock.



Up to about the age of eight, the Bontoc child sleeps at home with his parents. After that he is initiated into dormitory life. The boy goes to sleep in the *dap-ay*, boys' dormitory; and the girl goes to the *eb-gan*, girls' dormitory. The *dap-ay* is an elongated grass and mud shack, hardly high enough to accommodate a man standing up. Two-thirds of the floor space is covered with rough sleeping boards elevated about a foot from the dirt floor. It is divided into three parts: the first, nearest the door and the hearth, is allotted to grown-up men who are either old widowers or bachelors; the second to boys between the ages of puberty and young manhood; the third, farthest from the hearth, to the younger boys. The *dap-ays* are community buildings scattered all over the village, just as grade schools are found in all sections of a city, and as public property, they are usually overcrowded. Some thirty men and boys may crowd into a hut that is hardly big enough for ten.

The *eb-gans* on the other hand are not public property but are the huts of old widows and spinsters, each harboring four or five girls at night.

As a child in Bontoc, I lived in a missionary school dormitory, but I remember one Christmas vacation when I went back to the village to live with my father for a week. That meant that I had to spend my nights in the *dap-ay*. Despite the discomfort due to overcrowdedness of the place, the heat, and the impure air, I fell sound asleep the first night for I had worked hard during the day helping my father in the field. I was abruptly awakened about ten o'clock, I judge, by a disturbance created by four old men who had just come in, and finding the place packed, had grabbed four young upstarts in the second compartment by the feet and dragged them out.

"Ouch!" exclaimed one of the youths disgustedly. "If only you were not a venerable old man, I'd ——!"

"Shut up!" said one of the men. "This is not where you belong. You should be out in an *eb-gan* making love and give us old men room to rest our weary bodies."

"I should say!" agreed another of the old-timers. "Why, if there were no more love-making in the *eb-gan*, there wouldn't be any more marriages. And if there weren't any more marriages, we grandfathers couldn't expect any more chances to drink our fill of *tapoi* at the wedding feasts!"

The boys were silenced by these patriarchal words and without making any more fuss, they prepared a torch of *saleng* and then with their blankets wrapped around their

bodies, they stooped way down to get through the three-foot door and went their way to make love. Thus, courtship begins.

Youths go in groups, or singly, from one *eb-gan* to another looking for girls to make love to. If a boy finds a girl he likes, he stays; but if she finds him not to her liking, he goes out again and looks elsewhere for one who will give him reciprocity. It is not to be understood that a youth meets a maiden for the first time in the girl's sleeping quarters. More likely than not, he has seen her pretty face at a dance, or he had met her on some out-of-the-village path, and she has already set his heart atremble. He has probably also made inquiries as to where she sleeps. Thus, he sets out to look for her.

The *eb-gan* is the meeting place, the rendezvous, where the boy tells the girl of his feelings in regard to her. This is accomplished through the instrumentality of the ballad.

Singing ballads is the feature of the long evenings which begin about eight o'clock and end about midnight, when the boys leave to spend the rest of the night in their own dormitories. During most of the evening, the boy sits or lies near his girl and sings. She, too, answers with a song. Two songs are appropriate for this occasion: the *tigtiggaddo*, or borrowed Tinguian song, and the *lay-eng*, the tribe's own. There is but one, and only one, tune for the *tigtiggaddo*, and one, and only one for the *lay-eng*. The singer, therefore, has no chance to demonstrate any originality except in the creation of crisp, new verses. Both songs have the same theme and the same implications, and both might be considered as lewdly worded. The difference between the borrowed and the native songs lies in the manner of singing. The former is somewhat rough and aggressive, allegro and staccato; the latter is submissive in manner, adagio and legato.

The following are illustrative of the typical verse substance:

Boy: Dear! Dear! I'll dress in rags,
And your skirts will glitter;
Dear! Dear! I'll eat the crumbs
You will leave on your golden plate.
I'll be content to live like a beggar,
And to sweat and slave my life away
To provide you with everything, my dear,
If only I'll be the one you will love.

If the girl likes the boy, she sings in answer:

Girl: No! No! Don't say so, my dear!
It's I who'll work day and night
Like a servant for a man so handsome.
I'll be content to be your slave
For the privilege of being near you, my dear!

Good looks, wealth, and talent of any sort are the qualities with which the male captivates the female of the species. The Gables, the Astairs, and the Peabodys of the tribe are the most successful wooers. If a man is a combination

of the three, you don't have to tell me he is lucky! Tradition says that a very popular belle, sought after by all the youths from six villages, sang a lay-eng, giving an appraisal of her two most ardent admirers. The following is an interpretation of what she sang:

"Wanawan bores me
For he is dull, uninteresting
As the black bottom of a cooking jar.
Loyaben——? Ah! how fascinating!
I adore him, for he looks like a god;
When he sings, his lay-eng is food;
When he bends his body as he dances,
The whole world seemingly tips
With his graceful movements;
And when he plays the nose-flute
The very cockroaches fall to sleep."

It is in the eb-gan, therefore, where romance begins. There, a girl falls in love with a boy who can sing, dance

and play the nose-flute. There also, a boy may meet a new girl and abandon his former and less attractive girl for her. If accepted as a lover, the youth goes there evening after evening, if he so desires, for a period of at least one year, primarily to woo her with song. But he also goes there to tell stories and to hear stories told; to tell riddles and to solve riddles; and lastly, he goes there to have his back and head scratched by his girl, who does it obligingly! As a symbol of their love, they exchange blankets, and he wears her necklace, and she wears his if he has one. This prolonged period of courtship before marriage is necessary in the public estimation, for, they say, it takes that long to make sure whether a boy really wants a girl seriously enough to marry her; once the marriage ritual is performed, according to Lumawig's decree, the relationship is holy and not to be tampered with.

China Letter

By Lin Yu

Manila, December 29, 1937.

Dear Friends,

It seems strange to write a China Letter from Manila; but without stretching the truth, this can be truly called a China Letter, for I left Shanghai less than a week ago and my impressions of China in general and of Shanghai in particular are still so fresh in my mind that I can write as if I were still in China, in spite of the fact that physically I am in Manila.

During the past month and a half the Japanese scored many signal victories in the lower part of the Yangtze valley. Following up their capture of Shanghai, they pressed on to Nanking and Hangchow along the railways. They first concentrated their forces to effect the capture of China's former capital and then devoted their attention to the Lake City. Chinese armies put up a poorer resistance than was expected, for several reasons, but principally because of the superiority of the Japanese air force and artillery and the inadequate defences of many of the Chinese cities along the Nanking-Shanghai Railway. On the southern bank of T'ai Hu (or the Great Lake), however, the Japanese met with greater resistance; Kwangteh, Sze-an, and Wushing changed hands several times. Chinese mobile units, too, once got so dangerously near Shanghai that machine-gun fire was heard at night on Avenue Haig on the western boundary of the International Settlement and the French Concession; and when Nanwei was recaptured by the Chinese, communication between Shanghai and Putang was interrupted for several days.

It is noteworthy that the Japanese successes in East China followed the transfer of their troops to this area from North China and that while they were scoring victories in the lower part of the Yangtze valley, their comrades-at-arms had to lie low and remain on the defensive in the north. In fact, the Chinese mobile troops at one time



claimed to have recaptured eighteen districts in Hopei province. The much-heralded attack on Honan by the troops under Major-General Doihara, popularly known as the "Lawrence of Manchuria", also fizzled out into nothingness; and it was even reported that he was killed and his remains were cremated in Tientsin. The loss of such an "old China hand" to Japan would be irreparable, for it was due to his machinations more than any one else's that Manchuria was lost to China and "Manchukuo" was created as Japan's "puppet state". In Shansi the Chinese forces resorted to guerilla tactics with some degree of success, the recapture of Pingyao being admitted by the Japanese. While the main body of the Eighth Route Army, reorganized from the Chinese Red Army, is operating in northern and western Shansi, its influence extends as far east as 30 miles west of Peiping, where it has established an officers' training school. Lately the Japanese widely advertised that they were going to "punish" the former Chinese Red Army. How far they can succeed in coping with these experts in guerilla tactics remains to be seen. On the Tsin-Pu line, the Japanese troops pushed to the northern bank of the Yellow River in northern Shantung and halted there for weeks, watching the victories of their compatriots in Central China. A few days before I left Shanghai many transports filled with Japanese soldiers left that port for an undisclosed destination.

The fact that the Japanese had to take troops from one front to another before attacking, and that when they were attacking one front they had to remain on the defensive on all other fronts, would seem to indicate that they had already put all their men available for the China campaign into the field. This they were able to do without sustaining any serious setback because of the lack of attacking power

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The Tobacco Dealers and the Cagayan Valley Peasant

By Mariano D. Manawis

ODDLY enough, in one way, the tobacco crop of Aday, the Cagayan Valley peasant, is sold before it is planted. Aday is a very grateful fellow—in fact he is as grateful as he is exceedingly hospitable—and the *comprador*, the agent of the tobacco dealer, knowing this...



Before the planting season begins, the *comprador*, who is very likely a former municipal official or employe, going to the barrio on horseback, drops in at Aday's, making it appear that he has come for a visit. As he and the farmer sip, not drink, their chocolate—Aday never lets his visitor leave without offering him something—the *comprador* switches the conversation to the coming planting season; and his business begins. Aday needs cacao, sugar, sardines, *sotangjon*, and a few other things, to serve to his neighbors who will come to help him in his planting. All this, together with the little sum of money the peasant may need, the *comprador* offers to furnish, cleverly making Aday feel that he is doing it as a special favor to him.

December ushers in the planting season, and the *comprador*, if he is not in the barrio to meet other farmers, is in the Chinese store in town, awaiting Aday's coming. After giving Aday a drink, he leads the farmer to his house to deliver to him the articles. Assuring Aday, as he had done when he went to the farmer's house, that he is not going to charge any interest—Aday thanks him profusely and sincerely for this—the *comprador* lists down a price which is always higher than the buying price of the merchandise, or makes Aday agree to pay him in kind, which he will subsequently sell at a price double or triple the indebtedness of the peasant, thus giving himself, to begin with, several hundred percent profit.

It may happen, as it often does, that the *comprador* does not have the merchandise or the money to buy it, in which case—he usually counts with some influence in the community—he simply takes Aday to a Chinese store and gets the articles on credit. In the Chinaman's account book, Aday is listed as the principal debtor, the *comprador* acting only as a *fiador*, although Aday may be made to understand otherwise. The Chinese here takes the benefit of whatever interest or profit there may be on the merchandise received; but as in the first case, Aday's crop becomes tied up to the *comprador*. How?

Passing his arm about Aday's shoulders in the manner of the *politico*, he reveals to Aday, when Aday has received the merchandise, that he is also a tobacco buyer or that he intends to be one; and that it is his wish that... Of course, he tells Aday that he will buy the farmer's tobacco at the current price, and that in case Aday will not agree to his price, he will be free to sell his produce to others. But the upshot of this is that Aday will not be at liberty to dispose of his tobacco before the *comprador* has offered a price for it. Not seeing any harm in this, and bound now by his gratitude, Aday gives his word to do as the *comprador* wishes. Which means, if you know Aday,

that the deal is as good as if it were embodied in a written contract.

Seven or eight months go by, and then comes the *pagamento*. The *comprador*, perhaps after Aday had lost several chances to dispose of his tobacco at a better price, comes to offer ₱4 or ₱5 a *quintal*, assuring the farmer that this is the current price, and that he should take advantage of it because the price of tobacco—the *comprador* makes this appear to be strictly confidential—will surely go down in a few days. Aday then holds a little consultation with his wife; and should Aneng show reluctance, the *comprador*, knowing that *tampua* (this is an invention of Chinese tobacco dealers to take advantage of the farmer) is their weakness, approaches the peasant and his wife to tell them that on top of the price he will give them as a *regalo* (a present)—one *piesa* of laundry soap, a can of petroleum, and what Aday has long been wishing for—an umbrella for his wife.

Aday's tobacco may be bought in one of four ways: by the *fardo*, by the *palito*, by the *pesada*, or by the *partida*. But in whatever form the tobacco is sold to him, the *comprador* turns it over to the *compañia* which he represents, by the *pesada*, paying the farmer only after he, the *comprador*, has received the money from the company. Should Aday sell his product by the *palito*, the *palitos* in his *mandala* are first counted by the *comprador*. If the farmer is distrustful, he stands by throughout the counting. But Aday is generally trusting, and believing that the *comprador* is his benefactor, he avoids making the agent feel that he... Quick to take advantage of his opportunity, if he is one of the many tricky ones, while Aday is not around—as Aneng cooks chocolate for the *comprador* perhaps Aday goes out to ask his neighbors to help him haul his produce to town because Don *Comprador* is in a great hurry—the *comprador*... Of course, when the tobacco was being put in the *mandala*, Aneng counted the *palitos* very carefully herself, and for every one hundred *palitos* she made a corresponding knot in a string. She was very sure then that she had not made any mistakes. In fact, she counted the *palitos* twice before making each knot in her counting string. But now confronted with the difference of her counting and that of the wise *comprador*, and ever conscious of the meagerness of her knowledge of figures, she begins to doubt that she really did not make a mistake. At this juncture, Aday, having no confidence in his wife's ability to count, decides that she must have made a mistake. And the *comprador* scores again.

If Aday's crop is sold by the *pesada*, the *comprador* has no chance to cheat at first. But once the tobacco has been removed to the warehouse of the *compañia*, inasmuch as Aday can not have his produce weighed immediately because of others there before him and as, to avoid over-

(Continued on page 40)

Kinship Terms among the Ilocanos

By Mauro F. Guico

THE Ilocanos make up the third largest ethnic group in the Philippines. That their kinship terms and usages are generally uniform throughout the Ilocos Provinces comprising Abra, La Union, Ilocos Sur, and Ilocos Norte holds true and, likewise, among the Ilocano immigrants numerous found in Pangasinan, Batanes, Zambales, and Tarlac, and a large part of Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, Nueva Ecija, Mindoro, Mountain Province, and Mindanao.

The Ilocano term for father is *ama*, used in more or less formal speech. A derived form is *amang*. Children also address their father as *tata* or *tatang* which connotes more love and respect. A third form used in some Ilocano families outside the Ilocano provinces is *papa* or *papang*. *Tatang* carries with it the meaning of an indefinite relation and in Pampango, this term is applied to one's maternal or paternal uncle, the husbands of maternal or paternal aunts, the husbands of the female cousins of these aunts, and the godfather in baptism, confirmation or marriage.

One says *caamaan* when the father and his children are gathered together.

For mother the term is *ina* from which *inang* or *inay* are derived; but *nana* or *nanay* or *nanang* express more affection. *Mama* or *mamang* is also to be found. *Nanang* denotes, besides mother, several other relatives, as the wives of the maternal and paternal uncles, and the wives of the male cousins of these uncles. One's godmother is also known by the same word.

The word *cainaan* includes the mother with her children.

As in Tagalog and Cebuano-Visaya, the Ilocano term for child is *anak*. For sex indication the word *lalaki* (male) or *babai* (female) is affixed. Thus a son is called *anak a lalaki* and a daughter, *anak a babai*. Another general term for child is *ubing*.

A first-born child is known as the *inonaan*, and the youngest, the *inoodian* or *kimmot*. A child just born is called *maladaga*. *Bugtong* or *bugbugtong* is the term used for an only child. One whose parents are unknown is called *anak ti ruar* (ruar—outside).

To show affection, parents and relatives address the young boys as *ato* or *inong*, and the young girls as *nining*.

The term for sibling generically is *cabsat* irrespective of sex. *Cabsat a lalaki* or *cabsat a babai* are used to indicate sex.

A minor child addresses his older brother and sister as *manong* and *manang* respectively. Older male cousins, an older brother-in-law, an older half-brother, and an older male cousin of one's brother-in-law are also called *manong*. And *manang*, too, applies to older female cousins of one's brother-in-law.

The term for a younger brother or sister is *ading*. A younger cousin, a younger brother-in-law, and a younger brother or sister of a brother-in-law's or sister-in-law's cousins are also known by the same word.



The term prevalent for grandparent or grandchild, according to the way it is spoken, is *apo*, whether male or female. The word, when it is accented on the first syllable, indicates grandparent; and when accented on the second syllable, grandchild. The first form is also used for a granduncle and grandaunt.

Sex is indicated by saying *laki* or *apo a lacay* (lacay—old man) for grandfather and *bai* or *apo a baket* (baket—old woman) for a grandmother. *Inong*, though it has several other meanings, is used by old men and women in addressing their grandchildren.

The Ilocano term for uncle is *oliteg*. It is also applied to the male cousins of either father or mother and to the paternal and maternal aunt's husbands. In direct address, however, *tatang*, *papa*, and *tio* are also used.

The common term for aunt is *ikit*, but *nanang* and *tia* are also heard, and, as the foregoing terms for uncle, are applied to aunts whether by consanguinity or by affinity.

Caanacan is the generic Ilocano word for nephew or niece. In order to indicate sex, one says, *caanacan a lalaki* for nephew or *caanacan a babai* for niece. The term is so general that it is used for the sons and daughters of a cousin, too.

Casinsin is the term used by the Ilocanos for cousin. A first cousin is known as *pinsan* or *capinsan*; a second cousin, *capidua* (among the Ilocano-Pangasinan mixture, the corrupted form, *apid* is used); third cousin, *capitlo*; etc. When addressed by minors, the term used for older brothers and sisters are applied.

The term for parent-in-law is *catugañgan*. For sex indication, one says *catugañgan a lalaki* for male, and *catugañgan a babai* for female parents-in-law. In addressing them directly, the terms used for father or mother are applied.

A child-in-law is known as *manugang*, whether male or female.

For brother-in-law, the Ilocano term is *bayao*; and for sister-in-law, *ipag*.

For the husband and wife of a sibling-in-law, the terms used are *abirat* and *agbilas*, respectively.

A stepfather is called *ama a pidua*, a stepmother, *ina a pidua*.

When addressing his stepfather or stepmother directly, a child uses the same terms as for father or mother. A stepchild is called *sioman*.

The Ilocano term for other relations by marriage, baptism, and confirmation is *panagcacamang*.

Fathers or mothers whose children have intermarried call each other *abalayan a lalaki* (for male) and *abalayan a babai* (for female). A godchild is known as *anak ti buniag*.

A husband is called *asawa a lalaki* and a wife, *asawa a babai*. *Baro* is an unmarried young man and *balasang*, an unmarried young woman. A widow or widower, it may also be mentioned, is called *baló*.

Women Characters in Rizal's Novels

By Pura Santillan-Castrence

RIZAL has been severely criticized at one time or another¹ for inconsistencies in his character portrayals. Maria Clara's contradictory traits have been analyzed, explained, and somewhat accounted for in a previous issue.² Doña Pia's inconsistencies do not stand the test quite as satisfactorily.



Doña Pia was Maria Clara's mother, so she must have been a beautiful woman. Rizal described her as "comely, strong, and healthy";³ Capitan Tiago must have considered her a good find, for she was not only good-looking, but came from a good family, a fact "which gave him social position and helped him to make his fortune."⁴ Ambitious as well as energetic, she worked with her husband who used her initiative and imagination to great advantage. "Doña Pia Alba was not satisfied with buying and selling sugar, indigo, and coffee, but wished to plant and reap, so the newly-married couple bought land in San Diego"⁵ For six years they worked hard together, for, not having a child on whom to lavish their affection, their combined energies were turned toward the accumulation of wealth. Until Fray Damaso came onto the scene and advised Doña Pia to dance in the fiesta of St. Pascual Bailon and ask him for a son!

Doña Pia before her death wrote a number of incriminating letters to her partner in sin, Fray Damaso. Why need she have written the letters? critics have asked. "Two letters of my mother's," said Maria Clara, "two letters written in the midst of her remorse, while I was yet unborn!"⁶ Perhaps they were written to ease her conscience, to make her feel that she was not alone in her sin. What was truly despicable in her, was the hatred for her unborn child expressed in these letters. "Take them, read them," Maria Clara said to Ibarra, "and you will see how she cursed me and wished for my death, which my father [the padre] vainly tried to bring about with drugs."⁷ The whole story is called back to mind—the loss of her mirthfulness at the signs of approaching motherhood, her falling into melancholy—finally her dying of a puerperal fever, which she seemed indeed to welcome as a means of salvation. What a different Doña Pia this is from the really admirable woman who "made" Capitan Tiago, from the charming young person "who offered *novenas*, made pilgrimages, distributed alms to the poor, and danced at midday in May in the procession of the Virgin of Turumba⁸ and Pakil"⁹—all that her marriage might be blessed with offspring. Hence the more despicable her attitude toward her unborn child. Was Rizal guilty again of inconsistencies? Or might a good, gentle woman, such as Doña Pia was before she sinned, become transformed into such a heartless, evil creature? Strange transformations of character do occur. The epoch was one of uncompro-

mising religiosity; a person sinned and was punished by going to Hell. A woman was either chaste, therefore good; or unchaste, therefore bad. There were no wayward strays from the straight and narrow path and back again. The idea possessed Doña Pia that some day her sin would be found out—her child might look too much like the *fraile*,—she would no longer be able to face the world as an honest woman! It has been said that sometimes the most dangerous thing in the world, the most incalculable in its consequences, is an idea. Doña Pia was obsessed with such an idea, and therefore she wrote her letters and hated her unborn baby. We can only weep with Maria Clara for the unworthy mother whose memory she continued to cherish to the end. She did not deserve Maria Clara's loyalty.

Yet, for all these unnatural feelings of Doña Pia and the obvious fact that she, as a character, is neither typical of Filipino women or a "universal" type, it is a little hard to subscribe to the opinion that the "Noli Me Tangere" should be condemned because it is an insult to the morality of Filipino womanhood. An author can not always pick out average or normal types when portraying particular phases of life in his characters. Every literature shows examples of so-called "decadent"¹⁰ writing, depicting as unnatural and as untypical human reactions as there can be in life, yet such work is not condemned. I have emphasized that Rizal's novels were "reform" novels, intended, more than anything else to open the eyes of his people to the existing evils in their land. What if we can not find a Doña Pia among our acquaintances? Granted that her acts were surprising, that the "delicacy and sensitiveness"¹¹ which she showed in her "hidden grief" do not seem in keeping with the "affair" with Fray Damaso or the criminal efforts to avert its consequences; yet, isn't human nature always unfathomable and inexplicable? "Noli Me Tangere" does not magnify Filipino womanhood, but neither does it desecrate it. It could not, while Sisa moves in it, dispersing through it all her beautiful spirit of great mother love and devotion.

- (1) Cf. D. A. Hernandez, *Philippine Magazine*, Apr. 1933, p. 508, and Sept., 1933, p. 142.
- (2) Cf. *Philippine Magazine*, Nov., 1936.
- (3) Charles B. Derbyshire's "The Social Cancer" (translation of Rizal's *Noli Me Tangere*), p. 46.
- (4) *Ibid.*
- (5) *Ibid.*
- (6) *Op. cit.*, p. 469.
- (7) *Ibid.*
- (8) A Tagalog term meaning "to tumble" or to "caper about", doubtless from the actions of the Lady's devotees. Pakil is a town in Laguna Province Cf. Translator's footnote (1), *op. cit.*, p. 47.
- (9) *Op. cit.*, p. 47.
- (10) *Decadence* is a trend in literature characterized by vagueness, symbolism and unnatural manifestations of unusual human traits and reactions.
- (11) Cf. D. A. Hernandez, *Philippine Magazine*, Sept. 1933, p. 142.



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The Decline of Prosperity in Netherland India

By G. G. van der Kop

ANYONE who has lived in Netherland India for a score of years, or who spent a few years there, say around 1920, and returned again to the country some seventeen years later, can not fail to be struck by the deplorable fact that the general prosperity of the mass of the population, including the European and Indo-European group, has steadily declined. What is worse, notwithstanding a reported economical revival, it appears that this trend continues. I was forcibly reminded of this fact by an article written recently by a journalist of Batavia. It appeared in the Batavia *De Ochtendpost* which is not considered as belonging to the group of so-called "great" Java dailies, if I may be permitted to use the word "great" in this connection, as all these newspapers have, of necessity, a very restricted circulation as compared with European and American dailies. Perhaps it is due to the special position of the paper I refer to that the article found its way into its columns, because I do not believe that it would have been accepted by any of the others.

The writer, A. Weeber, referred to the address delivered by Queen Wilhelmine on the occasion of the opening of the Dutch parliament in September last, the so-called "Speech from the Throne", in which Her Majesty said among other things:

"... The development of economic conditions in Netherland India gives cause for satisfaction. The general revival in agriculture, commerce, industry, and shipping is mirrored in the satisfactory increase of the government revenue, to which have also contributed the satisfactory harvests of native foodcrops. I am gratified that as a result, the prosperity standard of the population of Netherland India is rising again and that a beginning could be made in a reduction of the burdens it has to bear. The higher revenue makes it possible to allot, in a larger measure than has been the case during recent years, funds for the furthering of the spiritual and material interests of the population. By the application of suitable methods it will be earnestly tried to widen and strengthen the economic basis of the country so as to give it greater powers of resistance against such shocks as have been experienced during recent years."

Considering conditions in Netherland India as they actually are, I agree with Mr. Weeber in his statement that with those who have informed Her Majesty respecting the rise of the prosperity level of the population of Netherland India, the wish has probably been father to the thought.

I shall refrain, for lack of space, from picturing the various indications of the bad economic situation of the majority of the population of Netherland India, such as the extremely low annual income of the Javanese peasant; the low wages and salaries paid to the employees in various industries and commercial and other firms in the cities; the ever growing number of Europeans and Indo-Europeans who may be considered as settlers (as distinct from the higher government officials and heads of business concerns who return to Europe after a number of years) who live nowadays in small houses in quarters of the cities which bear the unmistakable stamp of respectable poverty, quite unknown in Java some twenty years ago. I shall restrict myself to a few figures and facts for some of which I am indebted to Mr. Weeber.

The fact is that the official figures do not disclose any rise in the prosperity level of the population of Netherland India. The most recent reports of the Central Bureau for Statistics confirm the opinion, frequently expressed, that the large mass of the population (Natives, Europeans and Chinese) have hardly benefited at all by the alleged revival. The enormous decline in the buying power of Netherland India since 1928 is demonstrated by the figures for the first seven months of 1937 re-calculated for the whole year:

In 1928 Netherland India imported roughly 450,000 tons of food and luxuries, rice, soybeans, and beer excluded, the imports of which declined due to other reasons than the decline in the buying power. In the first crisis year, 1935, they decline to 260,000 tons. It should be noted that the import of food and luxuries is one of the most suitable standards for measuring the greater or lesser prosperity of all groups of the population. According to the statistics for the first seven months of 1937 (which give even a rather too optimistic impression of the consuming power of the public, because due to the rising world prices, importers brought in too much during this period), the total imports of food and luxuries for the entire year can not be expected to exceed 290,000 tons.

During the period 1928-1937 there has thus been a decline from 450,000 to 290,000 tons, and as the population increased considerably during this period, there should have been an increase of at least ten percent if prosperity had remained on the same level. There has indeed been an increase in the import of food and luxuries since 1935 by 30,000 tons, but it should be noted that this is mainly due to the increased consumption of a few million native rubber and copra planters. It is therefore evident that there is no reason whatever to speak of a revival of economic conditions for the population as a whole. The imports of automobiles and of other vehicles show a similar decline. In 1928 this import was nearly 55,000 tons and in 1937 it will perhaps just reach 29,000 tons, notwithstanding a considerable increase in motorbus traffic. This decline is largely to the account of the European and Chinese population.

The import figures for yarns and piecegoods during the first seven months of 1937 can not be relied upon as indicative of the actual demand and the buying power of the population. Contrary to the trend in other imports, imports of yarns and piecegoods during current year are considerably larger than they were in 1928 (85,000 tons in 1928 as against 120,000 tons for 1937 if the importation continues at the present rate). There is no doubt, however, that the mass of the population is more poorly dressed now than prior to the crisis. The increase in these imports must be ascribed on the one hand to fear that prices will rise and to too optimistic expectations in respect to the consuming power, and, on the other hand, to the sudden prosperity in a few rubber districts in the Outer Provinces (Sumatra, Borneo, etc.).

1938

ADVANCE MOBILOIL CHART OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AMERICAN PASSENGER CARS

Lubrication, with Standard-Vacuum, is both a business and a profession. The recommendations shown below represent the professional advice of Standard-Vacuum's Board of Automotive Engineers in cooperation with automotive manufacturers.

Make and Model—1938	Engine	Transmission	Differential
Buick—40, 60, 80, 90	A	C	HGL
Cadillac—60, 65, 75, 90	A	CW	HGL
Chevrolet—HA, HB	A	CW	HGL
Chrysler—Royal 6, Imperial 8, } Custom Imperial 8 }	A*	CW	HGL
De Soto—6	A*	CW	HGL
Dodge—6	A*	C	HGL
Ford V-8—60, 85	A*	C	EP
Graham—96, 97	A*	CW	HGL
Hudson—6, 8	A	EPW	EPW
Hudson Terraplane	A	EPW	EPW
Hupmobile—6, 8	A*	CW	HGL
La Salle	A	CW	HGL
Lincoln Zephyr	A*	C	HGL
Lincoln V-12	A*	C	EP
Nash—Ambassador 6, } Ambassador 8, } Nash-Lafayette }	A	CW	EPW
Oldsmobile—6, 8	A	C	HGL
Packard—6, 8, Super 8, 12	A*	C	HGL
Pierce Arrow—8, 12	A	CW	HGL
Plymouth	A*	C	HGL
Pontiac—6, 8	A	C	C
Studebaker—6, Commander 6, } President 8 }	A	CW	HGL
Willys	A	CW	C

“A”, “AF”, “C”, “CW”, “EP”, “EPW”, “HGL” means GARGOYLE MOBILOIL
“A”, “AF”, “C”, etc.

NOTE:—The foregoing Recommendations are for Passenger Cars operating under normal conditions in the Philippines.

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The official reviewer in the *Economic Weekly*, published by the Department of Economic Affairs at Batavia, ascribes the increase in 1937 as compared with 1936 mainly to the last mentioned fact. He writes:

"The larger imports in the Outer Provinces may be explained by the greater prosperity there as a result of the higher prices of the export products and the introduction of the individual native rubber cultivation. [This refers only to a few rubber districts.] The rise of imports into Java and Madura (as compared with last year) is only in a very small measure a result of better economic conditions there. It must be ascribed partly to a greater demand for re-exportation to the Outer Provinces."

As compared with the pre-crisis year 1928, only a most alarming decline of the consuming power of the native population can be put on record. A few more figures, including some relating to goods not for immediate consumption, will confirm this. The imports of animals and plants decreased since 1928 from 9,800 to 265 tons in 1937; of animal and vegetable products from 35,400 to 32,600 tons; minerals from 535,000 to 351,000 tons; chemical products from 282,000 to 258,000 tons; earthenware and porcelain from 59,500 to 46,800 tons; wood, cork, vegetable, pleating material, etc., from 58,900 to 47,600 tons; metals (gold and silver excluded) from 448,500 to 371,400 tons; machines, tools, instruments, etc., from 131,300 to 67,400 tons, and other goods from 15,200 to 13,000 tons.

The total imports for the whole year of 1937 show a decrease, therefore, as compared with 1928, from 2,926,000 to 1,962,000 tons, notwithstanding the reported "revival". Exports, however, increased from 9,648,000 to 11,185,000 tons. Taking into account that during the period under review the population must have increased by about ten percent, the aspect of economic conditions in Netherland India in so far as they affect the mass of the population, becomes even darker.

This deplorable condition by itself may not give rise to justified dissatisfaction provided that the decline of the prosperity of the country is accompanied by a proportional decline in profits on Dutch and foreign capital invested in Netherland India, as was indeed the case during the crisis years.

Today, however, this is no longer true. The foreign investor will draw, over the year 1937, due to the "revival" but more especially to the devaluation of the guilder—which has decreased the cost-price of export products at the expense of the buying power of the public by more than F1,200,000,000—, a still higher net-profit than in the very satisfactory year 1928.

Without taking into account the import and export of precious metals, the export surplus amounted in 1928 to F1,595,100,000 and in 1937, calculated on the basis of the first seven months of 1937, it will amount to F1,467,100,-

000. Actually this is a higher export surplus than prior to the crisis because the buying power of the Dutch guilder since 1928—due to world prices being about 40 percent lower—has considerably increased.

In this connection, I quote a passage from a cabled report on an article by a former Professor of the Batavia Law College and an economic expert, Professor van Gelderen, who is now a member of the faculty of Utrecht University in Holland, published in the quarterly review of the Amsterdam Bank, received at Batavia on October 30. He predicts that for the current year the value of Netherland India export products will not be much below a billion guilders, or five-sixths of the last "good" year, 1930. He does not consider it too exaggerated to expect a threefold increase of the dividends and commercial profits. In 1928 the total sum of the dividends and profits was F1,287,000,000 with an export surplus of F1,560,000,000.

If one keeps in mind that this capital of roughly half a billion guilders (the difference between all that Netherland India produces for the foreign markets and all that it receives in return from abroad), leaves this country almost in full in the form of dividends, commercial profits, capital interests, pensions of government servants, etc., expenses of the pilgrims to Mecca, etc., while the masses of the population are largely undernourished and the rest have been compelled to give up much of the former prosperity, the talk about the "revival" in Netherland India appears in a rather lurid light.

This impression is strengthened if one recalls that all groups of the population of Netherland India have come out of the crisis poorer and more beggarly than any other people in the world, whereas those who avail themselves of the very low paid labor in Netherland India are now, abroad, drawing even higher profits than before the crisis.

A further bad feature is that, notwithstanding a "revival" of which the investors are the sole beneficiaries, those who look after their interests in Netherland India continue to demand more work for the higher production by a far smaller number of employees than in the past, even though, in this "fabulously rich" Netherland India, mass-unemployment has now become a permanent institution. That the government services have set the example in this respect by discharging large numbers of government servants and that they appear to be very slow in mending their way in this respect, is the more regrettable.

It is indeed appalling that the lesson which the crisis so rudely taught in respect to the faulty organization of the economic life of Netherland India, is already on the way to being entirely forgotten. Profits will again be made on capital invested in Netherland India, but it is not Netherland India and its population that will benefit by this

Feather Dusters

By Harriet Mills McKay

HEMP leaves look like feathers tied
Into giant dusting brooms. . .
Nature needs them oversize,
She has such enormous rooms!

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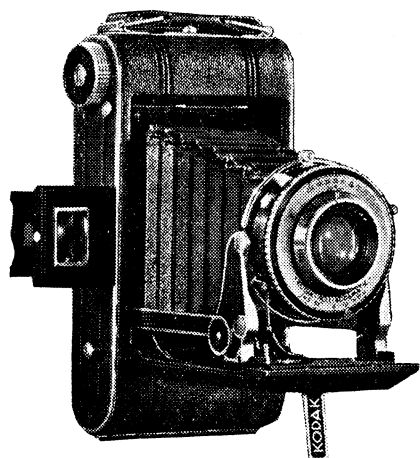
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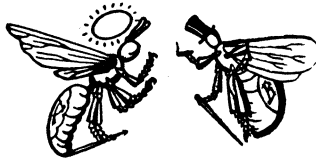
With Charity To All

By Putakte and Bubuyog

"Japan is taking upon herself a stupendous financial burden in North China. It spells for her sacrifices upon sacrifices. She knows it; *she is in North China to give and not to take.*"

—Yosuke Matsuoka.

No wonder it is written: "It is more blessed to give than to receive."



"Upon clasping General Santos' hand yesterday Col. Miguel Aguilar one of the numerous visitors at the general's home in New Manila declared he had consulted a spiritualist about the fate of the party.

"I asked him only one question', Col. Aguilar related. "Buhay o patay?" (Dead or alive?) He replied you were alive. I was so overjoyed I forgot to ask him where you were'".

—Local daily.

We ourselves were just as excited as Colonel Aguilar when we heard about the disappearance of General Santos. At first we thought Datu Quirino had a hand in the mischief, but we recalled that the Datu is an Ilocano, and as everybody knows, the Ilocano's loyalty to his country ends where his loyalty to his province begins. Thereupon we hastened to the Ronda Grill saying to ourselves, "If he is not to be found there, he is not to be found anywhere". A hurried search of the premises, however, soon disabused us. In despair, we invoked the aid of spirits at the nearest bar. When we came to, we heard that Colonel Aguilar was already clasping the General's hand.

This experience has so strongly convinced us of the merits of Colonel Aguilar's detective methods that we suggest the creation of a Spiritualist Division of the Philippine Army to take over some of the duties of the Intelligence Division. The personnel of this new division should be composed of Colonel Aguilar, mind-readers, crystal (arcade) gazers, chiropractors, Hilario Camino Moncado, manicurists, psychopaths, priests, and metaphysicians.

"Miguel Cornejo, organizer of the 'LAPI' or the 'Loyal Advocates of Philippine Independence', will renew the spread of Fascism in the Philippines to secure the salvation of the country, politically and economically, from foreign domination, and is inviting the earnest and sincere lovers of independence to join the LAPI.

"Fascism, as practised in Italy or in Germany, is what is needed in the Philippines', Cornejo said."

—News item.

Heil Kornejo! Orre fur Lapismus! Down mit Demokrazy! Russia und America non gudde. Ve kann them nicht standen. A noi non piace das sotsial Dschastis. Ve vant nostro contri und efen der Sekretary von Quirino made safe fur Lapismus. Questa taime abbiamo ragione. Ch'essi hanno torto. Ave Michel Cornejo der Patsay-fuhrer, der Okonomischundpolitischsavior uf sein contri! Hoch!!!

"In the belief that it is lucky to sit in the bathtub of a famous woman, ninety per cent of 'he visitors to the Windsor's former house in Baltimore sit in her bathtub.

"The vogue has now become so popular that nine out of ten of the visitors to the house sit in the tub and nowadays demand that their pictures be taken."

—News item.

We have often wondered why luck has never smiled on us. We have been so consistently unlucky that once we surprised ourselves asking the Hitler, the Mussolini of Heaven why others were born at all. Now we know We have never sat in the bathtub of a famous woman. We have never been that intimate with any celebrated female. But we are perfectly willing to expose ourselves to any hazard to have better luck. Like Jurgen, we are willing to try anything once.

"The formation of the first women's squad of the police force of Manila was accomplished yesterday when Secretary of Interior Elpidio Quirino appointed 12 women upon recommendation of Commissioner of Public Safety Leon G. Guinto."

—News item.

Doubtless one of the duties of these policewomen will be to search women suspects. The daily routine of going over their husbands' pockets eminently qualifies women for this police duty. Time and again we ourselves have been searched by women who, we can testify, were—alas—all too efficient!

"Pasig, Rizal, December 22—'Kawal Ni Rizal', a semi-military and civic organization of this municipality, will observe Rizal Day on December 29 and 30 with a parade, a literary-musical program and a 'balagtasan'.

"Main features of the celebration are the 'balagtasan' and folk dances and songs on the night of December 29. Well known vernacular poets will stage the 'balagtasan' while the local women's club will contribute the folk dances and songs".

—Local daily.

Who says that the U. P. is not being brought to the people?

They say that this is the Age of Relativity. Everything nowadays is relative. One man's meat is another man's poison, if he has kidney trouble. Or as wise old Plutarch put it, "When the candles are out, all women are fair." Relativity has in fact so permeated our everyday life that when a respectable man is caught sitting too suspiciously close to a girl in a taxi, he invariably claims that she is a close relative. The executive order of President Quezon anent nepotism shows that the Chief Executive himself is very much alive to the dangers of relativity. The recent elections showed that relativity is even worse than the Church thinks it to be. In some precincts in the city, for instance, the number of votes some candidates got greatly exceeded the number of registered voters. This makes even arithmetic, hitherto regarded as the stronghold of absolutism, relative. Apparently, two votes plus two votes, when they are for a candidate of your party, make eight votes, or eighty votes for that matter. On the other hand, two votes plus two votes, when they are for the opposing party candidate, add up to zero. We have heard that figures lie, but we never thought they could tell dirty lies.

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1909

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THE Heacock Co.—then Heacock & Freer—was founded in 1900, occupying a small office—showroom on the fourth floor of the original McCullough Building. The organization consisted of only three people and the visible equipment consisted of a single showcase, a jeweller's bench, desk, typewriter and a few catalogs. The business was limited to watch repairing and the importation of watches and silverware. But the founders of the Heacock Co. were equipped with something more valuable than fine store fixtures. They were equipped with faith in the quality of their wares and the excellence of their workmanship and service. . . with faith in the future of the Philippines.

That the Heacock ideal was sound is evidenced by the fact that today the Heacock Company carries one of the largest stocks of high grade merchandise in the Far East, and has a working force of over six hundred and fifty men and women, with branch stores in the more important Provincial cities.

★HEACOCK'S

MANILA, P. I.

Cebu

Iloilo

Davao

Baguio

"The World war was uncivilized. Men fought like beasts.

"War seems to be necessary and inescapable. But it should be fought with a minimum of pain. There is no need for non-combatants to suffer. And the soldiers themselves should be given death but not suffering.

"I would like to humanize fighting by using bullets too small to kill. Artillery and big bombs should be done away with. And the poison gas should be the kind that brings death as a beautiful dream".

—Baron Sadao Araki.

Personally, we feel that the only way to humanize fighting is to do away not with artillery, big bombs, and poison gas but with those who would find themselves in the ranks of the unemployed should these death-dealing instruments be thrown into the discard. And being dreamers like Araki, we wish them poetic exits. We dream of seeing their bodies riddled with "bullets too small to kill".

Tobacco Dealers and Peasants

(Continued from page 30)

crowding, Aday is seldom allowed within the *camarin* while awaiting his turn, the comprador—this is especially true if he is in connivance with a laborer or two of the *compañia*—can easily put aside some of Aday's tobacco without Aday's knowing anything about it.

It is almost a general rule that when Aday's tobacco is sold, that of his son is sold with it. In fact, in many instances the father's tobacco and that of the son are piled together in the same mandala. So, when it comes to the weighing, Ati, Aday's son, thinking that he knows enough not to be fooled, or instructed secretly by the comprador to do this on the pretext of preventing cheating on the part of the *compañia*'s employes, presents himself to do the weighing. Not knowing the principle of the lever and ignorant of the fact that the farther the weight is placed on the lever, which is also the scale, the more tobacco is necessary to balance it, the young peasant, as the comprador has been hoping all the time, puts the iron weight not at the middle of the lever where the *pesada* mark lies, but at the end. The scale being marked for 200 kilos and there being only 150 kilos in one *pesada*, the boy and his father lose 50 kilos at every weighing, once more in favor of the comprador.

This, however, does not happen very often, and if the comprador thinks he has not made enough for himself in the counting of the *palitos* or in the weighing, he makes his addition, subtraction, division, and multiplication as complicated as he can in the final accounting with Aday, while pretending all the time to be carefully explaining every item. Then when the farmer is sufficiently confused, he tells him that the whole process shows that the peasant gets ₱60, when in fact the produce may be worth some ₱80. Now forgetting his doubts, if he has any, at the sight of the bundle of bills being counted in his hands—it is only once a year that he holds so much money—Aday, his hands still trembling with excitement, thanks the comprador, and proudly calling all his neighbors who have helped him haul his tobacco, goes to the Chinese store to

celebrate the sale over a *frasco* or two of gin; while the comprador goes back to the cashier of the *compañia* to get his ₱1.50 commission for every *pesada* he has turned in, going home later, perhaps with more money in his pocket than Aday, from this one single deal.

To be sure, not all the compradores are so dishonest. But whereas there are many, perhaps the majority of them, who, although they advance merchandise and loan money to Aday to tie his produce up, deal with him honestly in other respects, there are still others, not compradores, who also exploit Aday, and even more cruelly than the comprador. These are the petty capitalists, the small tobacco dealers, most of them Chinese, who maintain stores that thrive on interests in every guise, and go even to the extent of altering their scales (weighing machines) in bold violation of the law.

The bigger tobacco companies may have no direct participation in the sins of their agents; but they are surely in part to blame for the malpractices of their employes because of failure on their part to exercise the proper supervision. Worse...

The evils of the *papileta* system of buying tobacco leaves from the farmer are notorious, proverbial. But the system persists, and there are many farmers in the Cagayan Valley today whose produce has been exchanged for a scrap of paper bearing nothing but the price of their holders' tobacco. And these papers, they can hardly be considered receipts, have not yet been redeemed in spite of the two or three years that have elapsed since their issue.

To make sure that Aday will not sell his produce to other dealers, the big companies, capitalizing the fear of the farmer that a storm may blow down his shack and destroy his produce, urge him to deposit his tobacco in their warehouses. They tell him he may call for the price of his produce any time, and that what they will pay will be the price current at the time he comes for his money. With his tobacco deposited, Aday waits for the price to rise, getting what he needs in the meantime from the merchants in town who, with or without his knowing it, charge him usurious interest. Eventually the price of tobacco begins to rise, but Aday, born with the instinct to gamble like any man, waits until, more often than not, the price has crashed through the manipulations of the companies that control the market.

Finally, when Aday's produce, whether it is deposited in the *compañia*'s warehouse or not, is weighed, like the Chinese buyers and the other small dealers, the big companies deduct from 10 to 12 kilos at every weighing for the *balulang* (an immense rattan basket that holds the tobacco while it is weighed) even if the basket actually weighs only 8 or 9 kilos. Furthermore, the *palitos* (bamboo sticks that hold the tobacco leaves together) can not be removed without making a mess of the leaves, so rather than lose through underestimation, the big companies, again like the small dealers, even though they know that 100 sticks weigh from 7 to 8 kilos only, deduct 10 kilos. Finally, when Aday comes after the *pagamento* to reclaim his *palitos*, the big companies require him, according to custom, to redeem his own property with a hen; should he want to be attended to promptly—the farmer may face a long trip home—he has to give two or three chickens!

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217 Dasmariñas

Manila

Very often the other companies ultimately sell their tobacco purchases to the Tabacalera. Hence, in order to profit, before starting to buy from the farmer, they should know and base their prices on the Tabacalera price. But because the Tabacalera is wise enough not to reveal its price, said to be fixed arbitrarily in Spain, the other dealers are forced to wait for the Tabacalera to start the *pagamento*. Sometimes, tired of waiting, the officials of the other companies, and the independent dealers, after conferring together, go the Tabacalera to urge the *Almacinero* (the Spaniard in charge of the Tabacalera branch in each community) to start the *acopio*; but the Almacinero, knowing that he controls the whole situation, will only say that he has not yet received his orders from the central office, and so the *pagamento* continues to be postponed until Adoy's needs have become so pressing that he is willing to part with his tobacco at almost any price.

This is the reason why even last year (1936) when there was a scarcity of tobacco because of the flood that swept the entire Cagayan Valley, the price of the crop rose only very slightly, if at all, much against the expectations of the people. From this virtual monopoly, as from the malpractices, not to say crimes, of the compradores and the tobacco dealers, there seems to be no protection forthcoming to Adoy from the government. That is why the tobacco growers of Isabela, the foremost tobacco province of the Philippines from the earliest days, unwise as it may seem, and surely to the detriment of the entire tobacco industry, especially if the other provinces of the valley follow suit, are seriously contemplating to turn to rice-production instead!

The Hueoyapon

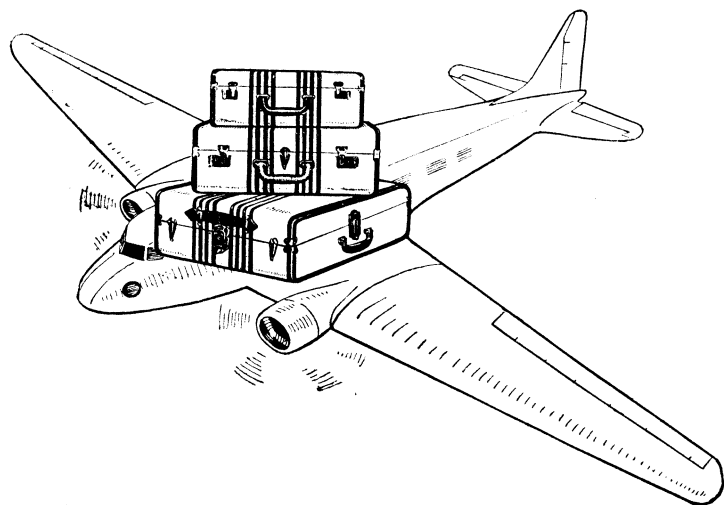
By Dominador I. Ilio

IT is believed in some parts of the Philippines that at the coming of the New Year, the first animal's voice heard has something to do with the general situation of the community during the ensuing year. If, for instance, the barking of a dog or the hooting of an owl is first heard, this foretells the coming of an epidemic which will claim many victims, while the mooing of a cow or the cawing of a horn-bill heralds a peaceful year and a bountiful harvest.

Our rustic people also observe during the first days of the new year the so-called *hueoyapon*, in connection with which the farmers plan the time for their agricultural operations. During the first twelve days of January, the farmer notes the weather each day, believing that these days represent the months of the entire year, in the order in which they come. New Year's Day stands for January, the following day for February, and so on, up to the twelfth which, accordingly, represents December. Thus if the fifth day of January is fair, then the farmer deduces that there will be good weather in May. If the morning is sunny but the afternoon cloudy, he believes that the first days of May will be warm while the latter part of the month will be generally rainy. In the same manner the character of the other days are noted, whether fair, generally cloudy, rainy, windy, etc., and conclusions are arrived at as to the general weather conditions for the whole year, upon which the farmer then bases his tentative plans as to when he will plow his land and plant his principal crop, and what minor crops are best to raise during the coming year.

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— MANILA —

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China Letter

(Continued from page 29)

on the part of the Chinese army. This weakness has been recognized by the Chinese high command, and the reorganizing and equipping of Chinese troops for attack are now under way. When that is completed, it may become problematical whether the Japanese can continue to shift their forces, the feat that has been largely responsible for their successes.

Whatever the strength or weakness of the Japanese army, Japan does not desire a long, protracted war. At the beginning of the present conflict, its statesmen said so, and just before the fall of Nanking, Chinese in Japanese-controlled Peiping were urged to wire to Nanking advising the Chinese Central Government to sue for peace. Both before and after the fall of Nanking, General Matsui announced that Japan was ready for peace if China would reconsider its attitude towards his country. Japan, then, is ready for peace; but is China?

Not, if I read the signs of the times right. First of all, the temper of the Chinese people is against peace now. The people of Shanghai actually felt better when the Chinese troops were fighting nearby, with all the stray shells and bombs, than when the troops were in retreat and they themselves were safe from any personal danger. When the premature reports reached Shanghai that Chinese troops might soon close in upon the city again, the people at once regained animation and high spirits. You must have read about the Chinese neon light repairer who, as the Japanese troops paraded below, hurled himself to death from his scaffold three stories high, crying "Viva la China!" That is the temper of the Chinese masses. The thinking Chinese are not blind to Japan's weaknesses. They knew that the guerilla fighting is beginning to tell on the Japanese; that the drain of the "China incident" on the Japanese national coffers is extremely heavy; and that there are "dangerous" Japanese who are opposed to the present war. In fact, many Chinese intellectuals are counting on a Chinese victory not so much on the battlefield as in the economic sphere. They hope that the drain of the war on Japan's national economy will be such as to prove unbearable to the Japanese people, and that when this point is reached they will revolt and set up a government that will make peace with China on a truly equal footing. From the very beginning the slogan among the Chinese officials has been "Resistance over a long period!" and they have been acting on it, preparing to resist at least for two years and longer if necessary. Oversea Chinese in many places have pledged to make monthly contributions to China's war chest as long as the fighting lasts. Moreover, Japan is virtually forcing Russia to help China now in order to forestall a war with Japan and China combined two decades hence. All the signs, then, point to one conclusion that China will and can continue to fight for a number of years yet.

The Japanese have been credited by many foreigners for getting "reputable" Chinese for their puppets. That might have been true in Manchuria, but certainly is not true of the recent set-up in Peiping, headed by Wang Keh-min. The An-Fu Club has such a bad name among the Chinese people that the Japanese lose rather than gain by "cooperating" with its members. There is something inherently comical about the new Peiping régime, which lacks any organs for control of finance, diplomacy, and military

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affairs. The assumption of office by Wang Keh-min *et al* in Peiping caused not so much as a shrug of shoulders among the thinking Chinese in Shanghai, who, realizing the futility of any verbal protests or emotional outbursts, are saving every ounce of energy to hasten the coming of the day for a final reckoning.

When Chinese forces retreated from Shanghai, apparently peace and tranquillity prevailed. No more gunshots or bomb explosions were heard, and everybody again went about his business as usual. But beneath the surface there was an acute uneasiness as to what would come next. Then came the Japanese demands that both the International Settlement and the French Concession turn over all Chinese Government offices to the invaders, expel Chinese officials or put them under surveillance, etc., etc. The yielding of the two municipalities is clearly indefensible from a legal point of view. Japan has not declared war on China, and is, therefore, technically not entitled to the Chinese Government offices as spoils of war. Moreover, China is still in diplomatic and consular relations with the countries represented in the two foreign municipalities of Shanghai, which, therefore, violated international practices in permitting this seizure by the Japanese and in advising the Chinese officials of the sailing date of a certain Italian steamer, which was a gentle suggestion for them to leave Shanghai. But from a practical viewpoint there is little else that they could have done.

The reactions of the Chinese to the Shanghai Municipal Council's surrender to the Japanese were varied. Some

were angered by it, while others regarded it as something inevitable, but there were a few who saw far enough to say: "If the Council, as an international body, can not, as its spokesman said, resist the demands of a national group, a precedent has been established—and not a bad one, when the fortune of war comes our way."

One of the effects of the two foreign municipalities' yielding to the inevitable was the closing of five Chinese dailies. Later when the Japanese took over the Chinese Press Censor's office, which was but an empty room as it had already ceased functioning, they tried to censor the remaining Chinese papers. A number of the big dailies resisted, threatening to close down rather than submit. The Japanese gave in temporarily, but later two morning papers—the *Shun Pao*, the oldest Chinese daily, and the *Ta-Kung-Pao*, one of the best edited Chinese papers—had to stop publication, while others submitted to the Japanese censorship.

Ever since the retreat of the Chinese troops from Shanghai, the rice supply has become an acute problem. The Shanghai Municipal Council has had to supply the dealers with rice, which is sold at certain designated rice shops, where buyers were, for weeks, restricted to one dollar's worth each. The price of fuel has risen by some 150 per cent. Vegetables are hard to get, and some, spinach for instance, commands ten times its normal price at this season of the year. All in all, as a foreign resident said,

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Manila



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WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

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1911

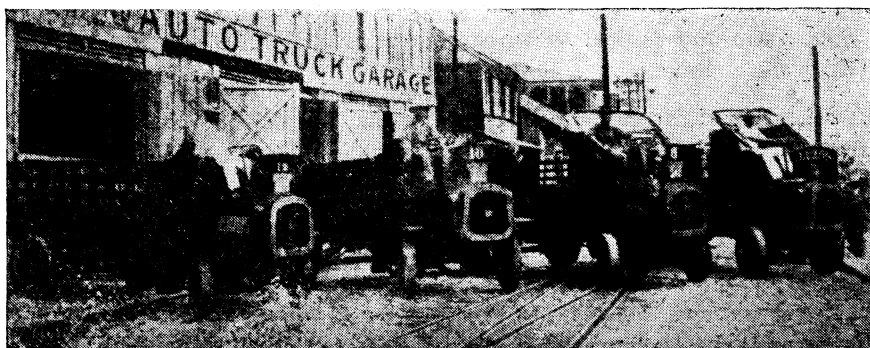


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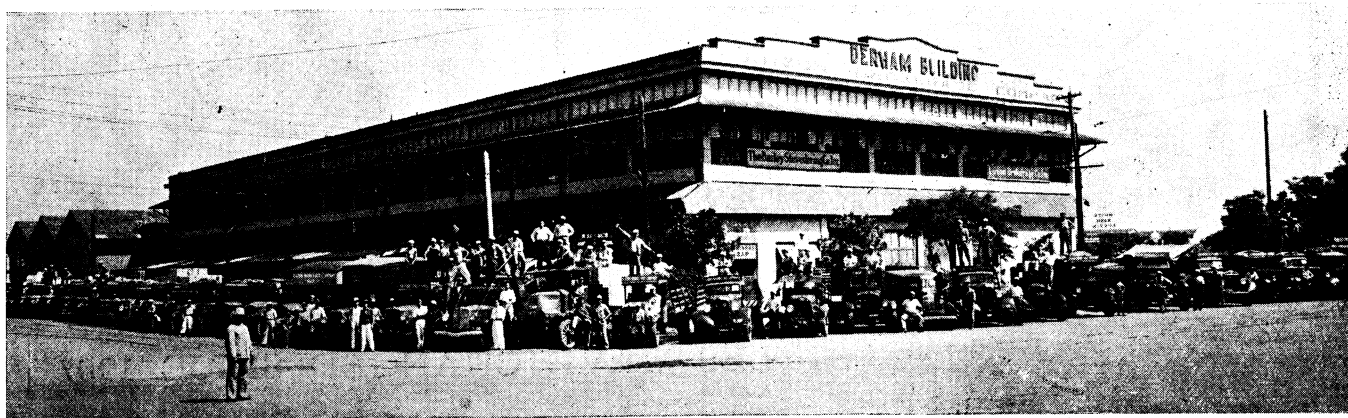
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1911 1938

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CUSTOMS BROKERS
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1938

"We are paying three times as much as usual for food, and not getting the normal supply."

A Japanese newspaper boasted that the residents of Shanghai should now enjoy and should appreciate the security; the protection of the Japanese army has brought. But well over one month after the fighting ceased in the Hongkew sector, one foreign writer in the *Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury* pronounced that district "definitely uninhabitable". The Japanese military headquarters' abolition of foreigners' extraterritorial rights in areas under its control certainly does not add to the foreigners' sense of security.

The Japanese may profess a desire for the friendship of the Chinese people, but their forcing Chinese returning to Nantao to wear arm-bands inscribed "temporary slaves of a subdued nation", their simply walking into Chinese stores in Hongkew and taking possession, and reports of their massacres of civilian Chinese in Nanking and elsewhere, certainly are not conducive to building up friendship with the Chinese people.

For obvious reasons foreign business men in Shanghai had been, since the fall of Shanghai, showing a degree of friendliness to the Japanese—until the "victory parade" or the "transfer of troops". Whatever name one may give to it, its significance was not unrealized by anybody: it was a parade of military strength which had as ultimate object the usurpation of the powers of the Settlement authorities. The reaction can be readily imagined, and I

have heard remarks that are unprintable.

After occupying a number of blocks of the International Settlement for several hours as a result of the Nanking Road bombing incident during the Japanese parade, the Japanese presented four demands to the police, among which was one to the effect that to help maintain peace and order in the Settlement, the Japanese military should have the right to arrest anybody south of the Soochow Creek without first informing the police. These demands were, of course, not accepted; but the following morning the Japanese military police made a raid on a Chinese hotel incorporated in Hongkong and arrested four persons who, however, were released after questioning. This raid aroused so much indignation that it has not been repeated again.

The Japanese were even less successful with the authorities of the French Concession. On the day following the parade, four trucks carrying provisions were sent by the Japanese north of the Soochow Creek to Nantao by way of the Bund. The Settlement police let them pass, but the French Concession police refused to follow suit. After negotiations the trucks were allowed to proceed to Nantao, but only under the escort of French armed guards. On the next day three trucks of Japanese soldiers and armed civilians proceeded to Nantao by the same route, but did not get to their destination. They were taken to the Central Police Station of the French Concession and after negotiations sent back to the place whence they had come. This

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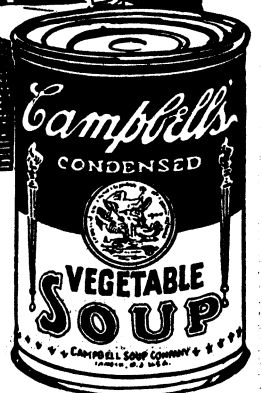
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Seen from the air, the Pampanga concrete road looks like a great ribbon flung over the green and brown surface of the country, and driving over this famous stretch of road gives one a sensation of the smoothness and effortlessness of aerial flight.

It is not only considerations of efficiency, speed, and comfort of land transportation that are leading to the increased use of concrete in highway construction throughout the world, but also considerations of durability and economy.

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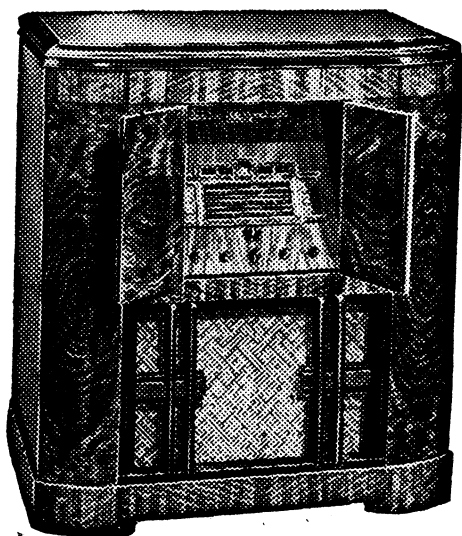
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1904



(Above) Reproduction of Erlanger & Galinger ad in first issue of this Magazine, December, 1904

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put a premium on all the houses in the French Concession and rents sky-rocketed, especially when Japanese began to search the houses along the extra-Settlement roads.

The search of houses in the extra-Settlement road area by the Japanese caused more nervousness among the population of western Shanghai than any amount of stray shells and bombs. There were wild reports that the Japanese ransacked houses and carried away anything valuable from jewelry to clothings and furniture. Some of these reports may have been exaggerations, but, as the saying goes, where there is so much smoke there must be fire. At any rate, most people seemed to take these reports at their face value and in some areas the exodus by truck, ricksha and wheelbarrow continues from early in the morning till late in the night, day after day.

When our steamer sailed past Woosung I did not see a single house that had remained intact. That was the last glimpse I had of Greater Shanghai.

Sincerely yours,

Lin Yu.

Baguio to Paracale

(Continued from page 27)

was being serviced for the trip, and during the time of waiting we could see these small edifices in the near distance and marvel at their ornateness. In pastel colors of pink, pale blue, cream-white, rose, and green... from the air they resembled great flowers in the lacy delicacy of their architecture.

With no fuss of departure we were soon aboard the plane and off on the last lap of the journey to the newer mining district of Camarines Norte. Up again to see Manila, the Bay accented by Corregidor, and the surrounding country, from the air. Across Laguna de Bay whose waters find the sea through the slow waters of the Pasig River.

Soon rice fields and cultivated lands were less prevalent, and low hills and more trees took their place in the landscape below. For some time we flew over Lamon Bay and looked down into the sea's depths, enjoying the beauty and brilliance of the colors... green, sapphire, and aquamarine. Along the beaches of the small islands that jewel the coastal waters of Luzon, the surf broke with no sound, and wavy white pennons of foam streamed along the yellow sand. In so brief a time we were over the gnarled and knotted jungle trees, whose interwoven branches defy the eye to penetrate the green tangle of their growth. In no place was the earth visible except in those places where some courageous soul had whittled away the denseness of the trees, vines, and hemp to make a clearing for a saw mill or mine buildings, and the bared red earth gleamed in bright contrast to the prevalent green.

The stained brown waters that mark the shores of the peninsula where the iron mines at Larap are, were soon below, and then the leached grey of the nipa houses in the native town of Mambulao were discernible along the curve of the Bay. Crossing directly above San Mauricio in a great swing over the land, we could see the full waters of the jungle rivers backed up by the tide. In the open meadows, the mud holes that are frequented by the carabaos, looked like rusty old coins scattered in the grass.

Mountains, lowlands, oceans, jungles . . . what a varied succession of scenes this trip affords! And here we were, down in a velvet-smooth landing on the golf course at the Paracale Country Club, and back to this strangely new district that I have, of late, called "home".

Monteses of Panay

(Continued from page 25)

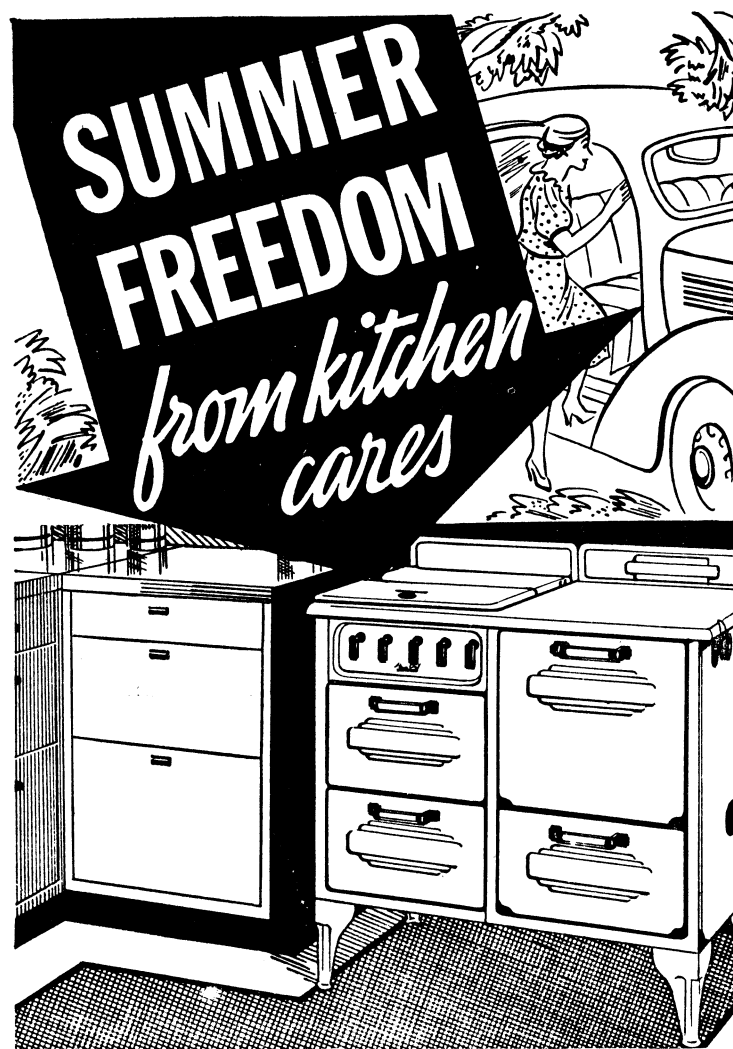
and almost black skin. The kalibugán can easily be recognized by these features. The Monteses, on the other hand, are generally taller, their skin is brown, and their hair, straight. They are non-negroid, and speak a very different dialect. Their cultural plane is also much higher. Most of their practices and habits are not similar to those of the Negritos; their beliefs and superstitions are almost entirely different.

The current belief is that the Monteses came from the same stock as the Visayans. This view is more acceptable. According to a history of Panay ("*Maragtas sang Pulo nga Panay*") by Pedro A. Monteclaro, this island was divided into three districts by the "Bornays", the first settlers. Datu Sumakuel was assigned to Antique, Datu Bankaya to Aklan (Capiz), and Datu Paiborong to Irong-irong (Iloilo). Later immigrants came to settle in these districts, those coming from the district of Datu Sumakuel in Borneo joined their former chieftain in Antique, those from the district of Bankaya followed him to Capiz, and the men of Paiborong went to live with him in Iloilo. The chronicles collected by Father Tomas Navarete of Capiz also record the coming of the Malays to the island of Panay in different periods. Possibly the Monteses are descended from the early Malay settlers who, lower in culture than the later Malaysians, were driven into the hinterland. Hemmed in on all sides, they betook themselves to the mountain fastnesses in the central part of the island, where they lived unmolested to the present day, retaining some of the characteristics which still attest to their origin. Their legends support this idea.

In physical features a Montés is almost exactly like a Visayan. He is of the same height, with brown eyes and a quite pronounced pug nose. It is true that there are many dark-skinned Monteses. It is likewise true that there are a few Spanish mestizos. This fact would seem to support the legend that later a Negrito couple and a Spaniard joined the first settlers, and intermarried with them. But as a rule, by physical appearance, the average Montés can not be easily distinguished from a Visayan.

Many of their beliefs are similar to those of the Visayans. Like the uneducated Visayans, they believe in invisible beings and in certain omens, and make offerings to the spirits to insure their protection, to appease their anger, or to solicit their aid.

Similarities may also be found in the objects of their every day use. Their utensils, tools, and weapons of offence and defense are similar. Their traps for wild animals and their fishing apparatus are alike; their musical instruments and lighting utensils are the same. These many similar objects are known by names common to the Visayans and the Monteses alike.



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The dress of the conservative Monteses is the exact pattern of that worn by the Visayans years ago.

The close relationship of the Monteses with the Visayans is best appreciated in their dialect, which is very similar to that of the people of Antique and of the interior towns of Iloilo and Capiz, known as the *Hiniraya*. The names of their utensils, tools, instruments of offence and defense, and of the months and hours, are almost exactly the same.

Clothing and Dress

The holiday apparel of the Monteses is composed of a pair of trousers of cheap cotton cloth and a shirt of *piña* (pineapple) or *abaca* fiber textile. The shirt is usually embroidered on the front. The headwear is the ordinary *buri* hat, or the *sadok*, a wide-brimmed hat made of bamboo and leaves of the buri palm. A colored kerchief tied around the neck completes the dress of a Montés "gentleman".

The Montés belle, however, is a more fastidious dresser. Her *camisa* or jacket, with long narrow sleeves, is usually made of silk and fine *piña* or *abaca* fiber, and is richly embroidered. Her cylindrical skirt, called *patadiong*, is made of silk and cotton, or simply of cotton, and is always a harmonious combination of colors. Around the waist, holding the *patadiong*, she wears a band of black or red cloth. But she is not contented with this costume alone. She must have trinkets to enhance her beauty and to prove her importance. One ornament which she can not do without is the headband, called *sampulog*. It is made of a piece of black cloth and worn around the forehead with the two ends knotted at the back. The part covering the forehead is adorned with silver coins, mostly Mexican ten-centavo pieces. Holes are bored through the edges of the coins which are sewed to the band in three or four lines. The other indispensable ornaments are the comb, bead necklace, rings, and earrings. Like her Christian sister, she also collects her hair in a knot into which a comb of tortoise shell, decorated with silver or gold, is stuck.

Beads of silver, with medals and Mexican one-peso coins, are worn by the well-to-do only. The poor are contented with beads of seeds and simple rings of silver. Gold trinkets are very scarce, silver being the metal more generally used.

When at work, the Monteses wear simple clothing. The man uses only the clout and a buri hat made to protect him from the heat of the sun. On rainy days, he uses the *sadok*. The woman worker is simply dressed in a cotton *patadiong* and an *abaca* or cotton blouse. The warrior dons a simple clout, a head-band, and a waist-band usually of red cloth. Sometimes he puts on a breast-plate called *pakilé*, made of carabao hide, and he is armed with a long fighting bolo called *talibong*, or a lance and a wooden shield.

Because it is now much easier to acquire ready-made clothings from the lowland Visayan merchants, the use by the Monteses of the ordinary Visayan costume is becoming more general.

Permanent Adornment

To supplement their rather scanty adornment, they practice a method of permanent personal ornamentation. Both men and women often tattoo their breasts, shoulders, arms, and legs with the juice of a vine called *boracan*

and charcoal. Generally, the women tattoo the abdominal region also. There is no particular figure or design favored. The tattoo or *batong-batong*, as the Monteses call it, may be composed of dots, or conventionalized human or animal forms.

The other methods for beautifying themselves are the filing of teeth and the pulling out and shaving of eyebrows. In his teens, the Montés files the teeth of both jaws by means of a whetstone until they are smooth and even. Every child does his own teeth filing, with the older ones supervising the job. The pulling or shaving of eyebrows is as universal in Central Panay as the filing of teeth. The eyebrows are pulled out one by one until only a thin line is left. In some cases, the eyebrows are entirely shaved off, and a black line is tattooed on the brows.

(To be continued)

Wound to Liberty

(Continued from page 23)

The next day, late in the afternoon, when he'd already given up hope she would ever come again, she appeared in front of his coop.

"There is a way out," he said happily, "and it will surely work out. I don't know why my father did not think of it."

"What is it?" Fair Feather asked eagerly.

"Oh, it is very simple," he said. "During the fight and after I've already mortally wounded my enemy, I'll allow him to give me a wound in some non-vital part of my body, so that my master will not be able to use me any more. Due to the victory, however, he will not kill me. And so what? He'll let me loose!" he finished triumphantly. "Of course he will let me loose!"

Great was Fair Feather's joy after weighing her friend's strategy. "It really might work out," she said happily. "Oh, after all you will be free! How did you come to think of such a wonderful plan?"

"Oh, it just came to me as I was thinking hard last night. You know I made up my mind not to go to sleep without arriving at something. . . . But I have a doubt," he said, looking troubled. "It is this: Suppose the wound is so deep that even long after it has healed, there will be a scar. Would you still love me? Or suppose the wound is so deep that it would make me limp, wouldn't you be ashamed to walk with me in the presence of your people?"

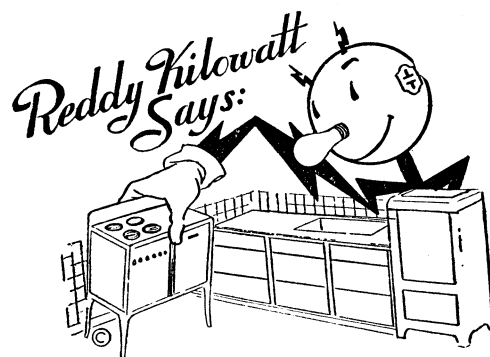
"I'd love you just the same," Fair Feather said, "and I'd be proud to walk with you anywhere. All that I crave for is your freedom, to see you again out of here and under the shade of the trees that you love so well."

Due to the long and extra grooming Blue Wattle received that night from his master and again early the next day, he knew that his chance to freedom has come at last. So when Fair Feather came to visit him, he told her so.

"Don't come here tomorrow," he said, "because my master will bring me to the cock-pit. Instead, come the day after tomorrow. And be sure to bring me something good to eat to help me bear the wound that I'll have."

"Yes," Fair Feather said happily. "And good luck to you."

Two days later, very early in the morning, Fair Feather



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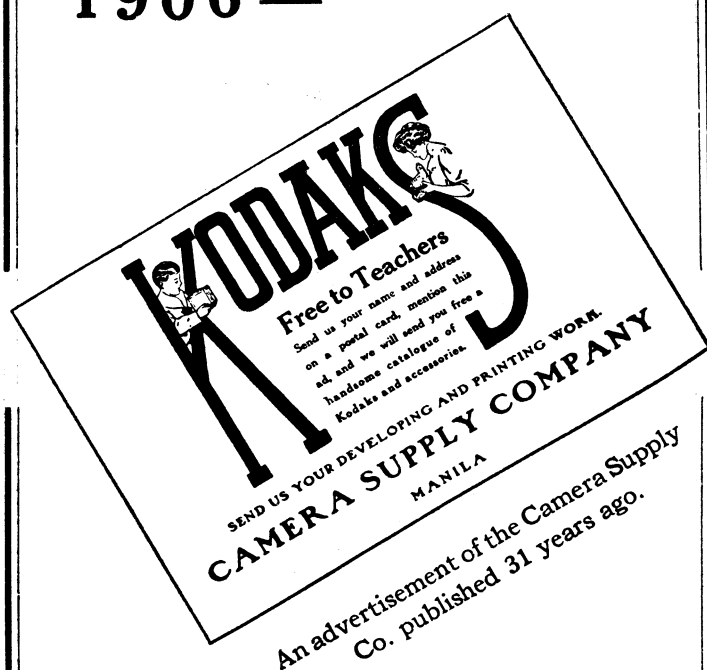
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Manila

came running into the yard of her friend's master, a morsel of food in her bill. She at once proceeded to the coop, despite some boys playing in the yard. Blue Wattle saw her approaching and walked to the door of his coop.

"I have the wound now," he announced proudly. "Look here, right under my left wing."

"Is it not painful?" Fair Feather asked, terrified at the sight of the blood that had dried on the feathers.

"No," Blue Wattle said happily. "It even seemed to me I did not feel any pain at all."

"You are just pretending. With so much blood, I don't believe you."

"No, it does not hurt," he repeated, flapping his wings a little. . . . "Now . . . give me that food you have brought along. My! with this sort of thing to eat I'm sure I'll be out in a week."

When Fair Feather went home that noon she was very happy. "He has the wound and it is not so deep," she kept saying to herself. She half ran and half flew most of the way home.

Early the next day Fair Feather came running into the yard again. But she did not see her friend at the door this time.

"Hello there," she greeted. "Why are you not at your door? Why do you sit there? It is bright day outside." She was suddenly apprehensive. "Is there something wrong?"

"Nothing is wrong," came Blue Wattle's reply. "Only I thought it was still too early to be expecting you. . . . Have you brought any food for me?"

"Yes," she said, holding up a grain of corn between the bars of the coop. Blue Wattle saw it and rose from his sitting position, but scarcely had he done so when he fell back on his breast. Fair Feather saw him fall. "Why?" she said fearfully. "What is the matter?" Blue Wattle did not reply at once. "Oh, I don't believe you," Fair Feather went on. "Maybe it is very deep. Maybe—maybe . . ."

"Oh, I'm all right," Blue Wattle said finally. "I'm all right. Only I think the wound is a little deeper than I intended, and it hurts a little. But don't worry. I know I'll pull through." But Fair Feather was terrified.

"I'm afraid it is paining you very much. Please don't hide it from me."

"Oh, no," Blue Wattle said, shaking his head. "Don't worry. Only when you come tomorrow please bring something a little softer to eat. . . . Now you had better go so the darkness won't over-take you."

When Fair Feather went to visit her friend the next day, he again was not at the door. She thought he would be in his corner. "Cut-cut-cut cudat-cut, cut-cut-cut cudat-cut," she yodeled, laying on the ground a fat caterpillar she had brought along with her. But nothing stirred inside. "Cut-cut-cut-cudat-cut," she repeated. There was no answer. The coop stood a foot above the ground. She went under it and looked up, her heart hardly beating. What did she behold? There lying in the corner was her beloved friend! With head turned toward the door of the coop and wings held tightly to his side, he had died sometime during night from his mis-calculated wound.

Fair Feather went home crying.

Four O'clock In the Editor's Office



It is through the good offices of Mr. J Scott McCormick, Chief of the Academic Division of the Bureau of Education, that I am able to reproduce the long poem, "In Old Manila", written by Mr. C. E. H. Jacobs when he visited this city some years ago and first published in *Poetry of Today*, a supplement to the London *Poetry Review*. Mr. Jacobs is headmaster of

the Victoria School, Singapore. He notes in his beautiful poem that while elsewhere, and especially in the East, "battled tower and tapering spire alike have kissed the common mire", Manila is among those places where "here and there, a kinder fate has blest the air . . . and kept from time's destructive ban some milestones in the march of man". He describes the old Walled City in the early morning light, as "set most fair". "It was four-square that city stood as if to stem the tides of blood; proud was her bearing, proud her look, her stones were not by man forsook, but proof against or fate or foe, they stood today as long ago and to the faith in martyrs pent, upraised a living monument." The poem closes with a view of the city at the time of the setting sun when "every citadel and spire wrote glory with a golden fire". I esteem it a great privilege to be permitted to publish his poem here in the city which inspired it.

W. M. B. Laycock, author of "The Boy and the Flute" in the November issue, contributes "The Whispering Stones", written after a visit to the old Spanish prison cells in Fort Santiago where the stones still whisper of horrible things. Mr. Laycock is an Australian.

Mrs. Mary Medina Clark is now in Hongkong, which, she writes, is "more crowded than Manila, but delightfully cool and very beautiful".

In accepting Lodivico D. Arciaga's story, "The Wound to Liberty", I wrote him it was "awful" as a piece of animal psychology, but otherwise a fine piece of tragi-comic writing. Mr. Arciaga has written for the Philippine Magazine before and is a student of law in Manila.

The author of "The Monteses of Panay", the first of a series of articles on these little known people, is former Representative Eugenio Ealdama. Mr. Ealdama was born in 1890 in Igaras, Iloilo. After he graduated from high school, he taught school for a number of years before taking up studies in the Escuela de Derecho de Manila where he obtained the degree of bachelor of laws in 1917. He was a law clerk in the Executive Bureau for three years and between 1920 and 1925 was deputy Insurance Commissioner and acting Chief Examiner of Banks and Corporations at the Bureau of the Treasury. In 1925 he became a member of the House of Representatives for the First District of Iloilo. Since 1929 he has been connected with the National Museum, first as a collector and lastly as Chief of the Division of History. Later he became Chief of the Division of History and Fine Arts of the National Library. At present he is Secretary of the National Loan and Investment Board and Acting Manager of the Administrative Department of the Government Service Insurance System.

Maximo Ramos is a high school teacher in Lanao. He wrote the sketch, "Picnic", some years ago when he lived in Zambales. His poem, "Jungle Rain", also published in this issue of the Magazine, was written in Lanao.

Harriet Mills McKay, the wife of a mining man in Camarines Norte, has had a number of poems in the Magazine and contributes a short article on a recent airplane flight of hers from the Baguio mining district to Paracale in the south. She apologized for the typewriting of her manuscript, saying that "the tropic humidity has affected my desert-born typewriter something fierce". "The Boy and the Flute", by W.M.B. Laycock, in the November issue, she wrote, "completely fascinated me—and I did so enjoy 'Manila Changes' (by Mrs. Broad in the same issue). Mrs. Mary Medina Clark, another Philippine Magazine poet now in Hong Kong, wrote, 'I think 'The Boy and the Flute' is a jewel. I loved it. Also 'Moon Pool' (a poem in the November issue by Ambrosia del Rosario), which I should like to have been mine!'"

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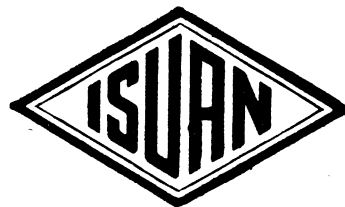
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Dalmacio Maliaman, a native of Bontoc, has lived in the United States for many years. His quarters at present are near the public library in Seattle and he wrote me that recently, "chancing to pass a glass case on the first floor where outstanding books and magazines of distinction are displayed, I saw the Philippine Magazine side by side with a recent copy of *Asia*."

Lin Yu, author of the letters from China which have appeared in recent issue of the Magazine, recently arrived in Manila from Shanghai, but was still able to write as an eye-witness of the events that have transpired there. He was one of the editors of the *China Critic* and is a brother of the noted Lin Yutang, author of "My Country and My People".

Mauro F. Guico, author of "Kinship Terms among the Ilocanos", was born in Binalogan, Pangasinan, and his mother is an Ilocana. He is a student in the Mountain Province High School at Baguio. A manuscript on the same subject submitted by Ishmael Fermin of Laoag, Ilocos Norte, agreed closely with Mr. Guico's. Similar articles on Cebuano-Visayan kinship terms, and Tagalog, Pampangan, and Aklanon kinship terms have already been published in this Magazine. Mr. Leopoldo A. de la Cruz made certain objections to the latter, published in the December issue, principally to the spelling of certain terms, stating for instance, that *laki* should be *eaki* and *onga*, *unga*. *Igmanhhod*, should have been spelled *igmanghud*, according to him. He also stated the word *co* should have been left out of such expressions as *apo co nga laki*, which should have been *apo nga eaki*, because this changes the meaning from "grandson" to "my grandson".

G. G. van der Kop is a Dutch newspaper man in Java and writes frequently for the Magazine.

Dominador I. Ilio, who writes on the "Hueoyapon" in this issue, is from Malinao, Capiz, and a student in the College of Engineering, University of the Philippines. He has had articles in the *Sunday Tribune*, the *Philippine Collegian*, and the *Literary Apprentice*.

Captain W. A. Callaway, formerly with the U. S. Army here, wrote: "My interest in the Magazine is as strong as ever. I was sorry to learn of Percy Hill's death and of Kulesh's trouble. I wonder if, considering the distance, you would find it possible to convey to me the identity of 'Putakte' and 'Bubuyog'?" Well, I gave him a hint as to the identity of these stinging Hymenopterae.

Talking of bread cast on the waters, I received a note from Mr. A. L. Zwickey of Detroit, Michigan, that read: "At the suggestion of Dr. H. H. Bartlett, I should like to have you enter my subscription for the Philippine Magazine. Dr. Bartlett spoke most enthusiastically of this publication, saying he considered it one of the finest in the Orient..." Dr. Bartlett was exchange professor at the University of the Philippines some years ago. He was once so kind as to say he considered the Philippine Magazine "the most interesting magazine published under the American flag".

Another Michigan reader, Major Edward R. Roberts, wrote from East Lansing, Michigan: "Enclosed is money order for \$2.00 to pay another year's subscription to your magazine. I believe my present subscription expires about now. At any rate, commence the renewed subscription immediately on lapse of the old so I will miss no copies. Yours truly..."

T. K. Mallen of the International Business Machines Corporation, now in New York, sent me the following letter by air mail: "I feel that I must write to you now and tell you that when one is far away from the P. I., your grand little magazine is as welcome as the flowers of May. [Mr. Mallen is Irish!] I have just received the October issue; it does take a while to get over to the States, and I am glad to have it just now as I have accepted an invitation to address the local Rotary Club on the Far Eastern question. I shall try to give the local chaps at least a small lesson in the much misunderstood geography of the Far East. Some of them have said to me, 'I have a friend in Shanghai; when you're around there some week-end, call him up: he'll be glad to hear of me!' The Far East certainly has been in the papers in the last few months... My family are with me here. Now that I have an American wife and two British children, I have no idea what I shall say to the immigration officials at Cobh, in dear old Ireland. I am to be there some time in January. I note that they are still up to all their old tricks there and blew up one of the last remaining vestiges of British

Rule—just to celebrate Armistice Day. One can at least count on the Irish to be original. We heard on the radio two nights ago of the bad typhoon in Manila. Hope the damage was not too great. I shall have to wait for another month until your short, snappy news items will give me the details. It is a pleasure to me to get the Philippine Magazine—the Manila office sends it to me—and I shall have great pleasure, too, in quoting from Dr. Dorfman's parable when I talk this week."

Francisco N. Dizon wrote from Chicago, Illinois: "Herewith inclosed a two dollar money-order for the continuation of my subscription to your valuable magazine. Through the generous courtesy of my best friend, J. Scott McCormick, I finally discovered the right Philippine publication. The Magazine is really exceptional in informative and educational value as regards the Philippines".

L. H. Putney, of Little, Brown & Company, who was recently in Manila, wrote me from Washington: "I have just finished reading the November issue of the Magazine. The editorial was interesting, especially the allusion to President Roosevelt's conference with former Governor-General Theodore Roosevelt. I was under the impression they were hardly on speaking terms. My trip to Seattle was a very comfortable one, particularly for November. We had sunshine most of the way. I thought of you very often while in Japan. Don't believe all this newspaper talk about the country being on the verge of a revolution because of opposition to the war. So far as I could see, there was as much enthusiasm for winning the war by the rank and file as existed in America during the war with Germany twenty years ago.... The toy shops in Japan are filled with toys suggestive of war. I bought a cannon that is mounted on a caterpillar base. When you wind up the thing, it moves across the floor and over small obstacles, spitting fire all the time. I saw many troops about to start for China, for almost all of them are being sent from Kobe. They were stocky looking fellows. It made you sad to see them, for you knew that many of them would never return, or if they do, in a badly wounded condition. I was impressed with the way that they went to the shrines to pray. So far as could learn, Japan is far from broken, even though exports have fallen off tremendously.... Give my kind regards, please, to Major Turnbull. I miss our conferences more than I can express.... I hope that you have had a pleasant Christmas and that the New Year will be good to you. Business conditions on the Coast, particularly in the Northwest, are very bad. There have been many failures. Labor difficulties are largely to blame for the situation, I judge...."

There must be quite a number of Philippine Magazine readers who will remember "Señora" of the old *Manila Times*—Mrs. Helen Kemp Knowles. I had an unexpected letter from her recently. She wrote: "This is 'Señora' speaking, 'Señora' of the old *Manila Times*. Remember? Remember what slush I was compelled to write to capture feminine fancy? [What a knock!] Indeed, how can you have forgotten it? It was all very colorful to me in those days when I even learned to set type, pour lead, and mark copy all night on Saturdays in the dungeon of the wobbly old frame building that housed two famous newspapers [the *Times* and the *Bulletin*]. Now the *Manila Times* is no more, I understand. But whatever became of Mr. Jenkins? and of the earnest corps of Filipinos who stood by the *Times* during its most turbulent years? Gabriel, for instance? And those wiry, agile conductors of the printed word who set type in English without speaking a word of the language? They and I got along perfectly together: they could never talk back to me! While I was in Manila, I purchased Percy A. Hill's 'Old Manila', which I have read and reread. When I long for a pungent whiff of ylang-ylang, I just turn to page 250 and open a window. It all comes back to me in a jiffy. Not long ago I read that Mr. Hill was killed by a band of masked bandits who invaded his home. His death is most regrettable.... I am of the opinion that stories with a Philippine or China background are especially saleable at present in the United States. The romance-in-the-tropics subject always will have its market, of course. But, when a writer is actually out there, he suffers so chronically from inertia or just plain ennui—served with soda—that he fails utterly to sit down at his desk or before a typewriter, and that, as you know, is just what it takes to write. Back on the mainland, he tries desperately to recapture his memories and the particular setting, and fails. I've seen it happen again and again. At present, I am studying story structure under Bert Mitchell Anderson, whose dynamic and dramatic presentation of this subject is one of the most inspiring things I've ever subjected myself to.... If I ever

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the accompanying advertisement was published in this magazine twenty years ago.

come back to the Philippines, you know now what I shall do there. May I offer my kindest personal wishes to you? And to any who are kind enough to remember me, I also extend my hearty wishes." Mrs. Knowles's present address is 214 Loma Avenue, Long Beach, California. I was sorry to have to inform her that N. W. Jenkins, Advertising Manager of the Times when she was connected with the paper, died in Baguio some years ago. Good old Gabriel, the Cashier, whom we all used to borrow money from, is however, still alive.

A letter from a friendly stranger, Mrs. W. Francis Hyatt, of the Bay City Times, Michigan, read: "I just want to tell you how much I like your magazine and how much I enjoy the cover pictures. They are so interesting besides being amusing. I spent two years in Manila, several years ago, and I loved it. I was an Army girl then and now I am the woman's page editor of this newspaper. Maybe some day you will add a society page to your nice magazine and give me a job. My husband is a commercial photographer, so may be you could use him, too. Anyway, it is nice to think about. I have been interested in your summary of Island happenings. It is easy to read and to follow. I wish you continued luck and success..." With the January issue, next month, we will observe the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Philippine Magazine. My own connection with it, of course, has been for a much shorter time, since June, 1925, but that is some twelve years! We hope to get out something in the nature of a special issue next month, and I bespeak every body's cooperation.

Mrs. Margaret Yates wrote to thank me for the review of her book, "The Hush-Hush Murders" (Macmillan) in the October issue, stating it was one of the best she had. She said: "I'm working like mad on another book right now . . . but I find that writing on contract is twice as hard as writing just because you want to take a gamble that you can have something published. As for the Hush-Hush Murders, it has gone over most satisfactorily in the United States and I want you to thank the Philippine Education Company for ordering copies for sale out there. I have had some simply wonderful reviews, and the book has gone into its second printing. . . . Lovat Dickson, one of the best publishing firms in London, is publishing it over there, and I have also sold the British serialization rights. So far I have had no success with the movies. The first reports I got from my agent told of high recommendations from the New York editors of several of the big companies, but so far nothing has developed. . . . Now I simply must get down to work. I make myself do seven hours a day, even if most of the time is spent just sitting in front of my typewriter calling myself names you wouldn't believe I know. Still, the discipline does help. . . ."

Mrs. Beulah Wahlgren, formerly a nurse at St. Luke's Hospital, wrote: "Thanks so much for the Magazine you send me each month. I feel St. Luke's was very fortunate in having you for a patient. I had previously missed much good reading. I understand now why you used to sit propped up in bed, a writing pad on your knee, when you should have been lying down. I didn't understand it then, but those editorials just had to be written, didn't they? I particularly enjoy some of the articles in the Magazine about the provinces. It surprised me a little that Filipino writers will tell of such things as local superstitions; they are usually rather sensitive about them. . . . I'm the Housekeeper at the Manila Hotel now, but I still keep in touch with St. Luke's and if a war comes along I'll be back in uniform. I am looking forward to the next issue. I'm wondering what you think of Far Eastern conditions. Best regards for the holidays, and may 1938 be a good year for the Philippine Magazine."

H. Zulueta da Costa came in a short time ago with a presentation copy of a little volume of his poems, privately printed, entitled, "First Leaves". Six of the fifty poems or so in the book first appeared in the Philippine Magazine, among them "Strangeness" and "Departure at Midnight", as remarkable as any poems ever to appear in the publication.

Christmas cards and greetings were received from Prof. Gregorio F. Zaide, now in Honolulu, Adolfo Garcia, F. Kress, now in Zuerich, Switzerland, Alfred Koehn, Peking, Dr. H. H. Steinmetz, O. S. Villasin, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Quirino, P. C. Van Houten, Thomas Pritchard, José Garcia Villa, A. E. Litiatco, Dr. W. H. Waterous, Dolores D. Sampedro, Antonio C. Gabila, Benjamin O. Flores, A. H. Escoda, Manila Daily Bulletin, Dr. Alexander Lippay, E. Speth, Virgilio D. Pobre Yñigo, Dr. and Mrs. and Priscilla Fansler, Mr. and Mrs. Maximo Ramos, Delfin Ferrer Zamboa, José La Villa Tierra, Mr. and Mrs. Benito F. Legarda, Jesus José Amado, the Commonwealth Advocate, Lieutenant and Mrs. Margaret Yates, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Minton, Trudl Dubsky, Mrs. Kaethe Hauser, Mrs. A. J. Broad, Estrella D. Alfon, Nelly and Ruth Burgos, Deogracias Ituralde, Victoria Abelardo, Mrs. Mary Medina Clark, Felipe Bo Ong, and others, the kindly sentiments expressed being cordially returned.



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Philippine Cross-Section: 1904

(Continued from page 16)

ing on Plaza Goiti. John Howe was Superintendent of the Plant. This Company, now owned by Philippine Education Co., Inc., prints the Philippine Magazine today.

The big American firm of that day was Castle Brothers—Wolf & Sons, at 18-24 Plaza Moraga. Geo. E. Wolf was the General Manager and M. F. Lowenstein was the Manager. This firm became the present Pacific Commercial Company in 1911. Horace B. Pond joined the organization in 1916. In 1904 he was in the Custom House. The Pacific Oriental Trading Company was another important American firm, but had just gone into liquidation, some of its agencies having been taken over by William H. Anderson & Company, organized about the middle of 1904. Erlanger & Galinger was then a small business, dealing in bicycles and typewriters, at 108-110 Carriedo, with I. Erlanger as Manager. H. N. Salet, who just this month, has acquired control of Erlanger & Galinger, Inc., from Major Anderson, was a small boy in Minnesota in 1904. The Botica Boie is listed in the Directory as the German Dispensary (Stahl & Rumcker), 83 Escolta. Heacock and Freer (H. E. Heacock and B. W. Freer) were wholesale jewelers at the time with a place in the McCullough Building on Plaza Goiti. S. F. Gaches was head of the Money Order Division, Bureau of Posts. I. Beck was the proprietor of the American Bazaar, 13-17 Escolta. McGrath & Brower (R. A. McGrath and C. C. Brower) were shoe dealers and manufacturers at 74 Plaza Goiti. They also used the names American Shoe Company and United States Shoe Company. J. H. Pope was manager of the Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Co., Inc. Bill Shaw was then in charge of the quarry at Mariveles. The International Correspondence School was already on the ground, with A. R. Hage as General Agent. J. D. Mencarini was in college in Madrid at that time. Squires, Bingham & Co., 4 Plaza Goiti, handled pocket Kodaks in 1904. Sometime later the Camera Supply Company became the agents. George Eastman's invention of the Kodak in 1888 had marked the advent of amateur photography here as well as elsewhere in the world. George Sellner was a member of Sellner & Rieveley, real estate and general brokers, on Plaza Cervantes. Carl Hess was a broker and commission agent at 61 Anloa-

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gue. J. T. Bush was a "clothes presser and cleaner" at 75 Echague. J. P. Heilbronn was connected with Schmidt & Ziegler, general merchants, 42 Escolta.

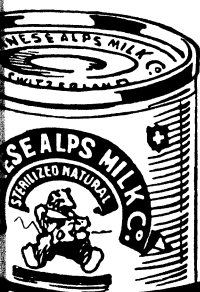
It is impossible in the space available to give the names of more of the well-known American and other "old-timers". Leafing through the old Directory, the following are some of firms and individuals come upon: Adad & Kyburz; José Albert, Physician, 143 Camba; Alhambra Cigar Factory; C. Alkan; American Hardware and Plumbing Company, H. M. Jones, manager, 99-103 Plaza Santa Cruz; Ayala & Company, Felix Gonzales and Enrique Zobel, managers, distillers and liquor dealers, 216 San Miguel; Barretto & Company, lumber and general merchants; Carmelo & Bauermann, lithographers; Ariston Bautista-Lim, physician, office and residence, 51 Plaza Santa Cruz; Baxter & Company; T. M. Beech, carriage factory; Behn, Meyer & Company, general merchants and shipping agents, 114 Anloague;

A. Beltran de Lis, broker and commission agent; Felipe Buencamino, general merchant and lawyer, 39 Plaza Cervantes; William B. Burke, physician, 146 Malacañan; B. W. Cadwallader & Company; Fernando Calderon, physician, 92 Barbosa; California-Manila Lumber and Commercial Company, J. E. Norton and D. H. Ward, managers; Mariano Carreon, aerated water manufacturer; Clarke & Company, R. N. Clarke, manager and optician, 76 Escolta, Room 1; Compañia General de Tabacos de Filipinas; Compañia Maritima, John T. Macleod, general manager; Del Pan, Ortigas & Fisher (Rafael del Pan, Francisco Ortigas, Fred C. Fisher) 23 Cervantes; Manuel Earnshaw & Company. El Oriente Fabrica de Tabacos, C. Ingenohl, manager; Fleming & Company (D. M. Fleming and O. Williamson), brokers; Forbes, Munn & Company; Germinal Cigar Factory, Mauro Prieto, manager; Inchausti & Company, Valentin Teus, J. J. Elizalde, Leon Teus, and T. Elizalde, proprietors, general merchants, agents, and distillers, 223 Muelle del Rey, San Nicolas—Joaquin M. ("Mike") Elizalde was eight years old; International Correspondence School, A. R. Hager, general agent; Ed. A. Keller & Company; Kerr & Company; Kuenzle & Streiff (A. Kuenzle and H. Streiff), Paul Hube, manager; La Estrella del Norte, Levy Hermanos, proprietors, watchmakers and jewelers, 46 Escolta,—Leopoldo Kahn was assistant general manager at that time; La Insular Cigar Factory, R. E. Barretto, manager; La Lira Music Store; La Puerta del Sol, J. F. Ramirez, proprietor, E. Jimenez, manager, 49 Escolta; Lawyers' Cooperative Publishing Company, R. McDermid, agent; La Minerva Cigar Factory; La Yebana Cigar Factory; Macleod & Company, now the International Harvester Company of the Philippines; Macondray & Company (Barry Baldwin, Atherton Macondray, Elena A. Selby, Gerald L. Rathbone) exporters and shipping agents, 18 Plaza Cervantes; Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; Oliver & Trill (Jose Oliver and Pedro Trill), music store, 90 Carriedo; Alfonso Oriol, marble worker, 64 Carriedo; Rafael Palma, lawyer, 118 Anda; Carlos Palanca, importer, 74 Turko, Binondo; Manuel Pellicer, tailor and shirtmaker, 91 Carriedo; Philippine Sugar Estates Development Co., Ltd., Baldomero de Hazanas y Yerdugo, president; Photograph and Typewriter Supply Company, D. Dennison, proprietor and manager; Dr. Arlington Pond, physician, 92 Concepcion, Paco; A. W. Prautch, broker, 62 Plaza Goiti; Andres Quiroga, machinist, locksmith, safe expert, and repairer, 152 Magallanes; Alfredo Roensch & Company, military supplies and sporting goods, 63-67 Escolta; San Miguel Brewery, P. P. Roxas, proprietor, 154 Malacañan—Andres Soriano was seven years old; Singer Manufacturing Company, Singer sewing machines, 33 Escolta; Gregorio Singian, physician; Smith Bell & Company, 2 Carenero, Binondo; W. F. Stevenson & Company, Richard Toovy, manager, 323 Muelle del Rey; J. M. Tuason & Company; Tuason, Legarda & Company (Benito Legarda and J. M. Tuason), manufacturers of alcohol, 216 San Sebastian; Warner, Barnes & Co., Ltd., 7 Carenero; Wassiamull Assomull & Company, Indian Bazaar, 104 Escolta; A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., druggists and wine merchants, 72-76 Escolta; Luis R. Yangco, steamship owner and general merchant, 137 Muelle de la Reina; Teodoro R. Yangco, proprietor of the "Bazaar Siglo XX" and general merchant; F. Zamora, gold and silversmith, 263 Bilibid; Zamora Hermanos, Luis Zamora, manager, silversmiths



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Most of the firm names given are or were those of Spanish, British, German, and American companies. Few of the important firms were controlled by Filipinos at that time. There were a great number of Chinese names and partnerships which have not been included here because of the frequent changes in these names. There were as yet very few Japanese business houses. American names have been emphasized in this article because it was the Americans among whom the most interesting changes have occurred during the past thirty-five years.

Most of the prominent Filipinos of today are comparatively young men. In 1904 Arsenio Luz, Felipe Buenca-mino, Jr. and Fernando Amorsolo were students at the Liceo de Manila. José Yulo was a ten-year old school boy in Occidental Negros. Jorge B. Vargas was fourteen and was just about to enter the Bacolod High School. Paulino Santos was a fourteen-year old school boy in Camiling, Tarlac. Carlos Romulo was a five-year old boy in the same town. Alejandro Rocas was a five-year old boy in Manila. Ramon Rocas was only two years older. Juan Arellano was sixteen and was dreaming of studying architecture abroad. Francisco Benitez graduated from the Philippine Normal School that year; Conrado Benitez was still studying there. Basilio J. Valdes was a student at San Beda College. Victor Buencamino was a pensionado in the United States, so was Angel S. Arguelles, Jose Abad Santos, and others, and Camilo Osias went the following year. Benito Razon was a student in San Juan de Letran. Manuel Nieto was studying in Spain. Leopoldo Aguinaldo was in a technical school in Japan. Vicente Carmona

was a clerk in the Bureau of Audits. Vicente Madrigal was twenty-four years old and had started in the coal business in a small way the year before. Rafael R. Alunan had finished his law studies but was on his father's plantation in Occidental Negros. Gregorio Anonas was an eight-year old boy in Iba, Zambales. Placido L. Mapa was three years old in Talisay. Guillermo E. Tolentino was a four-year old youngster in Malolos. Salvador Araneta was two years old, and Ernesto Vallejo was not born yet. "Putak-te" was a toddler in Tondo. These are only a few names, picked almost at random, and typical of most of the other able Filipinos who have made their mark during the past decade or so in every line of endeavor.

As for the writer of this article, lest it be thought he was on the Philippine scene at the time, let it be known he was a ten-year old boy who had just come with his parents to America and was busily studying English in a country school in Iowa.

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News Summary

(Continued from page 9)

faces." Japan is reported to fear this and to have approached Britain with a proposal to guarantee the Open Door and non-interference with foreign interests in China. Over-riding Italian protests, the Conference approves a declaration drafted by the United States, Britain, and France, rejecting Japan's arguments and reiterating the hope expressed earlier in the day by Norman Davis, the American representative, that Japan will change its attitude. "If, however, this proves not to be the case, representatives must consider what is their common attitude toward a situation where one party to an international treaty maintains views which are against the view of all the other parties". The declaration points out that there exists no warrant in law for the use by any country of an armed force to combat in another country the spread of any political doctrine. Davis stated earlier in the day that the conflict "raised the question of whether law or force shall rule the world. If the conception of peace through violence should prevail, we should be faced by international anarchy. Had Japan accepted the invitation, I am confident we could have been helpful to her as well as to China. . . . The only just and durable solution would be settlement by voluntary, peaceful agreement." The Italian delegate held that the matter is "entirely outside the scope of this Conference".

Nov. 15.—Japanese planes bomb Soochow, Changshu, and the entire Chinese line "to create panic among the Chinese troops falling back on these positions."

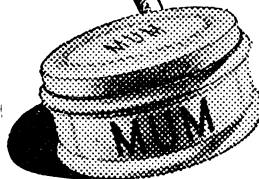
Seven employees of a bacteriological laboratory in the Ukraine are reported to have been executed for making a wrong life-stock diagnosis.

Nov. 16.—The Chinese government decides to move its civil departments from Nanking to Hankow as the Japanese are smashing westward and approaching Soochow. Reported from London that France has dispatched four warships to the Far East in answer to a Japanese demand that the entry of arms and ammunition into China through French Indo-China be stopped immediately on threat of the seizure of Hainan and the bombing of the railway between Indo-China and China. French sources in Tokyo discredit the report of such a demand. Tokyo newspapers report Manchukuoan efforts to raise 1,000,000,000 yen in Japan and the United States to develop heavy industries. A Japanese



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spokesman at Brussels states that the declaration of the Conference in respect to Japan's reply in which, "Japan carefully opened the way to good offices" is regrettable, for, "as a result, this way is now closed forever".

King Leopold III of Belgium arrives in England for a series of conferences, accompanied by Foreign Minister Paul Speak.

Lord Halifax, Lord President of the Council, leaves London for Germany to confer with Chancellor Adolf Hitler concerning his colonial demands.

Arabian and Jewish municipal councillors of Jerusalem issue an unprecedented appeal to check the terrorism in Palestine which has cost scores of lives in past weeks.

Nov. 17.—The Japan Foreign Office spokesman states that Japan has no intention of occupying the International Settlement and that General Matsui's statement was "greatly misreported". The Japanese military in Shanghai state that Chinese casualties in the fighting total over 300,000, of which 91,000 were left dead on the battlefield; 10,000 represent Chinese losses in the past 10 days. War booty taken by the Japanese in the Shanghai area includes 14,200 rifles, 480 heavy machine guns, 1,900 light machine guns, 10 field guns, 70 trench mortars, and 7 howitzers, it is claimed. Meanwhile the Japanese are pressing on with reinforcements from Japan still pouring in and an estimated 250,000 Japanese troops in the Shanghai area. Japanese sources in Brussels state that Japan would regard as a hostile act any decision of the Conference to accede to China's appeal for material aid. One Japanese states that in the case of Spain, the nations established a non-intervention committee, but "in the Orient everyone seems to think he has a right to interfere".

Sen. Henri Berenger of France charges in a public speech that the anti-communist triumvirate constitutes a military alliance aimed at conquest and that it has chosen France as its first victim. The intention is, he declares, to establish a German empire in central Europe, a Roman empire in the Mediterranean, and a yellow empire in eastern Asia and the Pacific. Siam constitutes a salient against France in Indo-China and British India, he declares. His statement as to Siam is challenged by a "British source" as contrary to fact, as there is no alliance, open or secret, between Japan and Siam, and Siam only desires rigorous neutrality. It is also stated there is not the slightest chance of the construction of a canal through the Kra peninsula. "Japan will not be able to rely on a single nation in the Orient. One of the Federated Malay States's recent gift to Britain £400,000 expensive for airplanes shows that these people wish sufficient defense against the imperial ambitions of any nation."

Nov. 18.—The Japanese claim the capture of Kashing, southern key-stone of the Chinese line, although severe fighting still rages in the region. Reported from Paris that on November 6 Germany asked Japan to terminate hostilities in China, pointing out that Japan was weakening itself and lessening its potentialities "in other fields". The French

Foreign Office and the Japanese Embassy in Paris both deny that Japan served an ultimatum upon France in connection with the shipments of arms through Indo-China.

The French Ministry of Colonies issues a communique stating it is willing to study the project of opening credits whereby Germany would exchange manufactured goods usable in the development of the French colonies in Africa for raw materials which Germany lacks—a virtual invitation for Germany to share in the exploitation and an unprecedented gesture.

Nov. 19.—The Japanese capture Changshu, cutting it off from Soochow toward which they are now advancing. They bomb the Kowloon-Canton railroad, just outside Hongkong. Japan is reported to be disturbed about large quantities of arms and munitions reaching the Chinese by way of Hongkong. "Responsible quarters" in Brussels state that the Conference powers have been unable to arrive at any definite course of action against Japan because of the unwillingness of the United States to co-operate, Washington being unable to authorize anything more than moral condemnation because President Roosevelt has realized the American public will not support economic sanctions or anything of that sort. British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and French Foreign Minister Ivon Delbos will not be present at next Monday's meeting. Delbos tells the Chamber of Deputies that "conciliation has collapsed; in several days a new step must be taken at Geneva". Later he declares that his mention of Geneva was a slip of the tongue and that he should have said Brussels. Eden states that his reason for not returning to the Conference is that he has caught a bad cold. Davis has also been confined to bed for several days with a severe cold.

King Leopold ends his four day visit to England. Spain begins the 17th month of the fascist rebellion with 800,000 troops locked in combat in Aragon. Deaths are estimated at 350,000 and total casualties at 1,500,000. The Loyalists are now massed in northeastern Spain, hemmed in by land and partly blockaded by sea. The Government is said to have more than 430,000 troops and the rebels 350,000, but the latter are better equipped. Russia is reported to have informed the Loyalists of its desire to terminate participation in the Spanish civil war because of its growing preoccupation in the Orient.

Nov. 20.—Japanese report the taking of Soochow, gateway to Nanking without firing a single shot. The Chinese line is now broken at its north and south ends and in the center. Senator K. Pittman states that the contention that the United States is responsible for the failure at Brussels is absurd. "No one has proposed any affirmative action at Brussels."

Announced at Moscow that 5 Italian consulates in Russia will be closed shortly. A number of Japanese and German consulates in Russia have recently been closed at the request of the government.

French police uncover more and more evidence of a planned rightist revolt, and many of the leaders are fleeing the country. Some 200 clandestine radio stations have been discovered and seized. Govern-

ment officials remark that the fascist elements seem to have had singular support along the French frontiers.

Premier Benito Mussolini himself takes over the portfolio of the African Ministry and Duke Aosta, cousin of the King, is named Viceroy of Ethiopia. There have recently been many reports of continued trouble in the country.

Viscount Cecil, President of the League of Nations Union of England, is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1937.

Nov. 21.—Japan through its representatives in Shanghai serves strong notice on the authorities of the International Settlement and of the French Concession that the army will take action in case of non-compliance with the demand of Japanese control over Chinese maritime customs, the postal and telegraph administration, the courts and other agencies. The American delegation at the Brussels Conference rejects a British proposal that the two powers make a joint effort to halt the Sino-Japanese conflict by tendering their good offices for the purpose of arranging an armistice, one of several "face-saving" devices that have been put forward, the rejection being made on the grounds that this would simply be inviting another Japanese rebuff.

Nov. 22.—The Japanese drop a personal message from the Japanese military and naval authorities for Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek from a plane at Nanking asking him to surrender, although the full contents are not revealed. The United States and Britain present a draft to the Brussels Conference of a declaration containing a new appeal to China and Japan to cease fighting, and the advisability of suspending the Conference and reconvening "when the deliberations can be resumed advantageously" is discussed. Dr. Koo launches a scorching attack, urging the powers to "cease reaffirming pious principles and take concrete action". Reported that the American delegation has received instructions to finish the work and catch the liner *President Harding*, which leaves Le Havre Wednesday, for home.

The Duc de Guise, also known as the Duke of Paris, and pretender to the throne, issues a manifesto stating he has decided "to reconquer the throne of my fathers". The statement indicated the plans a pacific conquest of the nation. Paris newspapers accuse Germany and Italy of being behind the movement to overthrow the French Republic.

Nov. 23.—Foreign embassies, including the American, leave Nanking for Hankow, the new seat of the Chinese government. Sir Frederick Maze, Inspector General of Customs, appoints a Japanese Administrative Commissioner of Customs in Shanghai and another Japanese accountant there, giving the Japanese control of the customs service of China's greatest port. It is indicated in both Washington and London that America and Britain might take stern action if Japan insists on taking over administrative control of the International Settlement. A high British authority states that Britain would prefer joint action with the United States, but is

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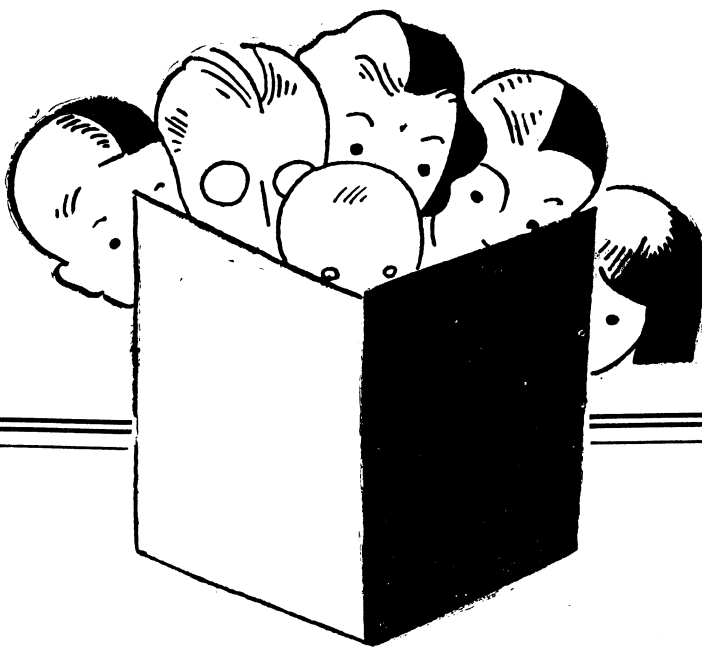
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prepared if necessary to take vigorous action to protect its own rights. Washington State Department officials indicate readiness to collaborate closely with other nations concerned in the event Japan attempts to control forcibly the International Settlement. Japanese reports come from various sections of North China speak of a "burning desire" spreading in the region for the establishment of a federation of autonomous local governments, including all territory north of the Yellow River.

Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, famous Indian scientist and botanist, dies, aged 78.

Nov. 24.—Japanese claim the capture of Wushing, south of Taihu Lake. Several hundred civilians are killed in air raids of Canton and Honam Island across the river. Nanking is also again bombed, the first time since September 8. The personal message to Chiang Kai-shek is delivered, but a Chinese spokesman states: "There is no answer; none is necessary". All the delegations to the Brussels Conference, except Italy, agree in principle to a report which reviews the history of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, urges their suspension, and declares that time is required to exchange views and explore methods and that the Conference therefore decides to suspend its sittings for an indefinite period. The report does not directly criticize Japan but reaffirms the principles of the Nine-Power Treaty and recommends settlement of the dispute in conformity with its provisions. Dr. Koo approves the report "in a spirit of solidarity" but urges the powers to exchange views as to further prompt and active measures. Italy based its objections on the report's "hostile reasoning". Davis states that the suspension does not signify that the problem has been dropped or that "our interest in its solution has been lessened; on the contrary, it makes it more important to continue earnestly and actively every possible peaceful means of bringing about a cessation of hostilities and a constructive settlement". Reported that Britain has invited Davis to London to continue discussions. Eden tells the House of Commons that it would be "quite proper" for members of the League of Nations to supply arms and ammunition to China under the resolution adopted by the League Assembly on October 6. Asked if the government would give support to the Shanghai Municipal Council in any resistance it may make to the Japanese demands, he replies, "Yes, that has already been done".

Britain signs a new treaty of friendship with Siam to replace the treaty which recently expired. About 85% of Siam's sea-borne trade is with the British Empire and the country's integrity is guaranteed by Britain and France under an agreement dated 1904.

Reported that Germany has outlined a program to Lord Halifax providing for Germany's return to the League provided Europe will meet its demand for African colonies; also that France and Britain will not interfere in Austria regardless of the nature of Austro-German relations so long as Germany guarantees they will be peaceful, and a similar at-

titude as regards Czechoslovakia, where, as in Austria, Nazi influence is increasing; resurrection of Mussolini's plan of establishing a four-power European directorate in which Germany, Italy, France, and Britain would consult on all international questions; Anglo-American cooperation to avoid attacks on Germany through economic restrictions. Hitler is understood to have informed Halifax that he has no interest in Spain beyond preventing the westward encroachment of communism. It is said that Britain is embarrassed by the demands, but strict official secrecy prevails.

No. 25.—The Japanese capture Wushing, bringing Japan's forces to a point about halfway from Shanghai to Nanking. Shanghai is faced with a serious food-shortage because of the Japanese blockade and the destroyed railways.

A London press dispatch states that Britain is ready to grant Hitler's demands, provided Germany will agree to arms limitation and limit bombing planes in size and number.

Reported from Burgos that Britain has offered to mediate between the loyalists and the rebels provided the Bourbon monarchy is restored. Loyalist Generalissimo Jose Mijia at Madrid states that he "will not agree to an armistice and come to terms with those who betrayed Spain and permitted a foreign invasion of our soil".

Nov. 26.—General Matsui states that Japanese troops will continue their advance to Hankow and even Chungking unless China ceases resistance. "China must abandon its policy of depending upon European and American countries, and European and American countries must understand that their support of Chinese policy never has contributed to security and peace in the Orient". Reported from Washington that the United States has rejected the proposal for joint British-American action against the Japanese demand for control of the International Settlement, but that both powers will make separate and parallel representations which will refuse the majority of the Japanese requests for power over the Settlement, claiming that the situation there remains unchanged by Japan's conquest of the surrounding area. If these parallel representations are unsuccessful, Britain will again suggest joint action, it is said. Davis is instructed to decline the invitation to come to London.

As French police unearth increasing evidence of a wide-spread fascist revolutionary plot, the Chamber of Deputies gives Premier Camille Chautemps a vote of confidence. It is revealed that secret revolutionary militiamen, the Cagoulards, distributed thousands of mobilization cards, instruction adherents what to do when the revolt began.

Italian newspapers acting in full concert are full of the bitterest anti-French invective and demand the resignation of the French Minister of Marine for an alleged anti-Italian speech to French sailors at Toulon on October 23 in which he stated France "would have Italy's hide". The Minister states his speech was made on the 22nd, was fully reported

in the press at that time, and contained nothing of an international character.

Hitler formally accepts Hjalmar Schacht's resignation as Minister of National Economy, but retains him as minister without portfolio and President of the Reichsbank. Schacht has for some time been trying to resign because of disagreement with Air Minister Hermann Goering over the management of the Four-Year Plan.

Nov. 27.—Premier Prince Fuminaro Konoye states to Japanese newspaper men "If the independent régime in North China gains strength and controls more than half of China, similar to General Francisco Franco in Spain, it will be advisable for Japan to consider it the central government of China... As the Nine-Power Treaty was the pretext for the powers to interfere in Far Eastern affairs, Japan will propose either revision or denunciation at the first opportunity. As was made clear several years ago, Japan does not admit European or American intervention in the Far East. We should have resorted to this long ago." The British Ambassador to Tokyo is reportedly instructed to impress on Japan that Britain insists on being consulted on any arrangements Japan may desire to make regarding the Chinese maritime customs, and the United States and France are said to be acting along similar lines as all three nations are interested in loans to China secured by customs revenue. The murder by men wearing the Japanese and Manchukuo uniforms of eight European Catholic missionaries and a layman at Chenting on October 9, is confirmed. They were taken in a truck to a place where Japanese dead were being cremated and were bayoneted and their bodies burned.

Nov. 28.—According to an International News Service dispatch from Brussels, an entente among the English-speaking nations—the United States, Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand—for cooperation in the Pacific "was sought behind the scenes" of the Conference, with the British "openly and frankly eager for such cooperation, the 'idea not being unappealing to President Roosevelt'".

Nov. 29.—The Japanese occupy Wutsin and predict the early fall of Kiangyin Fort on the Yangtze. All Chinese domestic radio and telegraph offices in Shanghai are paralyzed when Japanese efforts to induce Chinese telegraphers and technicians to remain at their posts. Japan seized control, according to the Japanese spokesman, to preserve the secrecy of Japanese military operations and to prevent the Chinese from carrying off or destroying the equipment. Japanese also take over the censorship of Chinese newspapers, many of them hereupon suspending publication. The Japanese have not molested American and foreign cable companies in the Settlement and French Concession. The United States is reported to have made new and more vigorous representations to Japan against interference with the Chinese customs. A Foreign Office spokesman declares: "We do not have to consult Britain and the United States regarding our

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projected actions in Shanghai. Steps which must be considered wholly as matters of military strategy will be taken. We insist we have a right to act independently in so far as their strategic phases are concerned. We certainly will not be able to allow Chinese customs receipts to be used by the Chinese against Japan. However, because of the composition of the International Settlement, we will maintain close contact with Settlement authorities in every respect. Foreign rights and interests will be respected fully. We may repeat the method used in Manchukuo, namely the setting aside of a certain portion of the customs for instalment payments on foreign loans." Mussolini announces the formal recognition of Manchukuo as an "independent state".

Reported from Moscow that Russia angered at British overtures to Germany, its de facto recognition of Franco, and the failure of the Nine-Power Conference, has decided to follow the example of the United States and play a lone hand in world affairs. The Central Executive Committee compelled Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinov to make a speech in Leningrad yesterday renouncing his policy of collective action.

Premier Chautemps and Foreign Minister Delbos arrive in London for important discussions.

The rebels bomb the small town of Colmenar, 30 kilometers north of Madrid, killing some hundred persons, including many women and babies, and other towns in the vicinity of the capital. They also proclaim a blockade of all government-held ports, including Minorca, but government officials state it is its "paper blockade" as the rebels lack sufficient ships.

Nov. 30.—The Japanese Cabinet approves a budget of 2,868,299,000 yen, an increase of 54,362,000 over the budget for the current fiscal year. It includes allotments of 400,000,000 yen each for the army and the navy. Further special allocations may be made in January. Japanese troops take the Kiangyin Forts. Two Catholic priests reach Shanghai and report to the French Ambassador the destruction of the Catholic orphanage at Kashing and the killing of 86 Chinese orphans and babies by Japanese airbombs and also the disappearance of four French and five Chinese nuns with 150 refugees who fled into the interior aboard a large sampan and have not been heard from since. A Japanese naval party seizes one American and two Italian tugs docked beside the French Concession, hauling down the American flag and throwing it into the river. A sign on the bridge indicating American ownership was removed and used to crack over the head of a Chinese crewman. The American Consul-General protests and reports the matter to Washington. Washington is reported concerned about reports that the Japanese are reducing Chinese tariffs on Japanese imports in violation of China's tariff treaties with foreign powers. Japan announces that beginning tomorrow it will recognize General Franco's government in Spain.

The Anglo-French conversations in London are reported to be "highly successful". Understood that the discussions confirmed the Anglo-French agreement on non-intervention in Spain, the need for vigilance in Shanghai, the need for further examination of the German colonial demands, and the necessity of bringing Mussolini to terms. They are reported to be prepared to recognize in principle the German demands in exchange for a German guarantee to subscribe to European security. They are said to favor an international "territorial pool" to which powers holding League mandates would contribute "offers" for Germany's exploitation. Other powers will be consulted. A Foreign Office communiqué emphasizes the readiness of Britain and France to "cooperate with other powers similarly placed in the protection of rights and interests in the Orient and to meet obligations arising from international treaties".

The Panchen Lama, spiritual head of Tibet, dies in India, following 13 years of exile because of differences with his temporal colleague, the Dalai Lama. For some 12 years he lived mostly in China and Mongolia.

Dec. 1.—Eden states in the House of Commons that Britain does not recognize the right of any power to act unilaterally towards the solution of problems arising from the administration of the Shanghai International Settlement and would not permit Japan to take over control. He states also that both Britain and the United States expect to be fully consulted by Japan regarding any interference in the Shanghai customs administration. Japanese naval authorities return the American tug seized yesterday and also the two Italian tugs and replace the flags, stating that the American flag "accidentally fell into the river". A Japanese officer apologized and requested a receipt from the owners. An editorial attributed to Mussolini in the *Popolo d'Italia* ridicules the Brussels Conference and advises China to seek peace terms from Japan. The editorial warns the United States and Britain against taking action "because Japan is invulnerable... Japan will make booty of everything sent to China." The Japanese Consul-General in Hongkong calls attention of the British colonial authorities to the number of Chinese leaders entering and leaving Hongkong engaged in activities against Japan and warns that further tolerance might eventually involve Hongkong in the Sino-Japanese dispute. France sends its crack Fourth Cruiser Division to the Orient on an "endurance cruise" to Saigon.

Belgium having declared semi-officially that it will never agree to anything which will affect the integrity of its colonial territory nor anything which will bring its sovereignty in the Congo in question, the German spokesman points out that the suggestion is only for German economic rights in Belgian and Portuguese colonies.

Dec. 2.—According to a Reuter dispatch, Chiang Kai-shek is discussing with the German Ambassador a "German offer for peace" which includes the following terms: (1) a definite assurance from Japan

that it has no territorial designs but merely desires economic cooperation, (2) China to participate in the anti-communist pact, (3) Japanese troops to withdraw completely from Chinese territory. According to the *Asahi Shimbun*, the Japanese government holds that the customs are a Chinese government organ and that the question of Japan taking it over should be solved through direct Sino-Japanese negotiations, without third-party interference. The London *Daily Express* states that "if Britain did get involved in that war, the smile would move from Japanese faces... Hongkong is a very different affair from the Shanghai International Settlement or even from mandated territory. Hongkong is in the same category as Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, and Ceylon, and would be held with every man and gun the Empire could muster". The Japanese Consul in Hongkong denies that he made any threats and states he was misunderstood.

The British government is reportedly sounding out Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand on the possibility of their cooperating in meeting Germany's demand for colonial expansion, stating, however, that the demands do not affect the mandates in New Guinea and Samoa.

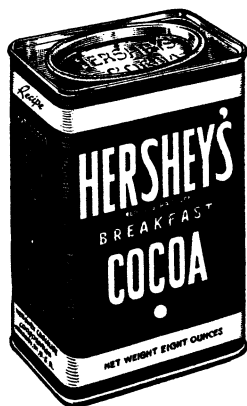
The British Colonial Office announces that beginning the first of the year the government will impose quotas on imports into British Malaya from Japan, China, and Netherland India of all inner and outer garments made of cotton and artificial silk Chinese workers in Japanese iron factories in Malaya strike.

Delbos leaves Paris for a tour of Warsaw, Bucharest, Belgrade, and Prague to seek to quiet the fears that France is ready to abandon eastern Europe to Germany. It is believed he will also sound out leaders on the negotiation of a nine-power peace pact broached during the Anglo-French conversations which would include Germany and Italy, Belgium, Poland, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia, besides France and Britain, but not Russia, which it is said is being pushed by Britain but "hardly favored" by France because of the exclusion of its ally, Russia.

Dec. 3.—Over 1000 civilians are reported to have been killed by Japanese incendiary bombs dropped on Siaochan, opposite Hanchow. A Japanese "victory parade" in Shanghai of 8000 troops, including infantry, cavalry, and artillery units, held in spite of protests from the British and American commanders, ends in trouble when a Chinese throws a hand-grenade, wounding a number of Japanese soldiers. The Chinese was immediately shot down by Chinese constables. Another Chinese committed suicide by jumping from a high building as the parade passed. The Japanese troops in the immediate vicinity of the explosion scatter, but after the parade, the Japanese return in force and erect barbed wire entanglements through the district, covering some 30 square blocks including three blocks in the American-defended area, preventing many persons from reaching their homes and hotels. Col. Charles F. B. Price, U. S. Marines, protests and the Japanese withdraw, the contingent later withdrawing entirely.

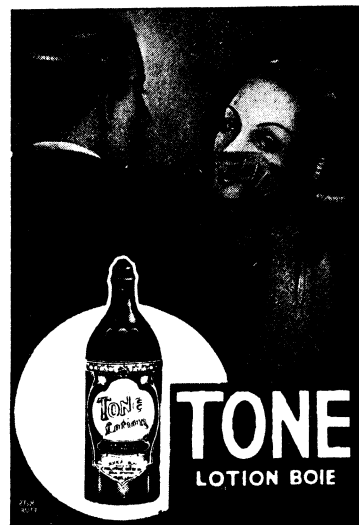
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and returning to areas south of Soochow Creek. The strong stand of the American and some British officers is said to have prevented a seizing of the Settlement with the grenade incident as pretext. The Washington State Department "manifests grave concern over the narrow margin with which a serious conflict between Japanese troops and U. S. Marines was averted" and the incident leads to renewed demands for the invocation of the Neutrality Act. Sen. Bennett Champ Clark warns that "while American troops remain in China there is danger of embroiling the whole nation."

The British War Office announces changes in the army high command involving the resignations of three of the four military members of the Army Council and the appointment of younger men.

Belgium and Portugal are reported to have warned Britain they are opposed to any scheme of European appeasement involving their sovereignty over colonial possessions. South Africa is also reported opposed to the acquisition by Germany of even mandatory powers in Africa.

President Vargas of Brazil decrees the dissolution of all political parties.

Dec. 4.—Japanese authorities demand right to enter any part of the International Settlement without previous notification, and also demand that the Settlement police take steps to prevent the repetition of such an incident as occurred during the military parade, reserving the right to take any necessary action in this respect themselves, including the examination of individuals and the search of property. Three Japanese staff officers call on Gen. John C. Beaumont, commander of U. S. Marines in Shanghai, apologizing for the Japanese intrusion in the American defense sector, explaining that the officer in command was not familiar with the defense boundary lines. French police halt five military trucks seeking to pass through the Concession, but finally permit them passage after placing an armed French officer on each truck and providing the trucks with a French motorcycle escort. It is believed the Japanese object was to establish a precedent for the transportation of military supplies through the Concession. The Japanese War Minister informs the Cabinet that 50 Soviet airplanes have recently arrived in China. Japanese newspapers in Peiping splash an appeal across their front pages requesting "every one to shower urgent advice on the Chinese government to make peace." The League of Nations received a protest from China against Italy's recog-

nition of Manchukuo, which is described as a violation of Italy's obligations under the Covenant.

Dec. 5.—Japanese bomb the riverside district at Wuhu, killing several hundred Chinese and wounding the captain and two other Britons on the British gun boat *Ladybird*, also sinking two British river steamers. Reported that Japanese are within 26 miles of Nanking, the streets of which present a deserted aspect. The 32 American residents of the city are ready to board the *U.S.S. Panay*, American gunboat in the Yangtze river.

Dec. 6.—The Japanese vanguard invades the mausoleum of Sun Yat Sen, father of the Chinese Republic, on Purple Mountain, overlooking Nanking. Eden tells the House of Commons that he is "unable to accept the suggestion that British possessions are in imminent danger in view of Japanese aggressiveness. Observers state Britain is unwilling to take retaliatory measures at least until April when the rearmament program will be completed, but that military experts are considering the possibility that Britain and France might fight Japan without bringing other nations into the conflict, if there were sufficient provocation, and that the recent Anglo-French conversations dealt with the "extent of moral support" given Japan by Hitler and Mussolini. Japanese residents at Shanghai in a mass meeting adopt a resolution asking the government to take a determined stand and take all measures necessary in connection with an incident during the victory parade involving a middle-aged British lawyer, E. T. Maitland, who allegedly stamped on a Japanese flag. Maitland states that a Japanese civilian suddenly thrust a small Japanese flag into his face and shouted, "Here! Wave this!" He then tried to put the flag in Maitland's hand, and the Englishman broke the small stick of the flag, whereupon he was assaulted by a number of surrounding Japanese and rescued from serious injury only by a British police officer who took him to private quarters in a police station for safety. Reported that Japan will open an airmail service between Tokyo and the mandated islands on December 15.

Dec. 7.—General and Madame Chiang Kai-shek leave Nanking in a plane for Nanchang, higher up the Yangtze river. Reported that Russia has informed Britain it has no intention of acting against Japan unless other powers offer full support.

Dec. 8.—The Japanese Foreign Office spokesman states that the United States, Britain, Germany, and Italy "may be working toward peace" and that

Japan is "waiting to hear the results of their efforts". He points out that the four powers have "large interests in China" as grounds for their concern in the conflict. "Japan has no peace plan. When the Chinese government sues for peace, Japan will begin formulating details. . . . The endeavor of any friendly nation to bring China to take the initiative for peace would be welcome." Another spokesman states Japan has no territorial designs now but may demand territorial concessions unless China gives up the fight soon. Tokyo is reported to cling to the hope that China will sue for peace with the fall of Nanking and reports are circulating that Japan may establish an "autonomous" government in Central China and then "negotiate" with that government. The Japanese Chief of Staff in Shanghai calls on Admiral Sir Charles Little, Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, British Fleet, expressing regret in connection with the bombing of British vessels on the Yangtze. The United Press reports from Hankow that the China National Aviation Corporation will soon establish a network of airlines connecting with the Imperial Airways (British), Air France, and Pan American Airways for the establishment of a regular passenger and mail service between western China and India to facilitate China's communications with Europe because the Japanese threaten to occupy the entire sea belt. The CNAC is owned jointly by the Chinese government and Pan American Airways and has been successfully developing Chinese aviation during the past 7 years.

The rebels bomb Barcelona from the air, killing several hundred people.

Dec. 9.—The Japanese capture Tachachao, half a mile from the gates of Nanking after a heavy air bombardment and issue an ultimatum demanding surrender by noon Friday "or Nanking will become the scene of the horrors of war. Abandonment of resistance will spare the city's historic relics and spots of beauty". The Chinese are resisting stubbornly at Wuhu, strategic city southwest of Nanking. Some 240,000 Japanese troops are said to be engaged in the drive against Nanking.

Dec. 10.—Japanese capture several of Nanking's gates and grim street fighting is in progress. Shanghai Chinese bankers and industrialists issue a manifesto urging the government not to compromise with Japan and not to entertain illusions that there is a possibility of midway compromise. "The war must be fought to a victorious end".

Astronomical Data for January, 1938 By the Weather Bureau



Sunrise and Sunset (Upper Limb)

	Rises	Sets
Jan. 1.	6:21 a.m.	5:38 p.m.
Jan. 6.	6:22 a.m.	5:41 p.m.
Jan. 12.	6:24 a.m.	5:44 p.m.
Jan. 18.	6:26 a.m.	5:47 p.m.
Jan. 24.	6:26 a.m.	5:50 p.m.
Jan. 31.	6:25 a.m.	5:54 p.m.

Moonrise and Moonset (Upper Limb)

	Rises	Sets
January 1.	5:41 a.m.	5:17 p.m.
January 2.	6:27 a.m.	6:07 p.m.
January 3.	7:11 a.m.	6:57 p.m.
January 4.	7:54 a.m.	7:46 p.m.
January 5.	8:34 a.m.	8:37 p.m.
January 6.	9:14 a.m.	9:25 p.m.
January 7.	9:53 a.m.	10:15 p.m.
January 8.	10:33 a.m.	11:06 p.m.
January 9.	11:16 a.m.	

January 10.	12:01 p.m.	12:00 Mdt.
January 11.	12:50 p.m.	0:57 a.m.
January 12.	1:45 p.m.	1:56 a.m.
January 13.	2:42 p.m.	2:59 a.m.
January 14.	3:46 p.m.	4:02 a.m.
January 15.	4:50 p.m.	5:04 a.m.
January 16.	5:55 p.m.	6:02 a.m.
January 17.	6:57 p.m.	6:57 a.m.
January 18.	7:56 p.m.	7:46 a.m.
January 19.	8:52 p.m.	8:33 a.m.
January 20.	9:46 p.m.	9:17 a.m.
January 21.	10:38 p.m.	9:58 a.m.
January 22.	11:28 p.m.	10:40 a.m.
January 23.		11:22 a.m.
January 24.	0:19 a.m.	12:05 p.m.
January 25.	1:09 a.m.	12:49 p.m.
January 26.	1:59 a.m.	1:35 p.m.
January 27.	2:48 a.m.	2:23 p.m.
January 28.	3:36 a.m.	3:12 p.m.
January 29.	4:23 a.m.	4:01 p.m.
January 30.	5:08 a.m.	4:52 p.m.
January 31.	5:51 a.m.	5:43 p.m.

Phases of the Moon

New Moon	on the 2nd at.	2:58 a.m.
First Quarter	on the 9th at.	10:13 p.m.
Full Moon	on the 16th at.	1:53 p.m.
Last Quarter	on the 23rd at.	4:09 p.m.
New Moon	on the 31st at.	9:35 p.m.
Perigee	on the 15th at.	10:00 a.m.
Apogee	on the 27th at.	2:00 p.m.

The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 4:48 a. m. and sets at 4:02 p. m. Just before sunrise, the planet may be found in the eastern sky in the constellation of Sagittarius.

VENUS rises at 6:10 a. m. and sets at 5:20 p. m. Too close to the sun for observation. The planet may be found in the constellation of Sagittarius.

MARS rises at 9:45 a. m. and sets at 9:33 p. m. In the early evening the planet may be found in the western sky in the constellation of Pisces.

JUPITER rises at 7:15 a. m. and sets at 6:33 p. m. Immediately after sunset the planet may be found low in the western sky in the constellation of Capricorn.

SATURN rises at 10:25 a. m. and sets at 10:21 p. m. During the early evening the planet will be found in the western sky in the constellation of Pisces.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p. m.

North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Regulus in Leo	Procyon in Canis Minor
Castor and Pollux in Gemini	Sirius in Canis Major
Capella in Auriga	Canopus in Argo
Aldebaran in Taurus	Betelgeuse in Orion
	Rigel in Orion
	Achernar in Eridanus

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VOL. XXXV

February, 1938

No. 2 (358)



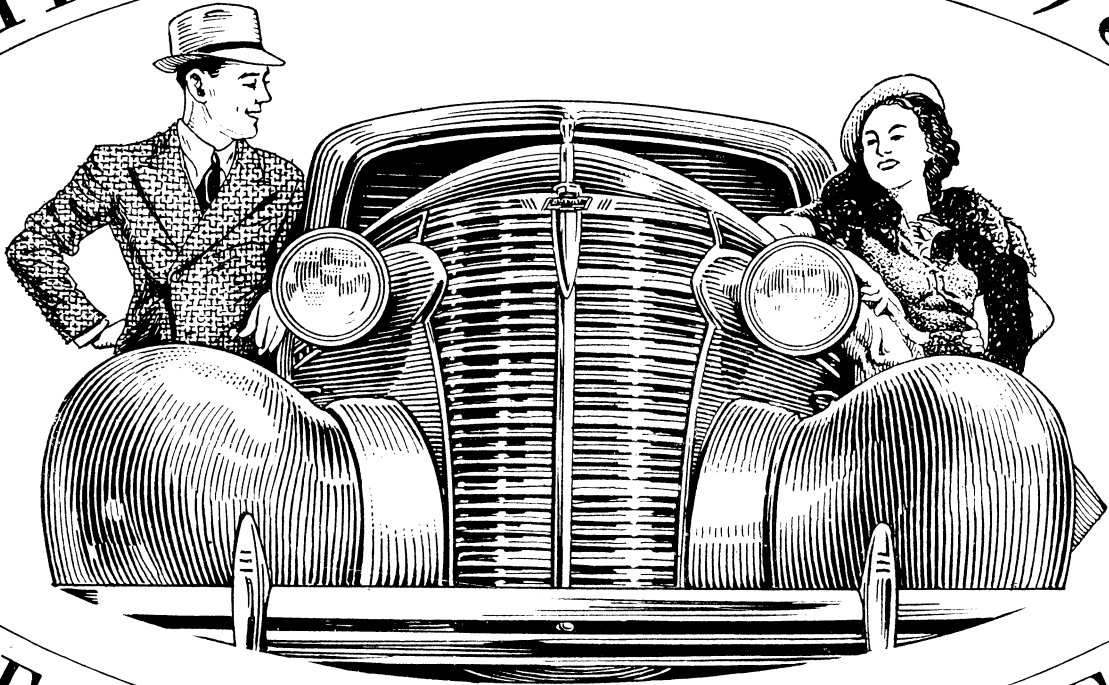
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Gavino Reyes Congson

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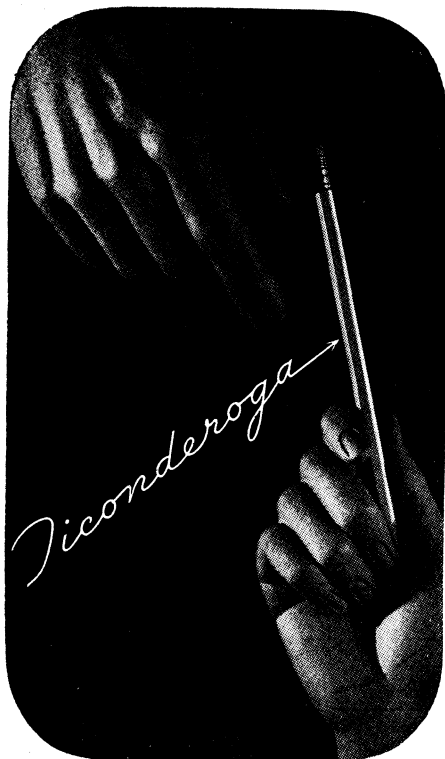
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Philippine Economic Conditions

By J. Bartlett Richards
American Trade Commissioner



BUSINESS in general merchandise definitely declined in December and stocks accumulated. This was particularly true in the case of textiles, flour and other staples. Sales of automobiles and trucks, on the other hand, were exceptionally good. There was also a good demand for fruits and foodstuffs popular in the Christmas season, the supply of which was very short due to the grounding of the S. S. *Pres. Hoover* enroute to Manila with a heavy cargo of Christmas season goods.

Credit conditions appeared to have deteriorated slightly, reports from the southern provinces particularly indicating delays on the part of some dealers in paying accounts. Importers are for the most part meeting bills promptly, but there are substantial quantities of goods held by banks in warehouses pending payment of drafts, some of them overdue. There appears to have been a considerable increase in the past few months in the volume of import bills not anticipated or met promptly at maturity. Note circulation continued to increase and by the end of December reached what is actually an all-time record, though still very slightly behind the record set in May, 1920, when the currency was depreciated.

There was very little trading in new crop export sugar. The price fell from ₱7.15 at the beginning of the month to ₱7.00 at the end, following the announcement of the new sugar quotas in the United States. Exports were fairly heavy. Trading in domestic quota sugar was very dull, with prices slightly firmer.

Copra arrivals declined more than seasonally. Copra prices were firmer due to European demand. Oil prices in the United States improved slightly, but buyers did not appear to be much interested, apparently having adequate supplies of oils and fats. Exports of copra and coconut oil were heavy. There was not much interest in copra cake, but a little demand for meal appeared unexpectedly on the Pacific Coast. Desiccated coconut mills are operating on a part time basis and many of them shut down for the last week in December.

With improved demand from London, the abaca market was a little firmer in December. Balings fell off to the lowest point in the past two years. Exports were also small, due mainly to limited shipments to Japan. There was some Japanese buying in December, however, and more is expected in January.

Leaf tobacco exports continued small. The American market continued to take a good quantity of scrap. Cigar exports were very much reduced, shipping of Christmas cigars having been completed.

Rice prices were slightly firmer. Palay prices showed a more definite advance due to speculated activity, which was encouraged by rumors that the National Rice and Corn Corporation might increase its buying price for palay.

Log exports to Japan increased but continued small. Lumber exports were about average to the United States and very good to Europe. Domestic demand continued good.

Gold production fell off a little in December but exceeded ₱51,000,000 for the year. Shipments of iron ore improved but were still below average, due to inability of the importer to supply sufficient ships. Chrome ore exports to the United States continued good and there were also exports to Europe.

Consolidated bank figures showed an increase in loans, discounts and overdrafts and a decline in demand deposits, with a substantial decline in balances abroad. Debits to individual accounts increased moderately, as did active circulation. The exchange market continued quiet but steady.

The value of import bills was two percent lower than in November but 25 percent greater than in December, 1936. The value of commercial letters of credit opened in December was 35 percent lower than in November and 11 percent lower than in December, 1936.

Government revenue continued good, particularly from income tax. Total collections by the Bureau of Customs and Internal Revenue were 24 percent greater in 1937 than in 1936.

Electric power production totaled 13,293,650 KWH in December, an increase of 597,000 KWH over November, or about what might be expected in view of the longer month and the holiday season. Compared with December, 1936, there is a more impressive increase of about 14 percent. For the full year, production in 1937 totaled 142,483,383 KWH, or 12 percent over the 127,140,026 in 1936.

Real estate sales recorded in Manila were very good in December, amounting to ₱2,726,718, which compares with ₱938,068 the previous month and with ₱1,748,936 in December, 1936. For the full year sales total ₱24,175,365, a 30 percent increase over the previous year and a record for all time. The December figures include the transfer of a property on Rizal Avenue on which it is understood that either a theater or an office building will be built. An important transfer not included in the December figures is that of the factory property formerly occupied by the Philippine Vegetable Oil Company, which was sold by the Philippine National Bank to the National Development Company for ₱1,500,000.

New building permits in Manila were fairly good in December, being about three times as great as in November and substantially greater than in December 1936. They included a five-story reinforced concrete office building on Juan Luna, valued at ₱375,000. It is understood that the number of stories will be increased if conditions warrant it. For the full year, permits for new buildings exceed those issued in 1936 by 16 percent. Details are as follows:

	December 1936	1937
New construction	616,390	814,880
Repairs	29,030	31,750
Total	645,420	846,630

	For Year 1936	1937
New construction	6,140,170	7,129,570
Repairs	472,240	334,870

Total

There were 724 new radio receiving sets registered in December and 136 cancellations. For the full year, registrations and cancellations were as follows:

	For Year 1936	1937
Registrations	5,553	7,081
Cancellations	1,271	1,201

There were 16 new corporations registered in December, with an authorized capital of ₱6,088,000, of which ₱1,419,910 was subscribed and ₱567,390 paid in. The controlling interest is Filipino in 10 of the new companies, with ₱1,350,880 subscribed and ₱504,850 paid-in. American capital controls only two of the new companies, with subscribed capital of ₱10,000. The other four companies, all engaged in merchandising, are controlled by Chinese capital, with a total of ₱55,000 subscribed.

There were nine general partnerships registered with a total paid-in capital of ₱164,650 and one limited partnership with ₱5,000. Most of the investment is Chinese, including one lumber distributing business, with a capital of ₱50,000, and four merchandising companies, with a total of ₱99,000.

A bill passed by the National Assembly, extending the period during which forest products for certain purposes may be imported free of duty to December 31, 1946, was signed by the President of the Philippines. It still must receive the approval of the President of the United States before it becomes law. The principal forest product imported free under this law is mangrove bark, used in the manufacture of tanning extract.

News Summary

The Philippines

Dec. 10.—Former Senator Harry Hawes states in Washington upon returning from the Philippines that American withdrawal "would invite cold-blooded murder from Japan right now", and, showing news-men pictures of Shanghai, he states, "This is what would happen to the Filipinos. The Islands will be safe only so long as the Stars and Stripes flies there".

Dec. 11.—President Manuel L. Quezon sends a letter to Maj.-Gen. Lucius Holbrook expressing his appreciation of the help given by the U. S. Army in



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the search and finding of Maj.-Gen. Paulino Santos and his party.

Dec. 12.—President Quezon is moved back to the Malacañan Palace after twenty days in the hospital following a surgical operation for acute appendicitis.

The Philippine Army captures the five forts composing the Masiu cota.

Nearly a thousand passengers and crew of the S. S. *President Hoover* are huddled in makeshift shelters on the rocky shore of Hoishoto Island, waiting for the S. S. *President McKinley*, which has been delayed by bad weather, to take them off. Two U. S. destroyers, the S. S. *Empress of Asia*, and one or two Japanese warships are standing by. The Hamburg-American freighter *Preussen* was the first to reach the scene, but left last night. Plans in Hongkong to send a British tug to aid the liner are abandoned because of Japanese objections and a Japanese salvage ship will be sent. The *Hoover* was the largest and most luxurious American ship on the Pacific, was floated in 1930, and cost P16,000,000. It was off the regular route on its way from Kobe to Manila when it struck the rocks at full speed. The stern is swinging free and the ship is pounded on the rocks with every surge of the surf.

Dec. 13.—Because of the unauthorized use of his name by various candidates in the coming elections, President Quezon sends out numerous telegrams reiterating his complete neutrality.

Dec. 14.—Generally orderly provincial and municipal elections result in the election of governors and members of provincial boards, all affiliated with the Nacionalista Party except Mrs. Cristina Suntay Aguinaldo, of the Popular Front, elected a member of the board of Cavite, and Petronio Mataak, Independent, elected to the Marinduque provincial board. Clear Socialist majorities are won in the municipal councils of San Fernando and Mexico, Pampanga, but Pedro Abad Santos, Socialist candidate for Governor loses to Sotero Baluyut, although he scores 16,000 votes. In Manila the Nacionalistas for the first time gain control of the Municipal Board, with Miss Carmen Planas, a third-year law student, winning the largest number of votes, and the others elected being H. Atienza, M. de la Fuente, T. Mendoza, I. Regalado, B. Gatmaitan, A. Cecilio, V. Fugoso, M. Herrera, and E. Balagtas. Miss Planas is affiliated with the Young People's Party and de la Fuente with the Popular Front. The Office of the Manila City Fiscal rules during the election that American citizens who are not Filipino citizens may

not vote because under Sec. 431 of the Administrative Code as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 233, only "male or female citizens of the Philippines can vote."

The Philippine Army captures the Taraka cota, 6 Moros being killed and one officer wounded.

High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, Mrs. McNutt and their daughter Louise, leave Manila on the U. S. S. *Isabel* for a trip to the southern islands.

Fabian de la Rosa, outstanding Filipino artist, recently retired as Director of the School of Fine Arts, dies, aged 68.

Dec. 15.—Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes leaves Manila for the United States on the *Philippine Clipper*.

Dec. 16.—The *President McKinley* brings some 400 of the *Hoover* passengers to Manila, some of whom tell tales of lack of discipline and drunkenness among members of the *Hoover* crew, officers being unable to exercise discipline ashore.

Dec. 17.—President Quezon signs the Appropriation Bill totalling P69,051,510 and a number of other bills.

Washington reports state that Paredes is bringing a personal message to President Franklin D. Roosevelt from President Quezon regarding the reported disagreement between the American and Filipino members of the Joint Preparatory Committee, while Ambassador John Van A. MacMurray reiterates that no serious break has occurred.

Members of the *Hoover* crew deny reports of widespread drunkenness and abuse of passengers, although admitting there was some drinking "to keep warm" after the passengers had been put ashore.

Dec. 18.—In view of a number of protests, President Quezon orders the immediate prosecution of all violators of the election laws.

G. A. Cu Unjieng, his son Mariano, and Rafael Fernandez are ordered by the Supreme Court to pay jointly and severally more than P2,000,000 to the National City Bank of New York, the Malabon Sugar Company, and Smith, Bell & Company by virtue of a denial of a motion for reconsideration of the original decisions, closing the last chapter of the long-protracted case that arose from the obtaining of heavy loans through forged warehouse receipts.

Dec. 19.—The *Hoover* is reported to have broken in two pieces as a result of a storm. A U. S. destroyer and naval tugs are standing by.

Dec. 20.—Announced that President Quezon has designated Paredes as Chairman of the Filipino group of the Joint Preparatory Committee, to take the place of Secretary of Justice José Yulo, and that he has named Assemblyman José E. Romero Vice-Chairman.

José S. Laurel, son of Associate Justice José P. Laurel of the Supreme Court, graduates with honors from the Japanese Imperial Military Academy; it is stated he will serve as a probationary officer and later as a sub-lieutenant in the Japanese army as part of his course of study.

Dec. 22.—Announced that the National Development Company has acquired from the Philippine National Bank for P1,500,000 the 40-hectare site and buildings of the defunct Philippine Vegetable Oil Company in Santa Mesa, Manila.

The Supreme Court refuses a stay of execution of sentence imposed on Mariano Cu Unjieng, ending his seven-year struggle. He was sentenced to from 5 to 7 years imprisonment.

The names of 26 new chaplains for the Philippine Army are released—22 are Catholics, 2 Protestants, 2 Aglipayans, and one Mohammedan.

Dec. 23.—A Popular Front crowd of some 5000 persons march to Malacañan to protest against election irregularities and demand a recount of ballots, but the leaders are unable to see President Quezon, who had made an appointment for 7:30, as it is already 9:00 and he had retired. The President promises to see them the next day and Chief of Police Antonio C. Torres diverts the people "with spicy stories," according to the newspapers.

Mariano Cu Unjieng enters Bilibid.

Dec. 24.—President Quezon holds his first Cabinet meeting since his illness. It is announced that the Government will not redeem the P13,000,000 Philippine Railway bonds on which it guaranteed a 4-1/2% interest for a 30-year period, expiring the end of this year, as it is under no obligation to do so. The Railway has been in receivership since the middle of the year. Announced that Jorge Vargas, Secretary to the President, will attest his signature on all documents and will take charge of the Commonwealth Seal, formerly in charge of the Secretary of the Interior.

Reported that the U. S. Secretary of Commerce has requested High Commissioner McNutt's office to gather testimony as to the reported misbehavior of some of the crew of the *Hoover*.

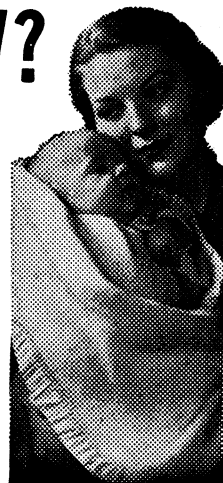
Dec. 27.—Three of the survivors of the U. S. S. *Panay*, sunk by Japanese bombs in the Yangtze river, arrive in Manila—two naval lieutenants to be hospitalized at Cafiaeo Naval Hospital, Cavite, and J. Hall Paxton, second secretary of the U. S. Embassy at Nanking to proceed to the United States by the *Hawaiian Clipper* tomorrow.

Thomas F. McIntyre, Deputy Chief of the Manila Fire Department, dies, aged 58, ending a career of

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Dec. 28.—Preliminary statistics indicate that 1937 will mark the largest volume of trade between the United States and the Philippines in recent history, totalling over P400,000,000, and setting a new post-depression record.

Reported that the estimated profits of the government Cebu Portland Cement Company for 1937 amount to between P600,000 and P700,000.

President Quezon issues an executive order declaring that in the expropriation of private property the government shall not pay more than the assessed valuation for taxing purposes.

Fire in Legaspi wipes out many blocks of buildings, including copra and hemp warehouses, doing damage estimated at between P500,000 and P1,000,000. The situation grew out of the control of the police authorities and looting and robbery ensued.

Dec. 30.—In a Rizal Day radio address, President Quezon announces that he has approved "the adoption of Tagalog as the basis of the national language of the Philippines" as recommended by the Institute of National Language pursuant to the provisions of Sec. 7 of Commonwealth Act No. 184, and that he does "hereby declare and proclaim the national language so based on the Tagalog dialect, as the national language of the Philippines", effective two years from date. He quotes Rizal as stating that as long as a people preserves its language, it retains a token of its liberty" and says that as President he has "many times felt the humiliation of having to address the people through an interpreter" in those provinces where other than Tagalog is used. He states that his action "does not mean that we are to abandon in our schools the study nor the use of the Spanish language, much less English which, under our Constitution, is the basis of primary instruction. Spanish will preserve for us our Latin culture and will be our point of contact with our former metropolis as well as with Latin America: English, the great language of democracy, will bind us forever to the people of the United States and place within our reach the wealth of knowledge treasured in this language. . . . There was a time when it seemed that it would be impossible for the Filipinos to agree that one of the native languages be chosen as the national language, but at last we have realized that if we are willing to accept a foreign language as the official language of the Philippines, with more reason should we accept one of our own languages as the national language of our common country". The Institute of National Language based its recommendation on the allegation that Tagalog is the language that "most nearly fulfills the requirements of Act No. 184", not only "in the light of its own studies", but "also in the opinion of Filipino scholars and patriots of diverse origin and varied education and tendencies . . . not to mention the categorical views expressed by local newspaper and individual writers".

Vice-President Sergio Osmeña in an eloquent address states that Rizal is still the conscience and moral leader of the people.

General Aguinaldo in another address of the day accuses President Quezon of trying to lead the people "back to the fold of the friars" and of close association with the Church, despite the constitutional mandate for the separation of church and state, pointing, in support of his allegation, to the building of a chapel on Malacañan grounds, the proposal to transfer the University of the Philippines outside of Manila which would compel many students to enroll in the University of Santo Tomas, the proposed purchase of friar-owned plantations, and the "reintroduction of the teaching of religion" in the public schools.

Dec. 31.—President Quezon issues a press statement announcing that General Douglas MacArthur, who retires from the U. S. Army, effective today, will remain in the Philippines as military adviser to the Commonwealth government.

Government officials are reported to be congratulating themselves on a P90,000,000 cash surplus after meeting one of the biggest budgets in years, and on a total foreign trade of about P500,000,000 for the year. The cash surplus is due largely to the oil excise tax refunds from the United States. The only dark side of the picture is said to be the uncertainty in the United States-Philippine relationship.

Jan. 1.—The new Manila councillors are inducted into office by Mayor Juan Posadas. Hermenegildo Atienza is elected President of the Municipal Board.

Gregor Merrill, new American Consul, arrives in Manila to take the place of Henry B. Day who will leave soon to assume his new post in Sydney, Australia.

Jan. 3.—President Quezon places all public construction work in Manila under the supervision of the Insular Bureau of Public Works; heretofore, the City Engineer has been more or less independent of the Bureau.

Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources Eulogio Rodriguez states that the government does not propose to buy only friar lands but also other large estates for resale to the people in continuation of a policy stated by Governor Taft. "The only stain on the early government administration of the friar-land estates by the government," he states, "was the success of certain influential persons in acquiring big lots within these estates, who have not made much effort toward paying the price agreed upon"—one of whom, the Secretary declares, is General Aguinaldo.

Announced that the controlling interest of Er-langer & Galing, Inc., has passed from Major William H. Anderson to H. N. Salet, Vice-President and Manager of the company for many years. The firm operates Radio Manila, and does a large import business.

Philippine "G-men", working under the direct command of Capt. Thomas Dugan, New York police officer on detail with the Commonwealth government, make their first arrest when they capture Gonzalo Matias, alleged accomplice in the murder of Percy A. Hill, in Santa Maria, Bulacan. The man

had been missing since the day of the murder last July.

Jan. 4.—Malacañan announces the designation of Lieut.-Col. E. J. Strickler of the U. S. Army Medical Corps to conduct a survey of the Manila Psychopathic Hospital.

President Quezon, on a short cruise on the yacht *Casiana*, calls unexpectedly at Iloilo.

Jan. 5.—Assemblymen Romero and Manuel Roxas, members of the joint preparatory committee, leave for the United States.

The Italian light cruiser, *Raimondo Montecuculi*, visits Manila.

Jan. 6.—High Commissioner McNutt announces he will fly to Washington on January 29 to report to President Roosevelt on general conditions in the Philippines, and that he will first make a short flying trip to Davao.

Dr. William H. Brown, former Director of the Bureau of Science, leaves for the United States to become professor of botany at Johns Hopkins University.

Jan. 7.—President Quezon issues an executive order providing for the collection of historical data on Philippine barrios, municipalities, provinces, and cities by local government officials. After inspecting the Manila Railway Company's new 39-kilometer section bridging the gap between Aloneros and Ragay, completing the connection between Manila and Legaspi, President Quezon wires a message of satisfaction to Manila.

Two supposedly Japanese motorboats, each about 100 feet long and equipped with radio, are reported to have been sighted off Pasuquin, Ilocos Norte, as suspected of making soundings.

Press messages are being received in Manila from Shanghai by way of the Trans-Siberia cable to Europe and back to the East by radio because of the disruption of communications by the Japanese.

Jan. 8.—Reported that the Manila Railroad Company has made a net profit of over P1,500,000 last year, showing a profit for the first time in four years.

Jan. 10.—Between 8,000 and 10,000 U. S. Army men and some 20,000 Philippine Army troops begin joint war maneuvers in Pampanga and Tarlac.

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The United States

Dec. 16.—Former President Herbert Hoover blames the new business depression on the "New Deal" and its "increasing control of prices, wages, volume of production, and investments" and offers as alternatives "intellectual and spiritual liberty" and "cooperation" between government and business.

The Senate maritime committee orders an investigation into the reports of misbehavior of the Hoover crew. The Bureau of Maritime Inspection and Navigation states it is officially uninformed of the matter.

Dec. 17.—The Senate passes the crop control bill providing for government control of wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, and rice production for 3 years and authorizing the Department of Agriculture to fix quotas with the approval of 2/3 of the number of farmers involved; penalties are provided for violations. The bill now goes to a joint Senate-House conference committee.

Rep. Louis Ludlow's petition providing for a war referendum having been signed by 218 members and the House therefore being forced to act on it, President Franklin D. Roosevelt states that he does not believe a referendum on war would be consistent with the representative form of government.

Rep. Thomas O'Malley (D. Wisconsin) introduces a resolution providing for immediate independence for the Philippines, the Islands thereafter to be treated as any foreign country. Sen. M. F. Tydings states the resolution indicates that it has been prepared "without thought or knowledge of the situation."

Dec. 18.—Robert W. Bingham, Ambassador to Britain, dies at Johns Hopkins Hospital following an operation, aged 66.

Dec. 19.—Liberals led by William Allen White, Oswald Garrison Villard, Stuart Chase, Upton Sinclair, Rabbi Wise, Monsignor J. A. Ryan, and others of all political parties, organize the "American Association for Economic Freedom" the aim of which is to protect free unionization and collective bargaining in industry. The organization criticizes the "vigilantes" and "citizens' committees," "financed by reactionaries in high places," which resort to "unconstitutional methods of violence and armed terrorism" and "constitute a threat to self-governing institutions."

Dec. 20.—President Roosevelt confers with Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles and Ambassador John Van A. MacMurray on the Philippine question. Welles has not hitherto been concerned with Philippine affairs and the visit is interpreted as indicating that the Philippine problem is being considered from a broad Pacific viewpoint and that the main interest now is diplomatic and political rather than economic.

The Senate ratifies the London Sugar Agreement of May 6, 1937, providing for the regulation of the production and marketing of sugar and for export quotas for a period of 5 years. Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace announces 1938 sugar quotas totalling 6,861,000 tons as compared with the final 1937 quota of 7,042,00. The Philippines is given an increase from 998,000 to 1,057,000 tons, other areas being cut due to the decline in consumption.

Dec. 21.—Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State and one of the authors of the Kellogg-Briand Pact, dies of pneumonia in St. Paul, aged 81.

Dec. 22.—President Roosevelt assures congressional leaders that the administration's program, including the wages and hours bill which failed to pass during the special session just closed, will go forward in the regular session, and that his housing and power development plans and his plans for limited tax revision will not be changed.

Dec. 23.—Ambassador MacMurray and Joseph Jacobs tell Commissioner Quintin Paredes that they favor an early resumption of the meetings of the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs and express the hope the Filipino members will come to Washington at the earliest convenient time after the holidays; Paredes states he will so advise President Manuel L. Quezon. With reference to the O'Malley resolution, Paredes states that "independence is what the Filipino people want, but not under the terms of this resolution which shows 'a lack of information on the subject'." He states he favors amending the Tydings-McDuffie Act to bring about immediate independence but with a trade agreement for 15 more years.

The National Labor Relations Board rules that the Ford Motor Company has violated the Wagner Labor Act and has inspired "incredibly brutal attacks" on union members and displayed "utter ruthlessness" in fighting the United Automobile Workers of America in an effort to "crush union organization". It orders the Company to cease these activities and the organizing and supporting of "vigilante" groups for purposes of coercion. A Ford spokesman states the Company will refuse to comply unless the case is lost on an appeal to the courts.

Dec. 24.—The *Samoan Clipper* of the Pan-American Airways inaugurates the United States-New Zealand service.

Dec. 25.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of war during the World War, dies in Cleveland aged 60.

James King Steele, former Executive Secretary of the Philippine Tourists Association, dies in Reno, Nevada.

Dec. 26.—Assistant Attorney-General R. H. Jackson blames the business slump on monopolists and warns that unless prices are brought more in line with consumers' income, government spending will have to be increased, meaning heavier taxation. He states that the impression that the steep price increases are traceable to wage boosts due to labor union activity is "only half accurate" and cites the steel industry in which wages increased 10% but prices 21%. He states Roosevelt and Congress "will not let the people down".

The Federal Tariff Commission in a report on Philippine business declares that it is not certain that the 10-year transition period is "sufficient to permit the adaptation of Philippine economy to the loss of duty-free entry into the United States in respect to certain major industries exporting chiefly to the United States."

The *Samoan Clipper* arrives at Auckland after a 14-hour hop from Pago-Pago.

Dec. 29.—The United Press reports that official circles in Washington are tentatively formulating a general Philippine program embracing wide economic and political changes all of which would require congressional approval,—including non-recommendation of independence before 1946; preferential trade relations afterward only by formal treaty in order to preserve for the United States an equitable share in the Philippine market and vice versa; a temporary tariff to be established to cover the period between the grant of independence and the conclusion of such a treaty; slight modifications of the present graduated Philippine export tax program especially in respect to coconut oil, cigars, and sugar; political and economic devices which would take cognizance of the danger of Japanese penetration in the Islands; guarantees for relative security of American capital at present invested in the country; and a schedule of tariff and economic concessions to be granted American manufacturers of automobiles, textiles, electric power machinery, etc., in exchange for American concessions to the Philippines in respect to sugar, oil, etc.

Dec. 30.—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes in a radio address delivers a scathing rebuke to big business, stating that its attitude toward the administration's reform program is a challenge to the American people and that "moneyed aristocrats, corporate earls, and dual economic overlords" are threatening to "enslave America by a 'sit-down strike on the part of capital'". He demands that business purge itself of "its Fords, Girdlers, and Rands before it presumes to tell the people what they should and should not do about the troubles caused by labor's wars" and to "call off the lobbyists, newspaper commentators, and lawyers."

Jan. 1.—The federal unemployment insurance system goes into effect in 21 states and the District of Columbia, affecting 12,000,000 workers who have

already built up a fund of approximately \$440,000,000. In order to receive payments, a man losing his job must have registered in an unemployment office and not have found work. The National Unemployment Census Bureau announces that the total unemployed number between 7,822,912 and 10,870,000, based on a voluntary registration of the unemployed coordinated with a house to house canvass in selected areas; this means about 12% of the adult population of the country.

Jan. 3.—The 75th Congress convenes. President Roosevelt states in his message that the "misuse of

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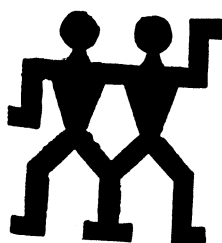
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power by capital must be ended or the capitalist system will destroy itself through its own abuses". He calls for cooperation between labor and capital and states that "both groups should realize that power and responsibility go hand in hand... Chiefly because we need national unity in ending the mistakes of the past and meeting the necessities of today, we must carry on. I do not propose to let the people down and I am sure that the Congress of the United States will not let the people down". He warns the nation it must prepare for defense against "future hazards" in a world full of "high tension and disorder, a world where stable civilization is actually threatened". He reiterates his recent denunciation of aggressor nations and expresses thanks that America is at peace "despite provocations that in other days could have engendered war". "The preservation of peace seemingly depends on the democracies", he states. He declares it is shameful misrepresentation to call the policy of preventing a glut in farm produce a policy of scarcity, and says that adequate supplies and reserves are embraced in the policy. "But raising the purchasing power of the farmers is not enough. Millions of industrial workers receive pay so low that they have little buying power. Wage and hour legislation is a problem definitely before Congress for action. It is an essential part of economic recovery and has the support of an overwhelming majority of the people in every walk of life." He calls attention to the increase in the national income during his administration from \$38,000,000,000 to \$68,000,000,000 and states his aim is to raise it to \$90,000,000,000. "The proposed budget for 1939 will exhibit a further decrease though not a balance between income and out-go. I am as anxious as anyone that the budget be brought to balance as quickly as possible, but I believe all should accept that, first, we must continue our policy of not permitting any needy American who can and is able to work, to starve... We should raise the purchasing power of the nation to a point where the taxes on this purchasing power will be sufficient to meet the necessary expenditures of the national government." Sen. W. E. Borah states it is time to legislate against monopolies and Rep. Martin Dies introduces a resolution providing for a committee of seven to investigate the "astounding charges" of Secretary Ickes and Assistant Attorney-General Jackson.

The Supreme Court upholds the constitutionality of the Public Works Administration grants to municipalities for power production.

Dollar Line officials at San Francisco announce they have abandoned the Hoover to the underwriters.

Jan. 4.—Chairman J. P. Kennedy of the U. S. Maritime Commission and four experts leave Washington for the Pacific Coast to study trans-Pacific passenger and freight service now crippled by the loss of the Hoover. The government is reported anxious to prevent foreign countries from taking a larger share of the trade especially in view of the Far Eastern situation.

Jan. 5.—Associate Justice George Sutherland announces he will retire from the Supreme Court on January 15. He is 75 years old and was nominated by President W. G. Harding in 1922.

Jan. 6.—President Roosevelt appeals to his party leaders to kill the Ludlow war referendum resolution as its adoption would "invite world-wide aggression by militaristic nations". Secretary of War Harry Woodring states the action would "increase and not diminish the danger of war" and that it would "terribly handicap the government in dealing with autocratic nations who would know that the President and Congress would be helpless".

Jan. 7.—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, warns that the workers will demand that Congress act promptly and effectively to combat the current business depression which has resulted in the discharge of 1,770,000 union laborers in the last 4 months. He advocates government regulations shortening working hours without a decrease in pay, a permanent public works program, expansion of slum clearance and public housing, stimulation of home industries, enlargement of the benefits of the Social Security Act, expansion of the Works Progress Administration, etc.

John L. Lewis, Chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, states that "perhaps it is time something else is tried to replace the present business and government management system. Democracy is on trial... I can not say what may happen, but I know some people have found they could live happily and successfully under a communal form of government in which the whole and not a few are given consideration".

Herbert Hoover and Charles G. Dawes, former Vice-President, accept membership in the Republican Party's program committee but both decline the chairmanship. Alfred M. Landon, former presi-

dential candidate, declined membership—believed to indicate a widening rift between Hoover and Landon. Glen Frank becomes chairman.

Pan-American Airways opens a regular bi-weekly air service between San Francisco and Auckland but only cargo will be carried for the time being.

President Roosevelt nominates J. P. Kennedy as Ambassador to Britain, and Hugh Wilson, at present Assistant-Secretary of State Ambassador to Germany. He also orders the transfer of Ambassador J. E. Davis from Russia to Belgium. William E. Dodd, who recently resigned as Ambassador to Germany, returning to New York, bitterly criticizes the Nazi régime for its denial of religious freedom, its suppression of intellectual initiative, and its daily inculcation of race hatred, and states that the logical outcome of its vast preparations for war is another war.

Jan. 8.—President Roosevelt in a Jackson Day address states that he has noted an improvement in the understanding of his program in regard to concentrated monopoly power despite the efforts to distort his criticism. He states he desires the same type of regional control of financing which he is seeking in the utility field. He states that 4% of the \$13,000,000,000 in utility securities controls the total—"here is a 96-inch dog being wagged by a 4-inch tail".

The Commerce Department announces that affidavits of passengers minimize the reports of the misbehavior of the Hoover crew and that only a few of the members became drunk and disorderly. "Several statements refer very favorably to certain individuals and a majority of the crew".

Allegedly in view of reports that Congress would grant immediate independence to the Philippines only with a termination of trade privileges, it is reported that the American members of the joint preparatory committee will decline to consider recommendations for preferential trade relations in case immediate independence is granted.

Jan. 5.—In his budget message President Roosevelt demands that Congress curtail pork-barrel spending, warning that another billion dollars may be needed for relief while the current depression has crushed hopes of an immediate balancing of the budget. Congressmen facing elections are reported to be rebellious. Roosevelt also proposes a record peace-time defense budget of almost a billion dollars, stating further increases may be necessary "because of future events which can not definitely be foretold."

Other Countries

Dec. 11.—Premier Benito Mussolini, after the announcement of Italy's resignation from the League of Nations, delivers an address declaring that "our presence in Geneva is impossible any longer. We leave a tumbling temple where there is talk of peace but preparation for war." We are not afraid of Democracy. We have many land, sea, and air weapons, tempered by two victorious wars." He states, however, that Italy will continue to collaborate for peace. The move was expected since Italy has taken no part in League meetings since May 1936, and there is no inclination to attach undue significance to the action in England. A German daily owned by Gen. H. Goering, states that the League is "now nothing more than an institution representing the interests of the three biggest land-owners in the old world—Britain, France, and Russia, and that Italy's exodus will show that the era of denying every other nation its vital rights is steadily approaching its end."

Dec. 12.—The U. S. gunboat Panay, anchored 29



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miles up river from Nanking, is reported to have been bombed and machine-gunned and sunk by Japanese planes, killing one sailor and injuring a number of other Americans and foreigners aboard the ship. Simultaneously they bombed a number of Standard Oil Company boats, sinking three. Among those aboard the gunboat was American Embassy officials and newspaper correspondents, including Jim Marshall of *Collier's*. The survivors landed at Hoshien. The 450-ton *Panay* was built 10 years ago. Reuter reports that Japanese field batteries and machine guns at Wuhu fired on the British gunboats *Ladybird* and *Bee* and another British-owned vessel, scoring four direct hits on the *Ladybird* and killing one man and wounding several more. The English tug *Tsingtau*, carrying the British Consul to Nanking and Lieut.-Col. Lovat-Fraser, British military attaché, was also fired on. The Associated Press states that the vessels lay in the line of fire directed at Wuhu. The Japanese seize a Chinese customs cruiser which, pursued by a destroyer, made a dash for British waters and was beached at Castle Peak, Honkong bathing resort, where the crew went ashore. The Japanese destroyer later sent two motorboats which towed the cruiser into Chinese waters, where a prize-crew was put aboard. Most of the fighting at Nanking is still in the hills surrounding the city, including Purple Mountain where the Sun Yat-sen mausoleum is. Reported that Washington is study-

ing reports that Japan is building three monster battleships of 46,000 tons carrying 16-inch guns, and has 65 other warships under construction, including five aircraft carriers.

Elections in Russia to the first Soviet parliament under the new constitution result in the election of 184 women and 288 non-party candidates among the total of 1143 deputies.

Dec. 13.—Secretary Cordell Hull states that the State Department is gathering the facts in the *Panay* case and will have something to say tomorrow. Admiral K. Hasegawa calls on Admiral H. F. Yarnell expressing his deep regret. The Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai calls on the American Consul-General and states the incident was a "terrible mistake". He says the Japanese fliers were unable to see the flags and believed the ships to be Chinese. The fighting in the vicinity has been ordered stopped and help has been sent, he states. Foreign Minister Koki Hirota calls on Ambassador Joseph C. Grew and expresses "profound apologies", and a War Office official calls on the British military attaché expressing regret at the firing on the British gunboats. News of the sinking of the *Panay* is suppressed in Japan. Japanese bombing planes three times attack the British gunboats *Cricket* and *Scarab* in the river near Nanking, the warships replying with machine-guns; there were not hits on either side. The Japanese announce the occupation of Nanking, but

Chinese deny the claim. According to Japanese reports some forty Italians serving with the Chinese airforce have resigned.

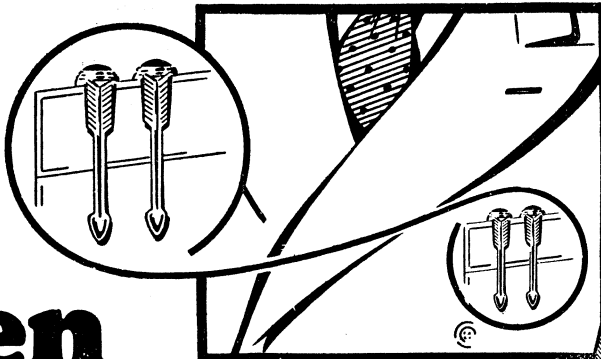
A Berlin communiqué declares that Germany's return to the League after Italy's withdrawal can not now be considered; Germany is convinced that the political system at Geneva is doomed to failure. The statement is taken much more unfavorably in League circles than the Italian withdrawal itself. A Vienna newspaper owned by Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg states there is no reason for Austria to become unfaithful to the League and that it is not considering modifying its policy in this respect.

Dec. 14.—According to an official statement issued from the U.S.S. *Augusta*, two persons that were aboard the *Panay* are dead and 8 are badly wounded, the dead being C. L. Ensminger, storekeeper of the ship, and B. Sandri, an Italian journalist. The report was based on a message from the British gunboat *Bee* which established contact by telephone with the *Panay* party now at Hanshang, 16 miles from Hoshien. The message concluded with the statement, "The Japanese are rendering every assistance". Marshall is reported among the wounded. The *Washington Post* states that the deliberate attack on the *Panay* which at the time was virtually a floating embassy, is "the

(Continued on page 109)

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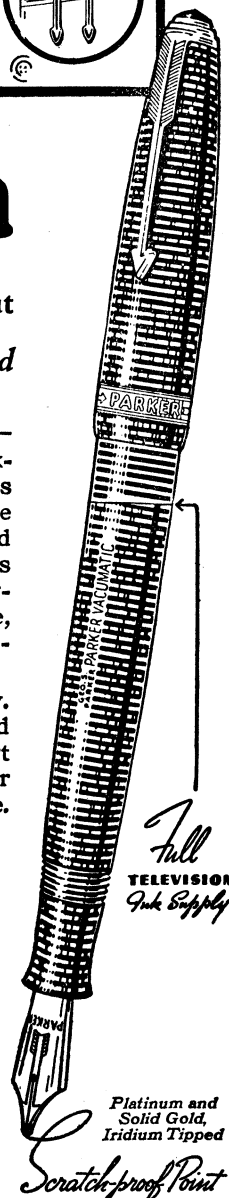
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Editorials

In his notable tax program, presented to the National Assembly last month, designed to shift the major tax burden from the poor, by whom it is borne at present, to the rich and the more well-to-do, and in his general social justice program—not to mention the simultaneous attacks upon three of the country's most important public utility corporations by an Assembly committee for alleged violation of their franchises or the rulings of the Public Utility Commission as to maximum profits—President Quezon will put the strength of his administration to a formidable test, as the reforms envisaged by him will probably meet with strong opposition from the interests adversely affected.

His proposals are in the main so obviously right and just, however, that little open opposition has so far been voiced. Those who are nevertheless disposed to join in any opposition movement that may be launched, may well take into consideration the words in the final passage of President Quezon's tax message: "We must act if our people are to continue placing their confidence for the remedy of the social evils which embitter their lives entirely in our hands. . . . Deeds and not words are what our people want. We dare not disappoint them."

Social unrest is spreading so rapidly that there is ample warrant for the President's words. Not only ideas of abstract justice, but the threat inherent in serious mass discontent, point to the need of sweeping reforms.

President Quezon said on one occasion that he heads a government that is not for the rich alone, but for all the people, and he is acting on that belief, whether or not it is true, as radical social thinkers affirm, that governments as we know them exist chiefly to protect the privileges and enforce the will of the owners of the land and of the means of production.

Probably President Quezon, no more than President Roosevelt in the United States, is desirous of putting to the ultimate test the question of whether or not it is possible by wholly parliamentary means to establish a government on a purely "proletarian" foundation. Both leaders seem to hope only that they will be able by means of certain reforms to save the fundamental capitalistic institutions, and both men look for general support of such measures to "enlightened" capitalists as well as the workers. This hope may prove justified, up to a certain point, and, if realized, would be, at least, a forward step. In a country like the Philippines, still, in many ways, in the "pioneering" stage of development, large social gains may yet be made before the conflict between the human needs of the workers and the need of capital for lower and ever lower production costs in order to meet competition, will begin in real earnest, as it has in the more industrialized countries. In the Philippines we still have to deal with feudal rather than industrial evils.



Senator Burton K. Wheeler's statement that the American government's rearmament program indicates America is "going to take the offensive" and "probably join hands with Britain and France,"

and that he is opposed to "a Navy for offensive purposes," is a logical and even worthy reaction—from the short-sighted idealistic and isolationist point of view—to the present developments in Washington.

Were the Administration's program undertaken in times of general peace and pointed to purely aggressive action against some peace-abiding people, all right-thinking men would agree with Senator Wheeler.

But it must be realized that the present course has been forced upon an Administration that has shown the greatest reluctance in adopting such a program and which has for a period of years shown a forbearance in the face of the breaking of treaties to which the nation is a party and to an invasion of its rights that has been attributed to its lack of unity in sentiment and to material unpreparedness.

Many signs now point to the fact that the United States is preparing to defend its own position, which is undeniably threatened, and to take active measures either by a show of force or a use of it, if necessary, against the policies of those governments which have made the whole world a more dangerous place to live in than in any past time in all the long history of man.

President Roosevelt has repeatedly called the attention of the American people to their own danger, danger to themselves and their institutions. He has repeatedly warned those powers which have converted great areas of the world into regions of terror and sudden death, and it has been to no avail, while the situation worsens from hour to hour. He has, in fact, delayed too long in the vain hope that anything short of force or an overwhelming show of it, mere appeals to wisdom and humanity, would alter the situation. If the measures now being taken by the Administration be interpreted by some short-sighted men as a preparation for offense, so be it. But it is offense against offense, the only practical defense.

The Administration's great rearmament program; its demand upon Japan for information as to its jealously guarded secret naval plans; his decision to withdraw isolated units of American troops from Shanghai and Tientsin; the reports of the transfer of air-force units to Panama and Hawaii; the participation of American war-ships in the Australian celebrations and the ceremonies in connection with the inauguration of the Singapore naval base; even the announcement that the President is in favor of adhering to the ten-year transition period to Philippine independence and continued preferential trade relations between the two countries until 1960—are all to be interpreted as evidence of America's preparation for possible war in this part of the world.

Paradoxically enough, but true, these moves are more likely to maintain or to restore peace in the Pacific area and to have a settling effect elsewhere than to result in further warfare. It is only unreadiness that would ever be likely to lead to an open challenge to or an attack upon America.

There can be very little question that it is indeed desirable for the people of the Philippines to take steps, in the words of the Constitution, "toward the development and adoption of a common national language based on one of the existing native languages"; that, at least, would be preferable to the eighty or so languages and dialects now spoken in the country, none of which has general currency. That this common native language should be Tagalog, which, though it is not the language of the largest ethnic group, is the language of the Manila area and the region surrounding it and has the largest printed literature (comparatively undeveloped though this literature is), is also hardly to be questioned.

It must be admitted that English, taught in the schools and the medium of instruction for nearly two generations, although being increasingly used throughout the country in governmental, educational, business, and social circles, stands very little chance, especially under present and probable future conditions, to become the language of the masses of the people within any predictable period of time, although in this connection it should be noted that while we may legitimately be proud of our school system, finances never have been adequate to accommodate all of the population of school age, and that more general progress might have been made in the spread of English had it been possible to enforce a compulsory education act.

President Manuel L. Quezon, in his Executive Order of December 30, 1937, proclaiming the adoption of Tagalog as "the basis of the national language", specifically said that the order may be carried out "without detracting from the requirements of Section 1, sub-section 8 of the Ordinance appended to the Constitution, which provides: 'The Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines shall establish and maintain an adequate system of public schools, primarily conducted in the English language'". He has spoken also of a side-by-side development in the Philippines of both English and the chosen native language, and this is probably the best that can be hoped for, although language-division is necessarily a weakening element in any population or civilization. It is also to be doubted that even Tagalog can be successfully imposed on the masses of the people in the non-Tagalog areas any more readily than English, as there are major differences in the six or eight principal vernacular languages. The idea of creating an artificial combination-language "based" on Tagalog, will probably ultimately have to be discarded, although for the present it serves the useful purpose of persuasion. The Tagalog, which it is hoped may eventually become current, may borrow a limited number of terms from other local languages, but the language would remain fundamentally Tagalog.

It appears that regardless of the policy adopted by the

Commonwealth Government as to the promotion of Tagalog as the national language, English will indeed necessarily continue to be the language of the government, of the schools, of business, of the professions, and of cultured society. Tagalog would gradually be very generally acquired for purposes of intercommunication on a lower level, but the local languages and dialects would remain current in their respective areas and be the media of common and intimate converse.



Then as the standards of education rise in the country, English remaining, as it inevitably must, the language of official, economic, and social ferment, its use will continue to broaden and will in the end become practically universal, despite a more general spread of Tagalog. There would seem to be little danger that English as the great world tongue, not only embodying the world's greatest literature, the language of democracy, almost of civilization itself, speaking generally, but also the language of science and scholarship, of industry, trade, and international relations, can ever be displaced, in any country where it has gained a foothold, by any other purely local language whatsoever. Even in advanced countries, where languages of small currency are spoken, English is the second language, used for all communication with the world. It may be pointed out in passing that Oriental countries in general have been hampered in their development along modern lines by language barriers and by difficult systems of writing. The effects of Japan's language-isolation from the rest of the world are especially striking, leading to a misunderstanding among its people of world sentiment towards them and their policies, and a misunderstanding of themselves by the rest of the world.

The materialistic or economic interpretation of history, according to which "the method of production of the material life determines the social, political, and spiritual life process in general", has been considered somewhat too sweeping a generalization by those who would take a more "organic view" of history even though they understand that the materialistic interpretation does not imply that individual men act only from material motives.

In general, however, this view of the development of human civilization is not one that does not fit in with a larger view of life, in fact, the view of all life. It is not an ideological invention hit upon and covering only certain limited and disparate facts. It is not a conception that stands alone and applies only to human history or certain phases of it.

It can be affirmed that not only social, political, and spiritual forms of human society are economically determined, but all life forms are fundamentally so determined.

Most plant forms are determined by their need of obtaining sustenance from the soil through a root-system and an abundance of sunlight through a leaf-system. This has fixed them to the ground and has in general developed radial symmetry. Most animal forms have developed a "head-end" and their faculties of touch, taste, smell, sight, and hearing, and even what may broadly be called intel-

ligence, in connection with the mouth, and most of their other organs in connection with the alimentary canal; their members, too, were developed largely in connection with their food-obtaining habits.

That there has been a general economic determinism in the development of the various forms of life, holds true even to details. The mole-cricket, for example, has heavily developed fore-legs, like the mole itself, although the one is an insect and the other a mammal, and for the same reason: both of them obtain their food by digging. Innumerable other examples could be cited.

An economic interpretation of history or of social processes in general, therefore, constitutes a part of a much wider approach and furnishes no warrant for the statement sometimes so ignorantly made that the "theory" of the economic determination of history has no "scientific foundation".

The recent bequest of nearly ₱10,000, or the larger part of the estate of a Cavite woman, the late Mrs. Fannie Slater, widow of a saloon keeper, to the School and Bequests for the Deaf and Blind at Pasay, will enable the school authorities

to do certain things that will benefit the children of the institution for years to come.

Ten thousand pesos is not a large sum compared to the hundreds of millions of dollars which men like Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller, to mention only two outstanding American philanthropists, have donated for public purposes. Some of the greatest scientific institutions, public health and medical foundations, universities, libraries, art institutes, symphony orchestras, world peace organizations, even book and magazine publications, have been founded or are being maintained through the bequests and donations of public-spirited men and women with no thought of profit or other reward than the knowledge that they contributed to the advancement of mankind.

Wealth can not be taken to the grave, and to pass on great riches to one's children or other family members is not always the wisest thing to do even from a purely personal viewpoint. The realization of the social evils resulting from the increasing concentration of wealth through the establishment of financial dynasties, is leading everywhere to the imposition of higher and higher inheritance taxes.

Rich persons might therefore well set aside a portion of the wealth at their disposal in the form of bequests for such public purposes as they personally believe in. It is wholly natural and honorable, too, to wish to leave a good name, and bequests for such purposes as have been mentioned serve to perpetuate the memory of a name for generations. The famous Smithsonian Institution was created by an act of Congress in 1846, according to the terms of the will of James Smithson, of England, who in 1826 bequeathed his property to the United States of America "to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men".

Bequests of this kind have not been numerous in the Philippines, although probably large sums have been anonymously bequeathed to the Catholic Church and to various charitable and educational institutions maintained by it. What is urged by the writer, however, is a broadening of the scope of bequests and endowments in the Philippines.

The country has benefited from malaria control and anti-leprosy work of institutions endowed by Americans. Some of our wealthier citizens might well give some thought to a wise utilization of the fortunes they will leave behind them.

Perhaps the most outstanding example of what might be done in the Philippines is that set by the late Don Esteban Jalandoni of Iloilo who bequeathed a large part of his estate, consisting of lands and buildings in Iloilo and Occidental Negros, to the Bureau of Education. The annual income, amounting to some ₱10,000, is used for the schools in Iloilo. He specified in his will that a certain part of the money is to be used for a school in a non-Christian district in which he was especially interested.

Our wealthy citizens might found libraries in our smaller cities and municipalities; they might endow chairs in the universities for research along specific lines, say the ethnology of little known population groups in the country; they might endow an art museum in Manila or the Manila Symphony Society; they might establish additional schools for the deaf and the blind, which are badly needed. In general, opportunities should be sought to establish or help maintain worthy non-profit enterprises which otherwise could not be established or maintained and in accordance with public needs and interests with which the Government is not able adequately to deal.



Light in the Dark

By Martha W. Keegan

THE rain upon the nipa roof
Is tapping little songs of love;
The clouds that ride the dark of night
Hide the virgin moon above.

The Gumamela sleeps outside
In all its crimson loveliness,
While I am restless here within,
Awake and filled with loneliness.

Across the fields of waving rice
I see a blur of golden light,
And now I know that someone else
Will hear the rain with me tonight.

Philippine Homestead Settlement Plans

By Frederic C. Howe

IS the lost Atlantis in the Philippines?

Well, maybe it is, even though the Atlantis of ancient folklore was supposed to be in the Atlantic Ocean. But the Philippines may be an Atlantis even though on the opposite side of the earth. For the Atlantis of fable was a virgin country endowed with wealth and opportunity, and waiting to be peopled from the crowded hillsides of Italy, Attica, and farther east. Atlantis was a bit of new land, and new land to be taken, nursed, and made to produce, has called man from the beginnings of time by an irresistible appeal.

It called man from old Europe to North and South America. It called him to Africa. It peopled Australia. Finally all of the unpeopled spots on the earth's surface were filled in. There was no more free land left, yet the hunger for land was as acute as ever. Man was even more hungry because of the poverty and insecurity which the lack of land creates.

The Philippines has been passed by, by those hungry for a home. It has been overlooked. Despite the fact that there are fourteen million people in the Philippines, there is a vast public domain still owned by the Commonwealth capable of providing homes and homesteads for fifteen million more people. And were parts of the islands, now held by private owners, occupied as they might be occupied, these islands might possess a population of forty million people.

This Atlantis is not only in Mindanao, it is in other provinces as well. There is free land in Bulacan and Cagayan. In Cotabato there are other hundreds of thousands of hectares. In Iloilo there are 250,000 hectares. In Masbate 200,000 hectares more. It is, of course, in the marvelous valleys of Mindanao that the great opportunities for a new kind of living are most abundant.

Thus the people of the Philippines have an unparalleled opportunity to create something new in the world. Not only are they endowed with nine million hectares of public lands; they are endowed with a great diversity of products and with climatic conditions which make an otherwise low standard of living relatively high in the world. Free from the necessity for fuel, for expensive homes—free from the continuous war against cold, only a minimum of effort is necessary to provide a comfortable subsistence.

But this is not all. People need not go to the land today as our grandfathers went to the land. They went with a spade and an axe, with a covered wagon and a team of oxen and built their homes alone in the forests. They struggled against disease, epidemics, and physical dangers of various kinds. They did that in America as they did it in the Philippines. But we need not go to the land that way now. A dozen countries in Europe have found a better way. They have found a way as much better than the way of our fathers, as the latest Ford model is better than the noisy nuisance that appeared on the streets forty years ago. And just as it would be stupid for us to build



an old model "T" car, so it is equally stupid to settle people on the lands in the old-fashioned way.

What is the new way? First, it is organized, very much as an army is organized. An attractive center is set aside with an administration building for officers and other competent supervisors. Nearby is a school, also a health center. There is a playground for children and an experimental farm where they can work. In the nearby forest is a sawmill. Good roads unite the settlement with other settlements. Lateral roads lead off in different directions. All this is first planned by engineers as an architect plans a house. It is laid out in family farms of some seven to ten hectares, which are offered for sale to the pioneers who have done the work in clearing the forest and in building the structures.

There are no speculators allowed in these settlements. Even the settlers may not speculate on their own homes. They may not mortgage them nor sell them without permission, for these settlements are for men's children and grandchildren. If the settler must borrow money, he must borrow it from the community bank, or possibly from a cooperative association of which he is a member.

Homes are as good as a man chooses to build. Possibly his house will not be taxed at all so he will continue to make it better. The taxes might be collected from the land as rent. This would urge him to cultivate his land, as it would also urge him to build a better house, keep it painted and in repair.

There will be wise psychology as well as engineering about these new settlements. And the first purpose will be to protect in every possible way those who pioneered, not from robbers alone, but from waste and abuse. There will be no usury, for the government itself will lend the money at a moderate rate of interest. There will be no farm rents, for the people themselves will own their farms. There will be protection also as to prices. This will be arranged through a canteen, or a store owned by all the people. They will buy from themselves. The same will be true about their crops. Rice, abaca, vegetables, fruits, chickens, will be brought to the market. An official will bring them together, possibly put them in a warehouse, and find a buyer in the city. The farmer will get it all back for himself in cash. It will be done in a cooperative way as it is being done in tens of thousands of places in the world today.

There will be an expert from the agricultural college to find out what should be planted, and how it should be planted; also to provide good seeds and the best fertilizer. There may be tractors to lessen the work, and modern tools of various kinds.

In the big administration building there will be baths and public laundries. All these are now provided in the Army cadres, and they can just as well be provided for all the people. As a matter of fact, these settlements will be

very like the 128 military cadres that were built in six months' time. They were built for war purposes. These new cadres will be built for peace purposes.

The Philippines are fortunate again in that they are training men to be intelligent pioneers in setting up these new settlements. For the Philippines are training 40,000 young men every year to make them ready for just such work. First, they are chosen boys: their health is good, they have been taught to feed themselves from their own farm, to grow vegetables, fruits, chickens and hogs. They have learned about sanitation. They have also learned how to play football, basketball, and all kinds of sports. Quite as important, they have learned to be self-reliant, to be good leaders, to teach other people. They have initiative and confidence in themselves. These 40,000 young men will be 300,000 by the end of eight years. Think what they can do and will do for the other 15,000,000. They will be like cheer leaders at a baseball game.

These new settlements will be very like towns or cities. They may have from 10,000 to 15,000 people in them, and cover from 15,000 to 30,000 hectares of land. There will be movies and radios. There will be opportunities for doctors and lawyers, also for shops of various kinds. This is the way farms are being made today in Ireland, Germany, Denmark, and Sweden. On a small scale they are being made that way in the United States, in the re-settlement

administrations. There is nothing absurd about this way; the absurd thing is to homestead people the way our fathers were homesteaded in the past and permit them to go broke in the enterprise, often to be sold out by money-lenders after they themselves have created a home.

How will this be financed? That is not difficult. The government will provide possibly ₱1000 per family and will take a mortgage on the farm, allowing the man from fifteen to thirty years in which to repay the loan. The money will go back to the government, and the government can use it to start a new settlement; settlers will make these payments as they now pay rent. And instead of incomes of ₱100 a year they may easily be ₱400, ₱500, ₱600 a year; enough to educate the children, save some money, and enjoy many comforts not now possible.

This is the new Atlantis possessed by the Philippines. It is almost an Eldorado—not of gold, it is true—but of something far more valuable than gold. It is an Eldorado of security, of comfort, and of new life. Better than anything that the Far East affords. And it may be done in a more outstanding way than in any of the countries of Europe, for the Philippines has at hand what the countries of Europe have learned, added to which it has a technical equipment in its military organization to do an outstanding job. To fail in this opportunity would be to waste one of the great opportunities offered to any people.

Mortality

By W. M. B. Laycock

WHEN I am lying under
The earth I've loved so much
And all its sky-arched wonder
My heart may no more touch,

On some such morn as this is,
Some lad—like me—may drink
Deep of the wind-girl's kisses,
And pause—like me—and think

Each kiss, maybe, as laden
With the brave dust and sad
Of many a sonsy maiden
And many a golden lad,

No longer doomed to squander
Long aeons in the tomb,
But free, at last, to wander
The earth till crack o' doom.

* * *

He's welcome to the flimsy,
Poor fancy, but I'll be
Where no such pretty whimsy
May come again to me.

“Rebellion”

By Beato A. de la Cruz

ONE day, while I was reading an old issue of a magazine, a gaunt, slouching figure appeared and stood in our doorway. He said, “Are you the Senyor Maestro?”



“Yes,” I said. “Come in. Take a seat.”

He came in and placed by the door his burden, a *buri* bag filled to the rim with *ubi* roots and mountain rice. Then he hung on a nail in a post the iron cane he was carrying.

I said, “What is that big iron cane for?”

“For the dogs,” he said.

“Is it not for men too?” I said.

“When the situation calls for it, I would not hesitate to use it against them.”

The iron cane was almost an inch in diameter, and had an ugly sharp, burnished, pointed end.

“Are you looking for Mr. Sombilon?” I said.

“No,” he replied. “I met him already in the barrio market this morning.” After that my visitor said nothing more. I picked up the magazine I was reading but laid it aside again as I glanced at the sober stranger who was looking at me and smiling wryly all the time.

I said, “Where have you come from?”

“From Napatag,” he answered.

“How far is that from here?” I asked.

“If you start from Napatag before the sun rises, you will arrive in this barrio about noon.”

“Oh,” I said, “it must be quite far.”

“Yes, and the narrow trail goes up and down and winds about several steep slopes. A pregnant woman making the journey, could not hope to reach this barrio until dusk, even if she started from Napatag before daybreak.”

“Doesn’t it tire you walking so far?”

“If you are used to it, you don’t feel it. Every week or so I go down to the *Municipio* in Makato and talk to the *Concejal* about Napatag. That is why the *Presidente Municipal* of Makato says, ‘Agustin Batoy is an educated man’. But I was never in school. I only attend the meetings of the *tenientes del barrio* and *concejales* once every two weeks. That is why I am hoping my boy, Maximo, will study harder and be a good *teniente* when he is old like me.

“How many children do you have?”

“I have seven, Maestro.”

“Is Maximo your eldest?” I inquired. The boy is one of my pupils.

“No. My eldest is as tall as you are, but he is stouter. He helps me plant the camotes and clear the mountain farm. He hoes the hillsides every day. But he is married now, Maestro. Are you married too?”

“No, I am still single. But when was your eldest son born?”

“I can not remember the year. I can only say that he had paid the *cedula* tax three times now. He paid the first time when he married. But he looks older than you do; perhaps, because he is married.”

“Perhaps,” I repeated. “Was your eldest son born during or before the World War?”

“Which World War? The *guerra* in the barrio of Vivo? The war between the *insurrectos* and the *cazadores* who came from Kalibo? I was a young man, but was not yet married at that time.”

“No, I mean the war in Europe,” I said.

“I do not know about that, Maestro. I have not heard about Europe or its World War. I can only say that my eldest son was born when copra was selling at thirty-two a kilo in this town.”

I thought, here is a man who saw nothing but peace around him while the whole world rocked. Here is a man content in his ignorance with his solitary mountain home. I was interested in him more than ever. So I said, “How large is Napatag?”

“Oh, it is much smaller than Naile,” he said.

“Are the people law-abiding or troublesome?” I asked, for I remembered vaguely I had heard a report they were “rebels.”

“They are law-abiding, Maestro. But like the *putakte*, they will fight when attacked.”

“Why is that barrio named Napatag?” I asked again. “Is it on a level plain or *patag*?”

“Not exactly, but many years ago, after I married a woman from Nipga, I settled far to the south of that barrio. I built my home near a stream, at the foot of some wooded hills. I selected that spot because the soil there was fertile and just right for mountain rice and camotes, I thought. I began to clean the place. I felled the trees around the spot and built a small cogon hut.

“With the help of my wife, we planted the cleared hillsides with camotes, *ubi*, ginger, *gabi*, arrowroot, cassava, and, during the rainy months, mountain rice. We were kept busy in our small clearing during the rainy season, but when work in the field was not pressing, I worked on the house, which was fourteen arm-lengths wide, twenty arm-lengths long. I went to the forest often to gather thick tree-bark for the walls. The posts were of the best timber I could find on that side of the hill.

“When the first dry season came, my wife invited some of her cousins from Nipga to help us harvest the crops because we could not harvest them by ourselves. Along with my wife’s cousins, other men and women from Nipga, Vivo, and Alovera came to help us. They were surprised to find such a place in that part of the hills, and after the harvest, they decided to stay with us. They built little huts of cogon along the mountain stream beside our house. The clearing then grew bigger and bigger until it reached the slopes of the hills on the other side.

“Before the beginning of the next rainy season, the little settlement around our home had grown into a busy farming community. All were glad and happy. We had our merry-makings in the evenings during the first harvest.

The people had learned to work together. Under my direction we were able to construct a crude dam made of mud and sticks, so that we could water the lower parts of the clearing during the dry season.

"One day, two men from Nipga came to me and said, 'Agustin Batoy, the Teniente del Barrio of Nipga orders you and your men in this clearing to build your homes in Nipga before the end of the rainy season, for if you do not, all the people in Nipga will transfer and settle here because the land is very fertile. If you refuse, the Teniente will be forced to report your disobedience to the Presidente Municipal. Then the Presidente will send armed constables to force you to leave this wild place. What do you say that we may tell the Teniente?'"

"I said, 'I can not leave my camotes and ubi and mountain rice. My wife will starve and my children will die without my camotes. Tell the teniente, Agustin Batoy will not leave his clearing.'"

"'But your place here belongs to Nipga, hence you must follow the orders of the Teniente of that barrio,' the men told me. 'If you do not leave this place, you will be against the *gobierno*.'"

"I am not against the *gobierno*. I always go to the municipio every market day and hear the concejales during the *sesiones*. I am breaking no law. Your law is my law. My wife and I were married in the town *simbahan*. All my children were baptized by the town priest. Don Manuel, who was once a *Diputado*, is my *compadre*. He is the godfather of Maximo, my son. So, why should they send constables to force me out of my own? Tell the Teniente of Nipga, I will never leave my home here. I have not done anything against the *gobierno*, and the *gobierno* will not harm honest people, I know."

"But the men from Nipga said, 'But the Teniente orders you to join the rest of the people in the barrio. He said that it is against the law to live and settle in groups outside of the barrio.'"

"I told those men, Agustin Batoy knows no teniente who will try to force him to leave his small camote patch. I am not against any one, hence I fear no one. I pay my cedula promptly every year. We are never delinquent in paying our taxes, and were never called to appear before the *justicia*. I live peacefully on my farm. And I am not going to leave this place and hunger in Nipga."

"A month later, the Presidente Municipal came with the Concejal, an *escribiente*, the Teniente del Barrio of Nipga, and three policemen. The last three had enormous cudgels. They had revolvers, too, buckled to their waists. They came about noon. They knew my house because the Teniente pointed it out to them.

"The Presidente Municipal said, 'Agustin Batoy, the Teniente of Nipga has reported that you do not follow orders from him.'"

"'Senyor', I said, 'I follow orders if they are right and reasonable.'"

"'Then, why did you not follow the orders of the Teniente of Nipga?' the Presidente asked.

"'Senyor', I replied, 'I can not follow his orders because I can not leave my camotes and mountain rice here. Nipga is very far and I could not come here from Nipga and work all day, and at the same time take care of my children and wife there. Our crops here in the hills, our only means of

livelihood, will be stolen while we will hunger in Nipga. Besides, these men with me here will not go away from this place. They said, 'We can raise many camotes here, while in Nipga we can raise only a bare third as much. And the landowners in town get the best of what we raise.' They said also, 'We shall stay even if you do not stay with us, Agustin.' That is another reason why I do not like to leave this place.'

"After a few minutes, the Presidente said, 'How many houses are there here, Agustin?'"

"'Not less than forty, Senyor.'"

"'How many people are living with you in this clearing?'"

"'Not less than eighty, Senyor.'"

"'Would you summon all of them to your house?'"

"'Yes, Senyor'. And I unhooked a huge wooden stick from the nail on the post and beat the *bagtoe*, the bamboo-drum, hanging from the eaves by the window. The surrounding hills resounded to the dull thud. By and by, the people from their small cogon huts came to my home. When they were gathered, the Presidente counted the people present, and there were eighty-three of us. Then he stood up in the center of the assembly and told us that our settlement would be made into a barrio. He asked us to suggest the best man that might be made our teniente del barrio. I raised my hand and suggested Macario Lorenzo, because he was the oldest in the settlement. Another man by Macario's side said, 'We like Agustin Batoy better.' So our names were written down by the *escribiente* on a sheet of paper. After our two names, no one else was presented.

"Then the Presidente explained the duties and obligations of both the teniente and of every citizen of the new barrio to the *gobierno*. When he had finished talking, he asked the people to stand by Macario Lorenzo's side, if we liked him to be our teniente del barrio. I moved to Macario's side, but no one else did. When the Presidente said, 'Those who like Agustin Batoy, stand by his side.' Everybody ran to my side. I was then chosen as *Tenienteng Pangnanay* (first).

"I was asked to make a short speech after the election. I did not have anything to say, but when I saw that the Presidente and his companions were hungry, I spoke to all the settlers: 'I am thanking you very much for selecting me as the first teniente of this new barrio. While we are here, let us not forget what our good Presidente Municipal said about our duties and obligations to the *gobierno*. My first order then to the people of the new barrio is to *regalo* a sumptuous dinner to the Presidente and his party now.'"

"After I finished speaking, everyone left for their homes. Before noon, some came back with young pullets in bamboo baskets, some with fresh river shrimps in huge coconut shells, some with sweet mountain rice in buri bags, and others with handfuls of eggs and tender camote tops. We prepared the food, and in less than an hour, a dinner was given to the Presidente, the Escribiente, the Concejal, the Teniente of Nipga, and the three policemen who came along with them.

"Two weeks after that I received my *nombramiento* as *Agente del Orden* of the new barrio. Another paper attached to it read that the name of the new barrio by the

(Continued on page 105)

Where the Trail is New

By Iris Brown Pulanco

“**N**AIMBAG nga bigat mo.”⁽¹⁾ We give you our greetings.

“What an adorable baby you have!” women often say to me. And I agree. She is lovely, our little Rosalie. Skin tawny smooth with an apricot glow underneath. Such big black eyes, a wee bit slant! and her nose, too, is a little different from yours or mine. For I have the blue eyes and fair complexion of the typical Anglo-Saxon, but Rosalie’s father, my husband, is a Filipino.

Benito’s scintillating smile put rainbows in my heart the first time we met in this American city, and they are still glorifying my life after two years of married happiness. Typically Filipino in appearance, he has also that joy in life, that dramatic zest for living, characteristic of his race, which has held me under its spell, and probably will continue to do so, in spite of the terrific pressure of antagonistic society.

There are numbers of us in this country—Filipino-American wives,—more than you realize, and our lives may interest you, since we stand at a crossroad of races and civilizations. We may be able to tell you strangely interesting things about your own civilization, for just as the purity of white by contrast delineates the passion of scarlet, so the character of a race is best shown where it meets another race.

Why do we dare a taboo line as strong as this one? What do we gain from pursuing forbidden trails? Most of us have thereby cut ourselves off from our families, and have subjected ourselves to pitying or hostile glances as “untouchables”—a la Americana.

In the night that surrounds the glowing camp fires of our own compact group, there are the lurid lights of staring eyes; predatory, hostile, idly curious, maybe friendly, at any rate, always staring.

But human minds are equipped with most efficient automatic safety devices, if the power lines are not too entangled with complexes and inhibitions. At first, if you are one of us, you saw, as with a surgeon’s instrument, on your own exposed nerves with resentful questioning of the Great Taboo. And then, without having consciously willed it, you find your mind shutting off all questions of “whys” and “wherefores” into a compartment labelled “Finished Business”. You are soon as impersonal as the Fates themselves, watching the interplay of race relations in daily events. You never cease to study those eyes, staring green-eyed in the night—learning to know at what point latent hostility will burst into flames of mob violence, and taking unemotionally such steps as may seem necessary to avoid being destroyed by the bursting shrapnell of race hatred.

But you—you are an outsider. You say, “I’d be afraid of those savages. They are only one generation removed from jungle head-hunters.”

With us it is different. We are afraid of white men, for you see, we are *outside the law*, in the position of women in war-ravaged countries, where all the bars are down. The best that a white man thinks of us is that we are



prostitutes. And [don’t think that we don’t know your thoughts, as you survey us on the street. Whatever our faults may be, you must acknowledge our courage.

But as I said, human minds are self-protecting, so that we seldom fret when told there are no vacancies in an apartment where obviously there are vacancies. Upon the street, if a truculent white walks past us a couple of times, edging toward an insult, we separate to meet upon the next corner, or one walks ahead of the other, together-apart.

Benito and I have fewer unpleasant experiences than most of the couples of our set, since he has a most persuasive manner and an appealing conviction that he will be treated nicely.

But in such mountain towns as Casper, Wyoming, I dare not appear at any public place with my husband, for his own sake, since the police there have quite a habit of clubbing Filipinos first, and afterwards asking questions about their association with white women.

Why don’t we stay in our *place*? Because there isn’t any uniformity about these things. In fact, there isn’t any *place* provided. In some cities such as Denver, we have never been refused admission to any portion of any theater. But there are many other cities where we must sit in some gallery, and still others, where our appearance together would constitute a “go signal” for all the hoodlums in the world.

Then there are restaurants. Practically any place we may eat and drink, subject of course, to scrutiny. But we may not dance, and this is a genuine deprivation, for rhythm beats strong along the neural paths of the Filipino.

Having the child makes it easier for us in lots of ways: In renting rooms, the child is proof of a certain stability and decency. On the street, there is much less danger of being insulted. The baby’s dark-eyed, glowing beauty persuades many women to ignore the horrors of inter-racial marriage.

And our baby’s life will have none of the twisted, night-marish quality traditionally meted out to the half-breed. The “fifty-fifty” children, as we say it, are very welcome with the sun-kissed side of their heritage. For instance, at the christening festivities of our baby, the star and center of the fun, was fifty-fifty Rita, who is like a dancing flame made flesh, and brilliant dark eyes. So Rosalie will always belong with her father’s people.

“Little Joe”, the baby’s godfather, furnished the food for the christening party, and prepared the meal, as is a custom among us. Such meals have as a base, a huge kettle of rice, cooked fluffy and dry, eaten with *toyo*, which acts both as a condiment and an appetizer,—a piquant sauce made from the soy bean.

(1) Ilocano for “Good morning to you.”

Filipinos complain that American cooks reduce rice to a glue-y mush and vegetables to a tasteless, valueless pulp. In Filipino cookery, vegetables are no more than blanched in hot, well-spiced meat juices, vitamins and flavor all retained, so that the "boys" enjoy a chance like this to cook and eat their native foods.

We had just returned from the church, and I watched Joe, deftly dicing the celery, Chinese cabbage, and other vegetables, while the meat for the chop suey, the *adobo*, and the *sinigang* was being cooked in spicy sauces.

Joe is diminutive, doll-like, black eyes always snapping with secret laughter. Gay and quick-stepping as sin! Joe is not quite true to racial type, having the appearance of a Nordic darkened. It is the gossip that Joe belongs to the hill-billy tribes of the homeland.

"Are you a Catholic, Joe," I asked.

"No," says he. "Those priests! They tell you, don't you do foolishness. No human being can stop doing foolishness! So many damn things don't you do! This is free country! You can do what you want in America."

One of the guests at the christening is baby-faced Leon, eating his heart out in grief over the loss of his little daughter. His young white wife, dominated by her mother, used him as a meal ticket for the whole "cracker" clan. When he rebelled, the mother-in-law secured the divorce. Yet Leon's love for the child is sufficient to cause him to support the whole outfit in order to make sure the child has food. He lives in the hope that some day they will discard his daughter as an off-color foreigner, and then he will have a chance to lavish his love upon her. This devotion to his children is one of the Filipino's most admirable traits.

It is true that many of these women of our group are just what you might expect. Misgotten, misguided, miscreant. Magpies, living catch-as-catch-can on the fringe of an indifferent society. Predatory, raucous, spotted now and then with the royal purple of courage and generosity.

Then there are the Mexican girls, whom the Filipino will not recognize as his social equals, but to whom he goes for feminine companionship, because man is a gregarious animal and can not live to himself alone.

Another class of women include people like myself. Of a certain background and education, who made the choice open-eyed, without ulterior motive. Tumble-weeds, uprooted, for whom this is the only warm fellowship that has ever been available. And this group does provide for its

members the advantages of small town neighborliness, in the midst of a city.

Back to the feast. There is a babble of tongues; a mixture of homesick reminiscence and an amused narration of the whimsicalities of the rich, whose servants were are—in English, in Ilocano, in Tagalog, seldom in Spanish, except among the Mexican girls. There is a common misconception that Spanish is the language of the Islands, whereas English is taught to every child, beginning in the first grade and on through his educational life. The language of the home is the vernacular of the particular locality, a Malayan derivative. While it may be, as some insist, that over there Castilian is the language of those with social pretensions, among Filipinos here Spanish is the habit of those who have associated much with Mexican peon women which is distinctly *de classe*.

We eat informally, heartily. Today the ubiquitous chop suey is dramatized by the addition of *umpalaya*, bitter melon, from the homeland. A little strange, difficult to learn to like, but once the taste is acquired, it never leaves.

Also we have shrimp; big fat ones, fried in deep fat, crisp as the best doughnuts; *sinigang*, made with long rice or rice noodles, cooked with pork, spiced with garlic and preserved ginger, plus assorted vegetables. And rice. And soy sauce.

All served with a cocktail of group happiness. For the Filipino is a happy person. He does not see things from the angle of race conflict or racial domination, habitually. Of course, you do not realize the extent to which the Golden Dream of equality, fraternity, and so forth, was flaunted in his face by the American administration of the Islands. Several hundred years of Spanish conditioning left the Filipino wide open to the Golden Legend of Opportunity for all, the bright-winged boasts of the Declaration of Independence. The drab ravellings of the dream—the reservations, the compromises, we did not mention. You and I early learned to say "equality" with our tongues in our cheeks, but now we must be patient with the bitterness of the Filipino while he learns that, alas, the Liberator has feet of clay.

But happiness is the heritage of the Filipino, and he is not deprived of it for long. All our social gatherings are heightened by the Filipino flair for the dramatic, and his sense of joy in the moment—a feeling in the air of big things just

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To the Violet

By P. T. Carrion

O H flow'r of Innocence,
Art thou a song
Left by a mournful soul—
Behind?

Art thou sweet poesy,
By heaven writ,
To calm some spirit gone
Astray?

Art thou an angel's tear
In mercy dropt
A sinner's stony heart
To melt?

But song or poesy,
Or angel's tear
Thou be, to me thou art—
Love's child!

Grandfather's Funeral

By Dalmacio Maliaman

AS far back as I can remember, my childhood was filled with ideas of witches, ghosts, and devils. Stories of supernatural characters were on every tongue in the little Bontoc mountain village where I lived. Indeed, the very religion and philosophy of my head-hunting people involved the belief that the spirits affected their every concern.



I remember a sort of game we used to indulge in after dark when we had gone to bed and the spirits were believed to roam at large. Father and mother might go out of an evening to pay some social call, and with the four of us children, stretched out side by side on the floor under the cover of a single, small blanket, my oldest sister would begin to sing in grotesque monotone:

*"Te-te-tek Tabiyayo
Waday impaglaos yo
Ken aman Tabiyayo?"*

*Linmaos id kobaban
Ay ningiginap-gapan
Oway nay layolayo. . ."*

I would shiver with fright in the atmosphere of horror my sister created. The rhyme itself did not have any too frightful a significance—meaning merely: "Did you see Tabiyayo's father (a deceased person) pass by? He passed us yesterday with an awful haircut and wearing a seed necklace." As soon as the last syllable had issued out of my sister's mouth, she would summon all her dramatic powers and cry out, "Here he comes! Here he comes just around the corner! He is in the front yard now! He is stooping down! He is pushing at the door! Look after yourselves!" Then with a horrible scream she would give the blanket a vigorous pull and covered her head. Gripped with fear, and with hearts pounding, the three of us younger children would follow suit. In the struggle for the blanket, our feet might become uncovered. It would seem as if Tabiyayo's father, a feared, notorious, ghostly character, were in the room. It would feel as if he were touching our bared feet with his cold, ghastly fingers. We would cower closer to each other, would not uncover our heads until daylight came.

On reaching the age of ten, convention made me transfer my sleeping quarter from home to the *dap-ay*, the community dormitory for men. I remember another even more gruesome game played. I hated it, but had to be a participant, as had every boy between the ages of ten and puberty. There was no escaping it. Even at that age, I realized what it would mean to deviate from the common practices.

About a mile away from the village was a rocky ravine which contained a number of caves, in the mouths of which coffins were stacked up like bricks. We would gather in the dormitory at dusk. Under the supervision of a big boy who served as judge, we would draw lots. The young boy thus designated would have to take a wooden disc and place it on top of an indicated coffin at the mouth of

one of the caves. A torch of any kind was prohibited by the rules of the game. In about half an hour the first victim would come back and would be praised and congratulated for his bravery. Having played his part, he would go to bed. We would draw lots again, this time to designate the unlucky one who would have to retrieve the disc. When he returned, it would be somebody else's turn to go replace it, and so on till everybody had his turn. It was around eleven o'clock one night when came my turn for the first time. All evening I had been dreading the inevitable moment. I envied the boys who had gone and had come back apparently unharmed. The thought of their safe return heartened me to go like a man rather than take the ignominious punishment, but when the time came, I was a bundle of fear. I refused to go, preferring to take the punishment rather than to be scared to death by the spirits which I knew thickly inhabited the caves. They even rambled over the village at night. Their unintelligible voices and the pattering of their feet were oftentimes heard in front of the dormitory.

"I won't go!" I said, remaining stubbornly squatted on the floor with my little blanket wrapped around my almost nude body.

Immediately I was the object of the jeers and taunts of all the men and boys of the dormitory. "You coward! . . . you! . . . coward, coward!" they chorused.

When the jeers had died out, the big boy grabbed me by the arm and holding me tightly, bound me to a post. Then everyone of the nine boys there that evening whipped me unmercifully. I cried and writhed in pain, but that only added to their fun.

I had to go through that ordeal several times, but rather than curing my fear of ghosts, the punishment intensified it. After a few weeks in the *dap-ay*, I was favored by circumstances and left the village to live in a missionary school close by. No more of that horrible game! No more jeers! No more beatings! Barbarian ways gave way to Christian ways!

But whether Christian or barbarian in that village, there were certain ceremonies which every member of the tribe had to observe in order not to incur the disfavor of the whole tribe. For instance, a man was bound to attend the funeral of his kin; and if an old man died, his oldest grandson became the chief mourner. During the preliminary ceremonies, he took a major part in the lamenting, and was required to sit constantly face to face with the cadaver as he wailed.

Some years after I first entered the missionary school, an influenza epidemic swept the village. "Calamity has come again upon us!" sorrowfully remarked the old people as they prepared to ward off the anger of the spirits by sacrificing a great number of their domestic animals. But the spirits were hard to placate, and many of the people of the village died, the old and decrepit being the principal victims. My grandfather was one of them.

I revolted against my father when he came for me in school.

"I don't have to tell you I am sorry for the death of my poor grandfather, but I can't attend those ceremonies," I told him with tears in my eyes.

"But you are his only grandson. There is nobody to take your place," my father pleaded. "You must come!"

"I am a Christian and I am civilized! I won't have anything to do with those horrible customs!"

"But this involves a death in your family! You are not forsaking us now that you are a Christian—are you? You are not looking down on your people and your family now that you are wearing pants and shoes—are you?"

"No, I don't mean that. But I can't stand to see the naked body of my grandfather bent double and bound to a ladder to be the object of a thirty-six hours vigil. . . swollen. . . covered with flies. Please, father, let me out of it! The horror would haunt me."

"You are wrong, my son. If you attend the ceremonies, you won't be haunted. It is when you do not do your expected part, that the spirit of the dead will be displeased, and will haunt you."

My father left, unable to convince me. His last words rang in my ears like an ominous threat, for I believed in ghosts. After long thought, however, I resolved to cling to my decision that I would have nothing to do with the funeral, and would pray to God to deliver me from the clutches of the spirits.

It was my girl friend who persuaded me to perform my duty as a grandson. She saw me that evening at vespers, praying reverently on my knees for the first time since I had started attending church half a dozen years ago. She saw my troubled countenance and came to me with sympathy in her eyes. She was eighteen—about as old as I—and she was as pretty as a mountain girl could be.

"Don't take it so hard. It was his time to go," she said philosophically. "I'll go back with you."

"Go where?" I asked.

"Back to town, of course. I saw your father this morning. He said he was coming to get you out of school for two days. I thought you had gone with him and that you had come back for the church service."

Silence prevailed as I tried to think of something to say.

The girl knew that I was the only grandson, and that by custom I was to minister at the ceremonies. I realized that if I failed to do my duty, I would be considered not a man and ostracized, even by her.

"O yes, I'm going back," I said, "but you better stay in your dormitory. You can't stand that business."

"Who says I can't? Anyway, I'll walk with you to the village. I've got permission to go and see my sick mother."

Feebly, I said: "Let's go."

We walked silently, slowly, along the narrow path to the village, with darkness fast coming on. As each step brought me nearer to the hut, the more fearful I became. I tried to shake off my weakness by summoning all my courage, but it was the next thing to impossibility. My heart sped its beat. I tottered. It was as if I were going to my own death with my girl forcing me on.

To relieve my torture, I asked: "When are you going to the city to take up nursing?"

"The week after I graduate from high school. That will be next month."

"I shall be sorry to see you go. But still. . . I do want to see you make good."

"I shall find it hard to leave you," she said.

I said nothing as we descended, one behind the other, a narrow path leading to a ravine which was the last barrier before we would reach the village. The shrubs were so thick and outspreading that it was impossible to see who was coming from the other side of the ravine.

"It certainly smells bad here, doesn't it?" said 'Sabel.

I answered, "The burial caves are not far from here."

"I wish I could go with you," I said after a pause to change the subject to something more pleasant.

"So do I. We would have lots of fun—Say! Do you hear that?"

"Hear what?"

There was no answer. 'Sabel, who was leading the way, made a quick about-face and was heading for the thickest clump of trees and shrubs and was already hidden from view before I found out what it was all about. First, I heard the *tikak-kak*, the weird sound made by the beating of bamboo tubes. Then out of the cover of the trees, ten yards ahead popped a group of young boys, less than ten

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Song from a Barroom

By Greg. A. Estonanto

I THINK of you not when the hours
Are soft and winds are murmuring low.
Nor do, amid Earth's lovely flow'rs,
I think of you.

Remembrance breedeth naught but woe
When nurtured 'midst sweet-scented bow'rs,
And bitterness doth grow.

I think of you when Bacchus show'rs
Wild joys and nights a revel show.
When wine and song corrupt my pow'rs,
I think of you.

The American Scene in my Eyes

By Marc T. Greene

MR. Cornelius Vanderbilt, concluding the enlightening revelations of his "Farewell to Fifth Avenue," expresses some apprehension as to the political position in America when the time comes to elect another President. Says he, "We may be called to the colors in 1940."



It is a significant and discerning utterance, whatever you may think of other views of the "social renegade" or of his love of publicity. For in 1940 the point will certainly be reached at which, in the hoary old American slogan, it will be "time for all good men to come to the aid of the Party."

But which Party? Ah, that is just the point! For as the position stands at the moment, the split in Democratic ranks is almost as wide and far more significant than has been the rift in the Republican since the decline and fall of the Great Individualist, Mr. Hoover. Many Democrats, especially Senator Wheeler of Montana who led the fight against the "court-packing" bill, have seen the light in these latter days and have found their New Deal enthusiasm blinded by it to the point of utter extinction.

Just who or what turned on that light is relatively unimportant. The main thing is that President Roosevelt now has many dangerous and determined foes within what he once was able to regard as "our own ranks." Some of these foes he has undoubtedly made by his own mistakes. The proposal to increase the United States Supreme Court by half a dozen new members whom he should appoint, thus securing control of that august body of final authority, was by far the worst mistake. It has cost him the support of a good deal of liberal sentiment and made him the object of criticism of more. It has also engendered, in the minds of a good many people not of the enemy, some uneasiness as to just how far Mr. Roosevelt feels himself justified in going on the road toward political authoritarianism.

When he declared that the American people had "given him a mandate" to act as he thought fit in the matter of wholesale judicial reform, he overstated the case by considerable. For when all is said and done, the American people are, in the mass, as strongly, even as bitterly, opposed to this thing called authoritarianism as ever the most zealous signer of the American Declaration of Independence. Once let them get it fixed in their minds that Mr. Roosevelt regards with tolerance the dictatorship idea, and he is doomed politically from that moment.

Such a fixation is the very point toward which not only the Republican Party and the conservative elements of America, but everyone of whatever political affiliation opposed to the President, are now striving. Through the medium of a press almost united in criticism often vicious in the extreme, through as much of the national radio "hook-up" as they can control, which is a good deal, through all the many and varied methods of propaganda dissemination so highly-developed in America, the opposition to

Mr. Roosevelt is growing increasingly active. And from now until the eve of election-day in November, 1940, that activity will become more and more determined, more and more resourceful, more and more ruthless.

The by-elections for a number of Congressmen and a few Senators, in 1938, may show something of the opposition trend but not much. The New Deal will receive emphatic popular approval. Some of the Democratic foes of the Court Bill, almost certainly including Wheeler who has been for years almost as much of a fixture as Senator from Montana as Borah from the neighbouring State of Idaho, will probably fall, though not so much because the people of Idaho as a whole have any fixed convictions as to the Supreme Court controversy, as because they resent opposition to the President in principle.

The Supreme Court of the United States occupies a peculiar position, one such as no legal tribunal enjoys in any other land on earth, one, moreover, which can not truthfully be said to accord with the fundamental conception of what we call democracy. That is to say, here are nine men, the majority of whom are in this instance strongly conservative because appointed by conservative—die-hard Republican—administrations, Harding's and Coolidge's and Hoover's. By virtue of their position and power, as delivered them by the hoary old Constitution written one hundred sixty years ago for conditions prevailing then and never since in any important particular altered, they are able to nullify the most vital acts of a Congress which is supposed to represent the will and desires of the people of the United States.

It is an anomalous and ridiculous position, creating, as Mr. Roosevelt in one of his most telling phrases has declared, "a kind of no-man's land of final futility." The more especially is this so when you consider that these are aged men, most of them well over seventy, in whose minds unshakeable convictions in respect of the manner of administering the American Government long ago took deep root. Nobody questions the perfect sincerity with which "Constitutional jurists" like Chief Justice Hughes view with exceeding alarm some of the acts and aims of President Roosevelt and listen aghast to such phrases as "drive the money-changers from the Temple," said money-changers being obviously the great "interests" of America, "predatory plutocrats" as the other Roosevelt was wont to call them, but interests which in his early days that able young advocate, Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, served well and faithfully.

No one but the prejudiced for specific reasons denies that something ought to be done to relieve a preposterous position like this. But even as good a friend and hearty supporter of Mr. Roosevelt, and liberal policies anywhere at any time, as I am, can not help feeling that when the Chief Executive says to Congress and to the American

people, "Look here, we'll fix this business and quickly! We'll put through a bill giving me the power to appoint six new judges, and the ones I'll appoint will hold up no more New Deal legislation. What do you think of that?" he was a little indiscreet.

Yes, he played too much into the hands of foes, forever harping upon "dictatorial methods." He supplied them more ammunition than they had at all hoped for and they have been firing it at him in volleys ever since. It would have been better to wait a bit, to wait for the inevitable retirement of men who in two or three cases are close upon eighty. Indeed, one did retire and in his place Mr. Roosevelt promptly appointed a southern Democrat, Senator Hugo Black, of Alabama.

A terrific howl from the enemy greeted this, and the work of "getting something" on the new appointee at once started, such being American political methods in the circumstances. It was declared that he was a "life member" of the nefarious make-America-safe-for-the-Aryan-race southern organization called the Ku Klux Klan, lately discovered to be hand-in-glove with the fast-increasing Nazi groups in the United States.

But there are many other things to be considered and passed upon before the moot question of a third Presidential term for Mr. Roosevelt is debated to its conclusion. The outstanding of those is, What, if anything, has the New Deal done for America? And if anything, how much? Those questions the 130,000,000 people of America must answer for themselves. But to shape their answer one way or the other, the next three years will see a greater amount of propaganda dissemination, and a more calumnious one, than anything heretofore recorded in the history of the United States. No doubt whatever exists of that.

Returning after a couple of years abroad, I myself must confess that I do not find the state of things in America

all that I could wish. And that is why I agree with Mr. Vanderbilt that between now and 1940 things may transpire that will enlist all our efforts to keep the Republic on an even keel.

The thing I regard with the most apprehension is the widespread anti-work complex that is gripping hundreds of thousands of the people; to put it another way, the idea that what was at first considered emergency work for the Government and at Government wage, is now considered a steady job, or, as many are beginning to say, a career.

The gravest possible danger, in my eyes, lies just there. Wandering about the country hither and yon, I can discover that danger on every hand. I find that whoever is on a government job, though it nets him but \$12 a week, abandons it for even a higher-paid one with reluctance. Why? Because the government job may be and probably is an easy one; because it perhaps takes only part of his time and the rest he can occupy with other profitable endeavors; because, being a government job, it is a "sure" one, or at least as long as Mr. Roosevelt is President,—that will be until 1940 anyway, and the appallingly improvident Americans rarely look farther ahead than three years under any conditions.

Moreover, there are plenty of people, hundreds of thousands of them, who get this \$12—maybe more—without working at all, being "on relief." Since the succession of droughts has ruined so much middle-West farm country, several hundred thousand people have abandoned their possessions there and come to California by any means available. They can, astonishing as it may seem, in most cases "go on relief" as soon as they get there. Why try to raise wheat in the dust-bowl when you can sit under an orange tree in California sunshine, wait for oranges to drop into your lap, and be paid \$12 a week for your time?

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Superstition

By Silvestre L. Tagarao

AS midnight
Descends
Like a leaf
Upon the old solitary well,
A host of gnomes
Gorgeously attired
In silver and gold
Springs from the thickets
And dances about
The moss-green brim
While the zephyr flute—
Rustle of leaves and reeds—
Tunes in accompaniment. . .

Then faithful chanticleer
Echoes the time
And they all scamper
Toward their catacomb
Beneath the earth,
Leaving no trace
Of last night's revelry.

The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

SINCE I have been in Manila for some time, this résumé of the Sino-Japanese conflict can not very well be called a "China Letter", and so I shall call it the "China Incident" after, if I remember aright, the Japanese Premier's phraseology, although the Editor of the Philippine Magazine may not approve of this for the title.



In spite of this euphemistic nomenclature, it is a war, and a war that has seen battles fiercer than the fiercest in the Russo-Japanese war over thirty years ago. In that war which ostensibly established Japan as one of the world powers, it narrowly escaped financial and economic collapse. But last week Baron S. Goh, president of the Japan Economic Federation, a semi-official body controlling Japan's trade and industry, termed the present situation "the gravest the country has ever encountered". Well did he call his countrymen's attention to this truth, for things have not been turning out in China to the Japanese expansionists' liking.

About four weeks after the Japanese announced that they would drastically "punish" the former Chinese Red Army in Shansi, they had to admit that they were being badly harassed by this force, as attacks on the Ching-T'ai Railroad had become almost nightly occurrences. At one time the "Manchukuo" troops south of Taiyuan revolted, enabling the Chinese to regain a foothold in the former Shansi capital for some time. Pinglu in northern Shansi west of the communication line between Tatung and Yenmenkwan, too, fell into Chinese hands. All told, the Japanese have captured only about one quarter of Shansi Province and are finding it difficult to hold what they have gained.

The guerrilla war is being continued in southern Hopei, and 40 miles of railway track south of Paoting was torn up and many bridges were destroyed by the Chinese forces. There was a dearth of news from North Honan, where a stalemate must have ensued.

In North and East Shantung, the Japanese fared better, but that was, in part, due to the late General Han Fu-chu's refusal to fight. If this then Governor of Shantung had chosen to put up a stiffer resistance against the invading army, he could, with the ten divisions of troops under his command, certainly have retarded the southward march of the Japanese and made them pay a higher price for the capture of Tsinan, Tai-an, Fuyang, and Tsining, while Tsingtao could have been defended so that the Japanese would not have been able to enter that port city without firing a single shot.

The Japanese plan is to capture the entire Tsin-Pu line by a joint attack from the north and the south. On the north their strategy is to push from Tsining in a southwesterly direction to Kweiteh on the Lung-Hai Railway west of Hsuechow, so as to cut off the latter city, an important junction of the Lung-Hai and the Tsin-Pu railways, from the Chinese base on the west and force the defenders of that city to evacuate. On the south they attempted to advance

from Mingkwang in Anhwei along the Tsin-Pu line to Pengpu. If Hsuechow and Pengpu were captured by the Japanese, the rest of the Tsin-Pu Railway would not be worth defending. However, their plan has not been successful so far.

The Chinese army vigorously contested with the Japanese for the control of Tsining which changed hands several times, and at the time of writing, the Chinese are making another effort to regain it from the Japanese. At the same time the Chinese forces are also making another determined attempt to recapture Mingkwang on the southern front. Fresh reinforcements and war supplies have been sent by the Japanese from North China to the south; but whether they will make a determined attack on Hsuechow or start a new push on the Ping-Han line, only time can reveal. Meanwhile in North Shantung the Chinese guerrilla bands have recaptured several districts from the hands of the Japanese.

South of the Yangtze, the Japanese have been on the defensive.

Wuhu, a prosperous river port on the Yangtze and the rice distribution center in Anhwei, whose fall was in a large measure responsible for the quick evacuation of the Chinese troops from Nanking, has been a point of attack by the Chinese, and the Japanese admitted at one time that it was enveloped.

The Chinese troops operating on the northern bank of the Chientang River reached the outskirts of Hangchow several times, while Chinese flying columns have been threatening the Japanese near Shanghai. The situation became so serious that the Japanese had to cut communications between Shanghai and Pootung, where, the Japanese admitted, were some Chinese guerrilla bands, totaling 3000 men, concentrated at Chuensha, directly east of Shanghai. Nanwei, southeast of Shanghai, captured by the Chinese over a month ago, is still proving a thorn in the Japanese side. Fengyin, directly south of Shanghai, too, is receiving the attention of the Japanese military. All these points are within a few minutes' motor ride from Shanghai. Even within the International Settlement the Japanese were not safe from attacks by the Chinese guerrilla units, as the bombing of the Japanese transports in Soochow Creek and the assault on a Japanese party on New Year's Day indicate.

In this connection the Shanghai Municipal Council violated another international practice by handing over the Chinese bomb-throwers, not to the Chinese court, under whose jurisdiction they are, but to Japanese military headquarters in Hongkew. These attackers belonged to the Chinese fighting services, came from outside the Settlement, and used it as a base from which to attack the Japanese—these are the arguments used by the Municipal Council to justify its action. But every one of these arguments applies equally well to the Japanese forces in Hong-

kew and Yangtzepoo: they belonged to the Japanese fighting services, came from outside, and used the Settlement as a vantage point from which to attack the Chinese army. The injustice of this unequal treatment of the Chinese and Japanese fighting services is patent.

But the injustice has gone so far that as a result of the wholesale arrests of Chinese suspects by both the Shanghai Municipal Council and the French Concession police, numerous innocent persons would, it was announced by the police, be detained for two weeks for questioning. In other words, for no other reason than that the police thought they might possess some information regarding the Chinese guerrilla bands, they would be deprived of all freedom of movement and forced to live in detention houses for two weeks!

The reason for this action of the two foreign municipalities of Shanghai is no other than the fear of, and eagerness to avoid trouble with the Japanese. They first allowed the Japanese to censor the Chinese press; next the Japanese arrogated themselves the right to censor the foreign correspondents' dispatches to other countries. Then, last week, the whole world woke up to what length the Japanese had gone in curtailing foreign press agents' freedom when Mr. H. J. Timperley, the Shanghai correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, not only had to submit to the suppression of a dispatch but was also "requested" to appear in person at Japanese headquarters in Hongkew. It may be added that the Japanese military spokesman in Shanghai did not deny the rape, robbery, and murder charges contained in Mr. Timperley's report, but only denied that they had any information that "in the Yangtze delta no less than 300,000 Chinese civilians have been slaughtered". At the same time it was reported by Reuter from Nanking that "American missions have in many cases been broken into by marauding bands of Japanese soldiers and Chinese girl refugees carried off at the point of the bayonet."

Mr. Timperley's case clearly shows that fear and desire to avoid complications with the Japanese did not save the foreigners the troubles they wished to avoid. In fact, their actions proved to be boomerangs. The Shanghai French Concession authorities also tried to please the Japanese by suppressing all political activities of the Chinese people within the Concession; but the Japanese thanked them by attempting last week to land marines at Yulin, Hainan, causing much anxiety to the French who consider

the Island of Hainan within their sphere of influence. A Japanese paper was greatly incensed by the news that some American battleships would be present at the inaugural ceremony of the Singapore naval base, and frankly advised the Anglo-Saxon countries not to irritate Dai Nippon (Great Japan) by a naval demonstration. If that can irritate the Japanese sensibility, what shall we say of the bombing and sinking of the *U.S.S. Panay*? Evidently their heads are turned and there is nothing that will not offend them.

For the dereliction of his official duty and incompetence in defending his province, General Han Fu-chu was court-martialed and executed in Hankow. It was revealed, too, that some forty army officers, half of whom were above the rank of lieutenant-general, i.e., division commanders or higher officers, have been court-martialed, and nine, when found guilty, were executed. That is the discipline of the Chinese army, in keen contrast with that of the Japanese army. Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto was one of the "crazy men" who murdered four Japanese cabinet ministers in February, 1936, but instead of being executed he lived to issue an order for the attack on the *U.S.S. Panay*, and no one in the Japanese army dared to touch him, in spite of the Japanese Government's promise to the American Government to punish the guilty party responsible for the sinking of the *Panay*. That is the discipline of an army which takes so much pride in itself and elects itself to be the guardian of not only its own country but also the entire Far East!

The reorganization of the Chinese Government may be briefly noted here. First, the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang was abolished. This abolition of the organ through which the Kuomintang controlled the Government means that theoretically the Party dictatorship had come to an end. It was the National Defense Council which reorganized the Chinese Government at the beginning of this year. The various changes that have been announced were for the sake of greater efficiency in organization rather than a shake-up of the personnel.

While the changes make for greater simplicity in the government machinery and less duplication of effort, the personnel of the government with few changes retains the same conservative hue.

The execution of General Han without the 130,000 troops under him showing the slightest sign of unrest and the

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Everything has Beauty

By Mariano Salvador Moreno

THERE was beauty in Eden, so we are told,
Even as there is beauty now to behold.

Keep quiet, and in silence you will find
There is beauty in the calmness of the mind.

Listen to the wind as you listen to the singing bird,
And you'll hear fresh music you before have never heard.

The poor have beauty as the rich their wealth of gold,
The ugly, the weak or the strong, the young or the old.

The law has beauty as wisdom in the wise,
As logic in the idea, invention in the devise.

All, all has beauty, the day and the night,
As a woman has grace, a man his might.

So, from everything I shall fashion my songs for all,
And sing of beauty . . . the bread and music of the soul.

A Moro Speaks Out

By Abdurrahman A. Ali

ALTHOUGH the importance of the situation in Lanao during the past few months, which has led to armed conflict between government authorities and groups of recalcitrant Moros entrenched in their cota strongholds, should not be exaggerated, as the trouble is largely local and sporadic, what is happening there does point to certain evils that must be eliminated.

The majority of even the embattled Moros are humble farmers, *sacops* or followers of a few *datus* who are so ignorant as to believe they command a stronger position than the government. Vassal loyalty even to petty despots, ignorant and often avaricious as they are, is still strong, unfortunately. It would be far better if this type of loyalty died out because it makes possible not only the opposition to the government on the part of a few chiefs, but is a source of enmity and conflict among the Moros themselves. If the Moros are ever to develop into a modern people like those of Luzon and the Bisayas, they must put an end to the quarrelsomeness among themselves under the leadership of such men, as well as come to understand that the fighting against the constituted authorities has never been to their interests. Even temporary successes have always been met by reprisals, involving death and destruction, and the deterioration of the economic condition of the people and a narrowing down of their spiritual life.

To mention an example. Some six years ago in Sulu trouble between two Moro Chiefs arose. They took up arms, and one Moro was slain. When the Constabulary attempted to arrest the killer, they met with resistance. Some hundred well-armed followers of the guilty Moro fell furiously upon the small Constabulary detachment, and in less than ten minutes thirteen soldiers and a young officer, popular and respected by many educated Moros, lay dead. It was a sad tragedy. Immediately after the massacre a larger force of Constabulary was sent to the place to arrest all those who had taken part in the killing, but with the guns and ammunition acquired from the victims, the now out-lawed Moros resorted to guerrilla tactics that proved so effective that a long campaign had to be fought against them, during which many innocent by-standers, men, women, and children, were killed. This was one of the most tragic occurrences in Sulu history. Within three weeks, some 4,000 peaceful Moro farmers evacuated their homes and abandoned their fields, their live-stock falling into the hands of marauders. When they returned, their crops were ruined, there was no harvest, and to live many of them resorted to wholesale cattle rustling and thievery.

What is necessary above everything else is to bring about some measure of understanding and harmony between the government and the educated Moros. Assemblyman Tomas Cabili recently lamented the "failure" of the Philippine Army to utilize its bombing planes against the Lanao recalcitrants. The Assemblyman labors under a sad misunderstanding of Moro psychology. That force



has never subjugated the Moros, is attested by our history. Brute force might wipe out the Moros, but could never conquer them.

The late John A. Hackett, for many years a resident of Mindanao, once wrote: "Shades of Sam Sumner, Len Wood, Task Bliss, Black Jack Pershing, etc.! They all tried the so-called firm policy through-

out the years, annihilated nearly 40,000 people, most of them ignorant, innocent by-standers or henchmen of misguided leaders, and many soldiers thereby acquired much glory, promotion, and medals. Wouldn't a little discrimination, intelligent government and leadership, a little human understanding of a people who do not think just the way we do, and who have never been given the advantages of the other peoples of these Islands, serve the same purpose to better advantage for all concerned?"

I might say in this connection that brute force has been used by alien governments against the natives of their colonies without avail. Such a policy should not be followed by the Philippine government against a people who are brothers by blood to the rest of the population, brothers by tradition and history, by manners and customs and language, and by a common fate. We differ only in religion, but that should not interfere with bringing about a real unity.

The Spaniards ruled the Philippines for more than three hundred years, but they were never able, during all that time, to conquer the Moro people. The Moros are a fighting people, not only because they are brave, but because more than eighty per cent of them live in isolation, cut off from the main currents of our national life by lack of communications and lack of educational facilities and the consequent illiteracy, ignorance, and indifference. This is easily converted into hostility and, in obedience to sacred traditions of conduct handed down from generation to generation, the Moro people submit not only to the abuse and exploitation of their *datus*, but blindly follow them to the death.

Let those who believe in an "iron hand policy" visit the Moro provinces and study the truly deplorable condition of the masses of the people. Now as has been the case for hundreds of years, haughty and greedy *datu* families, from whose ruling ranks come also the *agama* or religious authorities, believe the *sacop* or working class was created to serve them. The misery among the people has never been a cause for concern to this class. The rest of us should pity these Moro masses and their inability to adjust themselves to our present political life under the handicaps and lack of opportunity from which they suffer. We should befriend and help them; not "conquer" them.

As that man of peace Hadji Butu wisely said: "Human beings can never be welded together save only by love, by sympathy, by justice, and above all, by understanding."

Recent happenings in the Mindanao hills seem to indicate a disregard of this principle, going far to destroy the influence of the new Commonwealth government in the Moroland. Is there no other way than that of force to

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The Montes of Panay

By Eugenio Ealdama

Home Life



THE average Montés takes very little pride in his dwelling place. Generally, a shelter sufficient to shut out the beating rain and to protect him from the heat of the sun is all he wants. The real reason for this apparent lack of desire to have a good house is most probably the habit of moving to another hillside after harvesting the year's crop in his *cañgin* or forest clearing. Indeed, why build an elaborate home when after so short a time it has to be abandoned?

As the members of a Montés family are usually few, a small hut suffices. It is built in the middle of the *cañgin* on high ground to avoid standing water during the rainy season, or on the top of some hill nearby. The standard hut is four-posted, with numerous props, four by six meters in dimension, with the floor about four feet above the ground, and with only one window. The building materials are wood for posts, bamboo for frames, cogon for roofing, and tree bark, called *hulac*, for the sides. Flattened *boló* or bamboo, called *tadtad*, may also be used for roofing and thatching. A simple bamboo ladder or a notched pole is the means of access to the house.

The Montés does not care for furniture. He prefers to eat on the floor, sitting or squatting before the food; hence does not need a table. The only indispensable piece of furniture in a Montés hut is the hammock, of which every Montés is a proficient maker. In bigger dwelling places, the wooden mortar used for pounding rice occupies a prominent place. A basket or two, made of bamboo or rattan, serve as the family wardrobe.

Simple utensils are found in the kitchen. The hearth is a rectangular bamboo table, with a rim, filled with earth and ashes. Three stones serve as support for the pot. Plates are seldom seen; *biso* or earthen bowls and flat bamboo baskets are used instead. For drinking, coconut shell and bamboo cups are used. Pots and earthen vessels are common, pottery making being not unknown among the Montes.

Two regular meals a day are considered enough. Between seven and eight is breakfast time and about noon, luncheon time. In the afternoon, the people usually eat boiled roots or tubers only.

As a rule, all members of the family eat together. Rice and vegetables, or such tubers as *baong*, *banayan*, *ubi*, and *camote*, constitute the daily food of the Montes. Salt is rarely used; vegetables and meat are seasoned with red pepper, or with *batuan*, a green, sour fruit. Other condiments are unknown to their palate.

While matches are extensively used, the primitive method of making fire has not been discarded. In fact, almost every home is provided with a fire-making apparatus called *santic*—steel and flint. The steel is struck against the stone on which a plug of tinder is held, producing sparks which set fire to the tinder.

In the absence of flint and steel, the people produce fire by a more primitive method still—rubbing two pieces of

split bamboo together. The edge of one piece is sharpened and a tiny hole is bored in the middle of the other. Some fine scrapings of bamboo are inserted in the hole. The piece with the scrapings is then rubbed crosswise against the sharpened edge of the other, or vice versa, until the friction ignites them. This apparatus is known as *bag-idan*, from the word *bag-id*, meaning "to rub" or "to strike."

Agriculture

Agriculture is the mainstay of the Montés, but the method of production is crude. He has no work animals, and labors alone, or with the aid of his wife and children, until he clears a hill or a slope of the vegetation that covers it. He girdles the trees or fells them and cuts down shrubs and vines, afterwards burning them. A week or so later he does the *durok* or final clearing of the land, and the *cañgin* is then ready for planting.

One hectare is the average size of a Montés *cañgin*. He plants it with either a *cavan* of mountain rice, or half a *cavan* of corn. He does not use a plow. His only implement is *tara-tara*, a hardwood stick with a pointed end or an iron point. He thrusts this into the ground, pulls it out, and drops four or five grains into the hole. Then he steps forward and covers the hole with his foot, and repeats the process until the whole clearing is planted. Under ordinary circumstances, the seed germinates in a few days, and three or four months later the Montés is ready to harvest the fruit of his toil. For every *cavan* of rice that he plants, he reaps from thirty to eighty *cavanes*.

There are about twenty known varieties of rice in the Montés country. The most popular varieties are the *antoramis*, *calipayan*, *sirto*, *buracnaga*, *capawod*, and *capucao*. The first four have much finer grains. When cooked, the rice becomes very soft. The *capawod* and the *capucao* emit an agreeable odor.

The people also raise *camote*, *ubi*, *sitao*, *gabi*, and other vegetables. Sugar cane is planted along the sides of the *cañgin* not for the purpose of making sugar but for making *cabalauan*, a Montés wine.

The fertility of the soil, its nearness to a stream, and the ease of clearing are the chief factors taken into consideration by the Montés in the selection of his *cañgin*. An old *cañgin*, called *lati*, may again be cultivated after four or five years. A shorter period is not considered sufficient to make the place *marangay* or ripe, that is, again suitable for cultivation.

Manufactures

There is a degree of proficiency among the Montes in the art of making things. Their skill is most manifest in making shields, and fighting-bolo handles and scabbards. They select the best wood available, such as *narra*, *ban-tolinao*, or *camagon* and *anahaw* for these objects. The handle of the fighting-bolo, called *talibong*, is elaborately carved. The invariable design is a grotesque figure of the head of a man, with a long nose.

The Monteses very seldom buy utensils and other household effects. They make their own mortars and pestles, mats, baskets, cups, etc. They make their own earthenware and pipes. They also make their own traps or snares for birds and animals, and their own instruments for hunting and fishing. The women are adept in basket weaving and coarse embroidery, but generally they do not know much of clothmaking. Weaving is a lost household industry among them.

Trade

Commercial activities among the Monteses are very limited. Every family tries to be self-supporting. Their products, which are barely enough for their own consumption, are seldom sold in the market. But when the price of abaca is high, they strip *abaca* fibers and sell them to middlemen. When there is a demand, they also gather *hipguid* and *hagnaya*, two varieties of vines resistant to salt water, used by fishermen on the coast in building fish corrals. Rattan is another forest product which they can easily gather and sell to the lowlanders.

The lack of roads in the region is the one great obstacle to the material progress of the Monteses. Forest products as well as their own produce which are in great demand in the lowland are only occasionally brought down to be sold because of the difficulties in transporting them.

Hunting

Living as they do in the mountains along the rivers, the Monteses, by force of environment, have become excellent hunters and fishermen. After planting their *cañgin*, there is almost nothing to do, and they make use of their time in hunting deer, wild boar, and wild chicken, which abound in the region. An abandoned *cañgin* becomes in due time a good pasture ground for deer because, after the regular crops, grass grows there in luxuriance. The hunter goes to the thicket, hides himself in the shrubbery near the run and waits for the game. When the animal passes by, he throws his deadly spear, called *sibat*, and very rarely misses.

The Montes trap, which is similar to that used nearly all over the Philippines, is believed to be a product of the Malayan brain. A similar contrivance called *belantay* is said to be very common among the Sakai of the Malay Peninsula. In Zambales, this trap is called *belatic* and in the Ilocos Provinces and in Pampanga, *balantic*. The Tagalogs and the Visayans, as do also the Monteses, call it *balatic*.

As to whether the word is Sakai or is borrowed from the Malay, there is no authority. But according to the Malay Dictionary of Clifford and Sweetenham, the Malay term is *belante*. This similarity would seem to justify the belief that the Philippine term originated from the Malay.¹

The *balatic* consists of a long arrow or spear, which is driven, with all the force of a drawn bough or other piece of springy wood through the body of the animal which chances to release the spring by striking against a cord strung across the trail.

Another means of catching deer or wild boar is the *limba-ong* or *soyac*, more generally employed in Antique. It is a pit-trap, two or more meters long, one meter wide, and one or two meters deep, dug across the run, lightly covered with twigs and earth which gives way when an

unwary animal walks over it. The bottom of the hole is usually planted with pointed sticks, called *soyac*.

The noose-snare for catching wild chickens, known as the *si-ay*, is also used to some extent by the Monteses. A series of small nooses of rattan are so arranged on a long piece of cane that, assisted by pegs driven into the ground, they retain an upright position. The whole device is placed in the underbrush around an inclosure within which a tame cock, called *parangat-an*, is tied to a peg. His crowing attracts the wild rooster, which, spoiling for a fight, runs his head through a noose which draws the tighter the more he struggles.

The snares for other birds are ingenious contrivances. They are usually made up of a simple noose placed in the runway of quails, in moist ground for fish-feeding birds, or in trees where wild pigeons feed on the fruit. When the bird steps on the noose, perches on it, or thrusts its head into it, a spring is released, throwing the bird into the air and tightening the noose around its feet or neck.

Other means of catching birds are the *igpit* and the *pulut*. The former is a bamboo device so made that when a bird picks at the bait, a wedge slips out and the bird's neck is caught between two slats. *Pulut* is a sticky substance taken from the *tipolo* tree. It is spread on a piece of wood or bamboo, which is placed in a fruitbearing tree. A bird stepping into the sticky stuff is held fast.

Fishing

Fishing is almost a daily activity, and unlike hunting that requires manly endurance, it is engaged in by women and even children. The means vary from the simple method of catching fish by hand to the more elaborate methods requiring the use of poisonous fruit or bark, and the employment of all hands in the neighborhood. In deeper streams, the *sarapang* and the *sagangat* are employed. The *sarapang* is a small reed about 1-1/2 meters long, at one end of which is inserted a pointed prong made of the rib of an old umbrella. When a lobster or small fish is seen, the *sarapang* is thrown with lightning-like velocity and with such precision that it seldom misses the object. The *sagangat* is like a *sarapang*, but is usually made of bamboo, several inches in diameter and about 2 meters long. The prong is made of pointed steel. It is operated in the same manner as the *sarapang* but is used only for catching eels and other big fishes. Another fishing apparatus is a small, circular net made of coarse *abaca* cloth. It is called *sibut* or *sicpao* and is used only in deep streams. The handle is attached to the frame. The fisherman walks slowly in the water or sits on the bank. As soon as he sees a lobster or fish, he dips the contrivance into the water and raises it up in the direction the fish is moving. This requires a great deal of patience and skill.

The easier and surer method, is the employment of *binao-gon* and *ta-on*. Both of these are bamboo weirs, and are employed for catching fish, eel, and lobster. The former has a mouth, which automatically closes when a fish has been caught. The mouth of the *ta-on* is guarded by sharp slats pointing to the bottom to make the escape of the catch difficult if not impossible. These weirs are placed on the bottom of the stream, facing the current, and a structure of stones, or bamboo built around them in such a way that the fish can go down stream only through the

(1) Negritos of Zambales, W. A. Reed.

With Charity To All

By Putakte and Bubuyog

2101 Bilibid Viejo (D)
Quiapo, Manila
January 4, 1938



Messrs. Potuckte et al.
Manila.

From reliable informations, I know that you are "Potuckte et al, the author of the column of "With Charity Towards All" in the aristocratic Philippine Magazine.

Since I was in the province and my brother had been a subscriber of it long before I knew how to read heavy readings, I have been reading your page with philosophic appetite. I salute you for your high thoughts and philosophies of life, much more your voltairian style. **IS LIFE WORTH LIVING?** I wish to hear from you on this age-old inquiry of man. I have responses from plenty of able minds here in the islands.

Enclose a self-addressed stamp envelope for your response. I wish to extend to you my sincere thanks in advance.

Very sincerely yours,

x————— x—————

Dear Mr. x————— x—————

Let us answer your letter categorically:

1st. So you know "from reliable informations" that we are "Potuckte et al"! Young man, have you any idea of what "Potuckte" means? Do you know that this terrible word is not heard anywhere except in what is called "polite society"? Do you know that it is fit only for women's ears? Do you know that Emily Post actually uses this word?

2nd. You call the Philippine Magazine "aristocratic". Perhaps you think that it is the organ of the Popular Front. Young man, know that Mr. A. V. H. Hartendorp is a proletarian. Don't confuse him with Tio Rogers, the Spanish *hidalgo*.

3rd. You say that your brother "had been a subscriber" of the Philippine Magazine. Are you sure that he has paid his subscription?

4th. "Long before I knew how to read heavy readings, I have been reading your page with philosophic appetite." So you know how to read "heavy readings"! We envy you. You must know ex-Justice Recto's speeches by heart, specially the one where he quotes Justice Stone, a terribly heavy writer.

5th. You say you salute us for our "high thoughts and philosophies of life, much more your [our] voltairian style." May we inquire whether it is a fascist salute, a Nazi salute, or the Lapi salute of Heil Körnejo, der Pasayführer? You characterize our style as "voltairian". What do you mean by "voltairian"? And who was Voltaire? Was he ever a Mayor of Manila? Did he know his onions? And did he, like Mayor Posadas, "engage his superiors in legalistic controversies"? Did he cancel any permits for public meetings? Answer us that!

6th. You ask, "**IS LIFE WORTH LIVING?**" Now this is a really serious matter. We take it that it was not just idle curiosity which prompted you to draw us out on what you picturesquely call "the age-old inquiry of man". We know that you have too much respect for our "high thoughts and philosophies of life" and "our voltairian style" to waste our time by obliging us to answer questions which mean nothing to you. Answering foolish questions is not our *forte*. The University of the Philippines Information Service can do that very much better. . . . Well, we imagine that you are a serious young man, helplessly struggling against Fate in the shape of your warden, stone walls,

and iron bars. (We deduce this from your address.) Also we know that cell No. 2101 on Floor D is really terrible! (This we deduce from your "philosophic appetite".) Life has been cruel to you. It has nothing to offer you but gall and wormwood and *pinawa*. Our hearts go out to you. We mourn

your fate. Listen! At 5:30 this afternoon we will stage a daylight jailbreak with the help of the following experts from Cabanatuan: Cirilo and Emiliano Santos, Nicolas Carpio, Briccio Sarenas, Mariano Taguan, Benito Santos, Pablo de la Cruz, P. Esteban, Primitivo Toledo, and Avelino Igsa. You have nothing to fear. The other day we asked Colonel Aguilar, the gentleman who shook the hand of General Santos while we were under the *Biertisch*, to consult his spiritualist about your fate, and to the question, "*Mamamatay o mamamatay?*" the spiritualist answered, "Both." This answer was perfectly satisfactory to us, and we hope you will find it perfectly satisfactory too. For it tallies wonderfully with our plans for you. You ask, "Is life worth living?" Our answer is an emphatic **NO!!!** Now, we know that you are not the young man to throw away a piece of good advice. We know that you consulted us because you desire to be guided by our "high thoughts and philosophies of life". We do not doubt that you will do exactly what we tell you to do. You know that our hearts go out to you and that we mourn your fate; so you can not suspect our intentions. Well, young man, **YOU MUST DIE!!!** That's the only way out! Don't be afraid though, as we shall stand by you up to the last moment, and even after. We assure you that we will do so philosophically.

There remains only to tell you the manner of your exit. Poison? No; it may not prove fatal, for as they say, "One man's poison is another man's food." Tincture of iodine may only stimulate your thyroid glands, while *Prussic acid* may convert you into a Nazi. Nor do we advise you to commit *hara-kiri*; the Japanese aren't here yet. We do not countenance blowing out your brains, either; it is not supposed to be constitutional. Only one possibility remains: to read Theo F. Rogers' "Tragic Journey".

This is our plan for you. And as our hearts go out to you and we mourn your fate, we insist on your following our advice to the letter. If you have other plans after your escape from Bilibid, pray postpone them until you have carried out *our* plan for you. We hereby serve you warning that we, with our "high thoughts and philosophies of life", are not to be trifled with. You can not choose to ignore our advice and get away with it. We have communicated our plan to the Philippine Army, and ex-Justice Recto has promised to incorporate it into the Constitution. Every movement you make will be closely watched by the intelligent division of the army headed by the *second* colonel. So you had better be on the square. After all, death will be nothing to you, young man, after you have read Theo F. Rogers.

Earnestly yours,

PUTAKTE AND BUBUYOG.

mouth of the weir. The fisherman sets his weirs in the afternoon and removes them early the following morning. It is very seldom that he is disappointed.

The *garong-garong* or *pacul* is bigger than the ta-on or binao-gon, and is used for catching eels and other fish. It is constructed like the ta-on, except that it is further lined inside with thorny vines. It is employed during the

day. It is placed on the mouth of a hole in which an eel is believed to be hiding. Often a stick is inserted into the hole to drive the eel out and force it to enter the *garong-garong*.

The most spectacular method of fishing and the one that yields the most is the *panuba*. It consists of pouring into

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A Message To Builders...

To make every construction work a masterpiece with less expense, use the cement of quality.

The CEBU PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY contributes the one indispensable element insuring solid strength and permanence — “APO” cement.

Today edifices shoot skyward, great hotels, apartment buildings, and office structures, masses of steel and concrete, that defy time and all the elements, insure safety and comfort, and achieve lasting beauty.



“Best by Test”

A Moro Speaks Out

(Continued from page 94)

stop the fighting in Mindanao, the killing of gallant men on both sides?

The trouble is that we have not taken advantage of what we already know. For instance, one of the most effective ways of regenerating the Moro Filipinos is to bring some of their young people north for training in our modern schools and colleges, impressing upon them the values of civilized life. Here they will come to recognize the backwardness of their own villages. Here among the educated Filipinos we can implant in their minds democratic principles and bring them to realize the necessity of unity among us as a people. Here their whole outlook on life will be broadened. And when they go back, they will be better and more useful men, and better Filipinos. Then they will be ready in their own region to undertake the noble task which the Christian Filipinos have already started. There is no more effective means of developing a people than by entrusting their own trained men with the conduct of the functions of government. Only such a policy can clear the atmosphere that darkens the whole Moro region. Until it is well under way, real national unity will remain remote.

On the other hand, the intrigue against the local officials of the government by the so-called leading families among the *datus*, must be brought to an end. This, too, would be best achieved through backing up the younger educated Moros. Unlike their elders, they have new hearts and are imbued with the modern spirit. They see the folly of the quarreling among themselves and of resort to the shining *barong* and *kampilan* for a solution of their problems. They know that it has been through violence that the leading men in their history have always perished.

The China Incident

(Continued from page 93)

reorganization of the Central Government without changing its complexion, speak highly of the stability of the present régime in China which Japan has been seeking to overthrow.

The completion of the highway in Yunnan Province to the Burma border is also of great importance inasmuch as it means a lesser number of days for arms and ammunition to reach China from Europe than the Hongkong-Canton or Haiphong-Kunming route requires. Meanwhile, the Szechwan-Sinkiang motor road is being completed at top speed, and when finished will mean another route for China's war supplies.

Confident of itself and of having the situation well in hand, the Chinese Government naturally rejected the Japanese terms of peace. If we had to allow the Japanese to dictate our internal policy towards the Chinese communists and our foreign policy towards Russia, if we had to set up more demilitarized zones, if we were to have economic "cooperation" with Japan and "Manchukuo" (which would mean that all the advantages arising out of the co-operation would go to Japan), and if we had to pay the Japanese for all the "destruction" of Japanese lives and properties, it would have been better not to have resisted

at all. We could have obtained better terms than that at Lukouchiao. If China had been actually defeated, no severer terms could be imposed. China has been defeated in the first few rounds, it is true, but the fight is not finished yet, and it will be the last round that counts. Germany had the whip-hand for three years and a half of the World War, but lost the war in the last six months. Greece won many victories over Turkey, but all the same failed to win that war.

I have shown that there is no sign of China collapsing immediately. But the very fact that peace terms came from Japan betrays the misgivings in Japanese statesmen's hearts. While north of the Yangtze the Japanese advance seems to have been brought to a halt, south of this River, General Matsui found it necessary to ask for four more divisions of reinforcements. But what is of still greater significance is that the Tokyo Government found it equally necessary to reject the request. The Japanese military clique was reported to be demanding a declaration of war on China at a Cabinet meeting held in the Emperor's presence, but after the meeting came only the "severance of diplomatic relations", which shows that the military are not having everything their own way. As for the financial situation of Japan, Baron Goh admitted "inflation of a malignant nature" as one of the possible results of floating more loans. He advocated the lowering of the minimum taxable incomes; this would mean that the lower middle class, already hard hit by the existing heavy taxation, would have to bear even more of the burden; would help to spread the prevailing social unrest, and when the Japanese generals are no longer able to claim victories in the field, there will come a day of reckoning for Japan's militarists even at home.

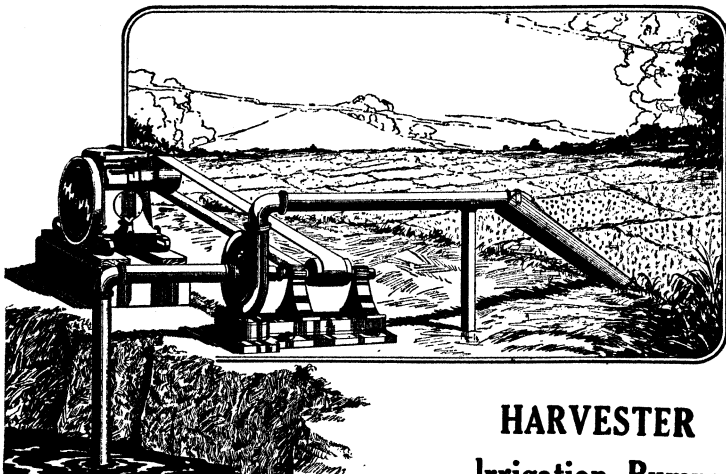
January 25, 1938.

The American Scene

(Continued from page 91)

California is beginning to balk at this. It has been discovered that one-quarter of the money Los Angeles County has been paying for the relief of the jobless has gone to people from distant parts of the country. It is now decided that nobody shall come to California and draw "relief" until after a year's residence. But that will deter few. "Once get to California and all our problems are solved", continues to be the slogan of the Mississippi Valley, strange as it may seem. And besides, who knows but "Junior" may be another Freddie Bartholomew, or more likely Betsy Jane a future Merle Oberon? Any chance is worth taking after three feet of dust have covered your wheat and your corn.

All this, together with other things, means a present national debt of the incomprehensible sum of \$37,000,000,000, and a deficit for 1937 of \$2,600,000,000. Mr. Roosevelt says that when, in 1933, the New York bankers came in frantic haste to Washington to "find out what to do" they all agreed that the nation could safely carry a debt of \$35,000,000,000. Each and everyone of said frightened bankers has since denied that he said any such thing. But, as the President also remarked, in one of his cheery "fireside radio chats," "the patients came limp-



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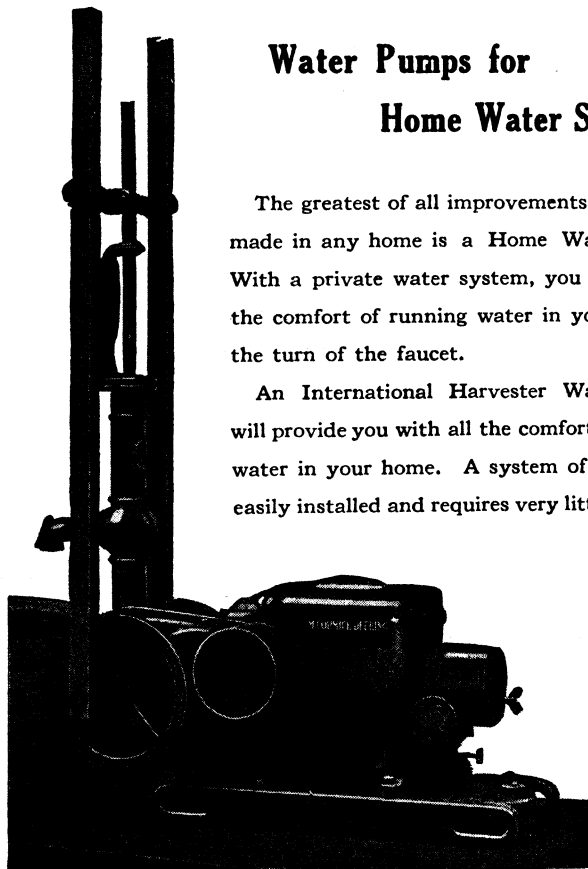
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ing in to see the doctor, and now that they have recovered through his advice they are throwing their crutches at him."

That is all very well, but I see nothing in the contemplation of these huge sums to be cheery about. Moreover, although saving of some millions has been effected by government economies that in themselves have alienated many of the President's supporters, I can discern no end to these relief expenditures. The more so as the aforesaid tendency to regard "relief" as a permanent job is unmistakably growing. Too many people are saying, "Why work? The Government will support me." They may not be saying it aloud, but it is a sentiment that is sinking deeper and deeper into their consciousness and shaping their whole lives. And it bodes ill for any nation.

I have been spending some time in the town of Santa Barbara, California, an attractive place in a beautiful climate which has long been a winter resort of the wealthy. Before the depression no less than thirty-five Eastern millionaires had their palatial homes here. Mr. Vanderbilt would know some, maybe all, of them. Most were among those he accurately describes as hastening to get their money out of the country in '32 and '33, and laying in canned goods and machine-guns in the cellar against the outbreak of the revolution. Incidentally, one of the points on which I agree most strongly with Vanderbilt is that, had Hoover by any chance been reelected in 1932, there would have been bloodshed on a wide scale in America almost immediately. Let the American Tories, already feeling themselves secure again, scoff as they like. It would have happened, beyond any manner of doubt.

The amazing thing to me is, that neither that class nor anybody else in America except a few liberals seems to have profited at all by the lesson of the depression. Here in this same Santa Barbara, while there may not be so many millionaires as formerly, yet exactly the same spirit as of old is abroad. Everybody of whatever class who can beg or borrow, if he can not earn, the money for a motor-car has one; likewise with radios, electric refrigerators, and every kind of mechanical device that reduces attention to households and house-keeping to a minimum and enables men and women to spend more hours in frantic and frenzied pleasure-seeking.

The extent to which that has affected middle-aged or even older women is startling. One of the most terrifying sights I know of anywhere is that of a stout female of sixty or thereabouts, made-up like a movie star, fingers suggesting she has recently been dissecting a live rabbit, raucous voice in high-pitched unconvincing laughter, pathetically struggling at some cabaret or other to delude herself that she is "making whoopee." It is nightmarish! You see human sights everywhere that are like something out of a lobster-supper dream.

The Americans think no more about tomorrow and its possibilities than a Tahitian beauty who has just acquired a sweetheart from a movie group filming South Seas romance. They have forgotten all about the "late depression" and scoff at the idea that there might possibly be another. Not all of them, though. The other day a leader of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormons) warned his followers in a certain State that they should build storehouses and fill them with food, clothing, and all the essentials. "For," said he somberly, "another de-

pression is coming that will make the last seem as nothing at all, and no man can say how soon it will be upon us. Therefore, it behooves all to make preparation."

I trust that he is mistaken. But the Mormons are not and never have been alarmists or prophets of woe. On the contrary, they are clear-sighted, provident, practical people, sensible and honest and unselfish beyond the average. Only a fool would scoff at their apprehensions.

That is not, of course, to say those apprehensions are well-grounded. And the Elder may have been quoted mistakenly in the press reports, as sometimes occurs. But when I walk up and down the streets of these once prosperous California towns and cities and am accosted three or four times in half a dozen blocks with "Could ya spare a dime for a cup o' coffee, mister?" or "Say, bo', I ain't et since day before yestiddy!" I wonder if all this talk one hears about "restored prosperity" has any real basis in the actual position.

It has some, but not as much as is reassuring as to the future. For example, the skilled craftsman, especially of the building trades, is back pretty nearly on the pre-depression basis, except, inasmuch as the Administration's hoped-for and generously-stimulated "building boom" is very far from having materialized, that jobs are not so numerous or so enduring.

But when he is working, the plasterer, for example, receives \$1.25 an hour, latherers and bricklayers the same, plumbers sometimes even more. Through the other build-

ing trades the scale descends slowly until at the bottom is the unskilled worker with generally \$5 a day. Structural metal-workers receive \$10 or \$12 dollars a day but may not be working six months in the year. When they are not working they can "go on relief," though they may have a good bit in the bank. Unfortunately "patronage" enters considerably into all this. It is impossible to escape the fact that everywhere the man who is, and can show that he always has been, a "good Democrat", is the favored one for Government work, or that few questions are asked before putting him "on relief".

The class in America that is in the worst plight is the so-called "white-collar class." This includes, of course, professional men, and I learn from medical friends that the average income of a physician in America today is not over \$1800 a year. That, you will note, is about \$5 a day, the income of the average unskilled laborer. And the man who, on \$1800 a year, supports a family of even two or three in America today, requiring as he does a motorcar and other amenities, is in a worrisome and precarious position not at all conducive to the proper pursuit of his calling.

The hundreds of thousands of other "white-collar" people, shop-attendants, clerks, bookkeepers, professional workers such as teachers, journalists, musicians, artists, and actors, know very little about the wonderfully restored prosperity. Government "projects" have been taking care of thousands of writers and other members of the artistic professions for three or four years and continue to do so, at a rate of about \$12 a week. Several of these pro-

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jects have been discontinued lately on account of the Administration's economy schemes, and in more than one place this has occasioned riots. “You are starving us!” read the placards discharged relief-workers of the white collar class carry about the streets. And that may literally be true in more instances than one knows—or feels that he can bear knowing.

For these and many other reasons, I personally can not share the confidence of many of my American friends who, now that the depression may have passed so far as concerns their own immediate affairs, take a Browningsque attitude toward the future. Frankly I do not feel—I wish I could but I can not—that all's right with America. As I said, I am a supporter of the Administration and a follower of Franklin D. Roosevelt because, for one reason at least, his policies certainly saved the country in 1933. Moreover, the opposition, frantic as it is becoming, has no more constructive plan or policy today than it had in 1934 and 1936. As then, it rants and raves about what should not be done, against the enormous government spending, in denunciation of Mr. Roosevelt personally, and in fear of the C.I.O. as probably “in touch with Moscow.” We shall go Fascist, with Roosevelt or some successor taking orders from Hitler. Or else we shall go Bolshevik, with John L. Lewis President and taking orders from Stalin, or possibly from Trotzky since he is nearer at hand. But never a suggestion of any constructive plan to replace those denounced.

I am disinclined to believe that America will become a vassal of either Hitler or Stalin, or even that its foreign policy will be dictated by 10 Downing Street as other excited persons fear and point to alleged past instances of. But I am uneasy as to America's future, whether Roosevelt accepts a third-term or not, because I don't see how an economic show-down can be indefinitely postponed. I should like to see a completely government-controlled national economy, of course, like Messrs. Upton Sinclair and Oswald Garrison Villard, but I don't expect to. I fear, on the other hand, that there are as many money-changers in the Temple as there ever were. It will take a stronger man than the American scene at present reveals to drive them out.

Grandfather's Funeral

(Continued from page 89)

years old, each clashing two bamboo tubes one against the other. Immediately following them came bigger boys bearing flaming torches. My heart beat faster—but not out of fear any more. Knowing what was coming, I marvelled at the sudden change within me. “Now is my opportunity”, I assured myself. I lost no time in removing my khaki shirt and then my undershirt. Tucking them under my belt, I waited, blocking the path. The bamboo boys and the torch boys stepped out of the way to get past me. Seconds passed. “At last!” I sighed.

About a score of big boys and young men—naked—came running out into view. They seemed to be staging a scrimmage, fighting to get possession of something—a big, white bundle perfectly round. . . no! not perfectly round

for the head could be seen lolling back and forth, and the feet stuck out. Rheum trickled from the mouth and nose onto the bare shoulders, back and breast of the carrier.

"Let me have it!" said a burly young man to the fellow who had corpse.

"Not yet! I only had it a few steps!" said the carrier.

Dissatisfied, the big fellow wrested the body away from the smaller man.

I made a desperate effort to seize the load and carry it even just a few steps.

"Go on your way, schoolboy!" grunted the hefty man as he stiff-armed me.

"Oh, is that so!" I whined as I leaped at him, but once more I met with a thrust-out palm. I tried again. I only got a good hold of the cold, bloody face. The carrier was too tall and too strong for me. Besides, two or three other fellows interfered every time I tried. I followed along some two hundred yards to a cave where the dead man was stowed away in a new coffin.

Ten minutes had elapsed since 'Sabel had raced under cover like a scared animal. I put on my shirts and went back to where she was hiding. I saw her just emerging out of the shrubbery, her dress and shoes slightly soiled by the muddy leaves.

"You look like a gladiator with that bloody face of yours," she said as she surveyed me. "Do you believe that if, at a funeral, the dead man's blood falls on the carrier's bare body, he will be prosperous?"

"They believe it, but I can't say that I do."

"I saw the whole thing. I am so proud of you—so brave and manlike you are!"

"I have to thank you for enabling me to do my part—at least partially—and for making me a new man."

"Thank me! What do you mean?"

"Well, you have to be a man to understand what influence a woman has over a man.... That was my grandfather"

"Your grandfather—! Then where does your thanking me come in?"

"I was a cowardly individual all my life before this evening," I confessed to her. "The very mention of ghosts



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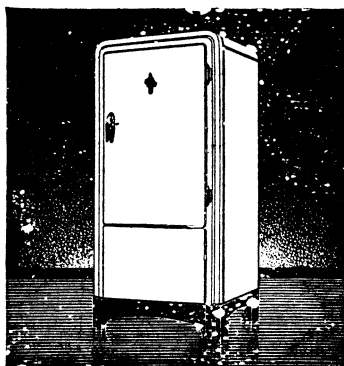
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and dead bodies filled me with horror. I never ventured out alone at night, and always covered my head when I went to bed. . . . When my father came for me this morning, he had to go back without me. It was you who made me come after vespers. The knowledge that you were observing me a while ago, gave me courage to wait when I knew that it was my grandfather's funeral procession. . . ."

"But how did you know that? I thought the funeral would be tomorrow evening."

"I saw that many of the little boys were my nephews, and recognized other relatives of mine fighting for the body. With so many deaths, I think they must have decided to hold the funeral a day early, so the best area of the cave wouldn't be all filled up. My grandfather always liked a strategic position."

"I see."

"Courage came to me, and when I momentarily handled that thing and followed it the rest of the way, my lingering fear completely vanished."

She was silent.

"You still like me even after that revelation of past weakness?"

She nodded without speaking. We had already crossed the ravine on our way to her mother's hut.

Where the Trail is New

(Continued from page 87)

around the corner, partly based, I suppose, on the besetting weakness of the Filipino—that of gambling. Living for the moment, living in the senses—in the sensuous enjoyment of clean clothes, good food, dancing. Our theme song should be Ravel's "Bolero", with its brilliant drum beat throbbing, calling.

This close-knit fellowship offers other advantages. It is a natural free-masonry, welded together by outside pressure as well as by the natural clannishness of the Filipino. This hullabaloo about the alien on relief has no significance in the case of the Filipino. He takes care of his own. There are mighty few cases of Filipino families requiring outside help, and these few are a matter of shame to us.

Most "Pinoy's" in our group have college educations, or at least, several years of university training. Yet most of them have their feet realistically on the ground, and are able to accept with courageous grace the jobs they can get,—which jobs, as you know, are those which white men won't have. They are houseboys, chauffeurs, bell-boys; occupying menial jobs of all kinds, which are so humiliating to the white man that he accepts them only under extreme economic pressure. A most serious weakness of the Filipino's make-up, as I have observed it, is his lack of interest in the skilled occupations. Few are minded to become technicians. There are no plumbers, electricians, mechanics or such among those of my wide acquaintance.

Well, we have eaten and laughed, and now we will dance, in a rented hall, by ourselves. So here we are; old and young, babes in arms, girls in formals, girls in slacks; Mexican girls with sleezy red satin drawn taut over gelatinous breasts.

Brown men—you wouldn't know that brown could be so variegated. Golden men, tawny men, bronze and copper complexions shading into sullen brown. Brown men; lithe as tigers. Fastidious, too. Finicky about personal cleanliness as any cat. Brilliant talking eyes, blue-black hair!

Here it is an accepted custom to ask a girl's escort for permission to dance with her, and violation of this rule is generally to blame when knives flash. But after all, these flare-ups have a considerable degree of comic-opera quality about them, and serve as valuable releases from the relentless pressure of a racial taboo. There are no neurotics among Filipinos.

Everybody dances! The beat of the music drives away the jitters, takes us all back to the rhythm of the surf-beat on tropic sands.

East is East and West is West. But the twain have already met and have been rather thoroughly fused in the person of the Filipino in your midst!

And so I say, "*Naimbag nga rabii. Kankanayon nga silalaguipak kenka!*"

(2) Good night. I am always thinking of you!

"Rebellion"

(Continued from page 85)

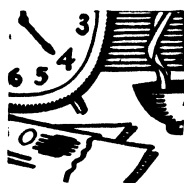
hillside was Napatag, because it is beside the mountain stream of that name. From that time, Maestro, the Municipio of Makato has not found a successor to me as Agente del Orden of Napatag. I am old now and have served the gobierno for quite a number of years, but the people like me still to be their teniente. It pays to be honest and courageous, Maestro. The gobierno looks up to men who are upright, honest, and sincere."

I was not able to answer him. I was lost in the greatness of this humble old soul from a remote barrio in the hills. I did not answer him but I smiled in admiration of the altruistic courage and righteousness of his "rebellion".

"It is getting late now, Maestro," he said as he took my hand and gripped it hard. "I must go home now. I will have to run part of the way from here to reach Napatag before sundown. My wife will not bar the house-door if I do not come home. She would sit up till I come. Good-bye Maestro. I hope to see you again here in Naile next year". Then he released his rough hands from mine.

He unhooked his ugly, pointed iron bar from the nail on the post, put on his old buri hat, and swung out of the open door. Old and bent with the weight of the years, he nevertheless walked swingingly across the broad, sun-blazed barrio plaza, past the school house, and was lost to my sight behind the tottering, weather-beaten old church of Naile.

Four O'clock In the Editor's Office



DR. FREDERIC C. HOWE, who writes on the public lands of the Philippines as offering the opportunities of the mythical "Lost Atlantis" in this issue of the Philippine Magazine, is Economic Adviser to President Manuel L. Quezon, on leave as Special Adviser to U. S. Secretary of Agriculture H. A. Wallace. For the past twenty years he has been used by various

departments of the United States government to report on economic and political conditions in Europe and on financial and banking problems. President Wilson sent him to the Far East after the World War, and in 1927 he went to Russia to take part in an international study in connection with financial problems and credits. The three years preceding his coming to the Philippines, in August, 1937, he spent in Europe for the Department of Agriculture, looking into the land settlement, government housing, and cooperative movements there. He submitted reports with respect to President Roosevelt's land tenancy and housing measures, both of which have now been approved by Congress, the housing measure only last month. He is the author of some twenty books on various governmental problems, including also a text on city administration which I used when I was a college student. It is a delight for an editor to deal with Dr. Howe. I happened one day to say to Miss Elizabeth Simpson, of the University of the Philippines, who had an appointment with Dr. Howe, that I wished he would write an article on the land settlement problem here for the Magazine. With-

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out further ado, three days later, I received the article by mail. No letters, outlines, telephone reminders! And it was typewritten, triple-spaced, and required no editing before sending to the printers!

Beato A. de la Cruz, author of "Rebellion", is a public school teacher in Ibayay, Capiz. The principal character is the father of one of his pupils. "He told me his story, one day," Mr. de la Cruz told me in a letter, "and it was so interesting that I was seized with the desire to write it down and send it to you. I am sorry I do not possess the pen of a Saroyan..." Those who will read the story will, I think agree with me that whatever pen he used was a good one.

Iris Brown Pulanco, an American girl married to a Filipino, is the author of the courageous article, "Where the Trail is New", dealing with a certain aspect of race-relations in the United States. The article was mailed to me from Denver, Colorado.

The article, "Grandfather's Funeral", is another contribution by Dalmacio Maliaman, a native of Bontoc who has lived in the United States for a number of years. He obtained his Bachelor of Arts degree only last year "after quite a bit of struggle", he writes. The article, dealing with the burial customs still observed by his people when he was a young boy, may be thought almost too gruesome for print. As a matter of fact, I deleted some of the more horrible details in deference to such opinion. I publish the article because it is both interesting and important and in line with my policy of striving to make of record all possible aspects of the varied cultures represented in the Philippines. Readers not familiar with the country, however, should bear in mind that the article deals with a custom observed only among a comparatively small group of non-Christian people, until recently living in isolation in the mountain fastnesses of Luzon.

Abdurrahman A. Ali, who wrote the article which I entitled "A Moro Speaks Out", is the well-known swimming champion and now swimming coach of San Beda College. He established a new Far Eastern record in the 50-meter free-style race of 26.2 seconds in 1933, and is still the Philippine record-holder in the 50- and 100-meter free style races—26.3 and 61.6 seconds respectively. He took part in three of the Far Eastern Olympics and also in the XI World Olympics at Los Angeles. He took his Associate in Arts degree at Santo Tomas University and has a B.S.E. from Far Eastern University.

P. T. Carrion is a daughter of the late Victorino Carrion, well-known Filipino tenor, and a graduate of the University of the Philippines. She is interested in art and music and states she delights especially in Poe and Byron.

Greg. A. Estonanto is a teacher in Gubat, Sorsogon.

Mrs. John M. Keevan is the wife of one of the officials of the Paracale-Gumaus Consolidated Mining Company at Paracale. Her poem, "Light in the Dark", does rhyme "love" and "above", but otherwise appealed to me—so what?

"Superstition" is Silvestre L. Tagarao's second poem to be published in the Magazine. He is a freshman in the College of Liberal Arts, University of the Philippines. The poem deals with the belief, common in the Philippines, that on moonlight nights, about midnight, dwarfs make merry around old and solitary wells.

Trinidad A. Benito of Manila wrote to say that Mauro F. Guico, in his article, "Kinship terms among the Ilocanos" published in the January issue of the Magazine should have used *k* instead of *c*, "which is not in the Iloko alphabet". He states also that while *pinsan* is a word that does exist in Iloko, it is not a kinship term. "The Iloko term for brother-in-law is *kayong*, not *bayao*", he states, "and a step-father or step-mother is called *agsioman*." Darn it! I can never publish one of these kinship-term articles (of which we have now published four or five), without getting corrections embodied in sometimes very bitter language. Alas, for the national language idea!

Mr. Guico himself wrote that he had been greatly delighted by C. V. Pedroche's story in the December issue, "Alias Basing Samac". He states that *Basing* is an "elongation of *basi*, a wine made from the juice of sugar-cane, while *samac* is not a 'mysterious herb', but a tree, the fruit of which is used to flavor and enrich the taste of the *basi*."

The American *Fact Digest* for January reprinted Kilton R. Stewart's article, "The Yami of Botel Tobago," in the July, 1937, issue of the Magazine.

The editor of *Parade*—"The British Digest of Good Reading"—wrote asking permission to reprint articles in a condensed form appearing in the Philippine Magazine.

I received two belated Christmas cards last month, one from the Rev. George William Wright, whose address is 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, and one from Dr. Sol Auerbach, *New Republic* writer, also New York, 381 Fourth Avenue, Room 1301. Dr. and Mrs. Auerbach were here last year. The card was signed: "Sol and Isabelle Auerbach and our newly-born daughter Linda". Congratulations to all three! And thanks to "Sky-Pilot" Wright. Not being a churchgoing individual, I never heard him preach during all the years he was here, but I had a part in publishing a small book of his which was very sincere, very beautiful.

The Richmond, Virginia, *Times-Dispatch*, in commenting in a recent issue on a Philippine Magazine editorial about General Douglas MacArthur, spoke of the Magazine, for the information of its readers, as "seeming to approximate roughly a cross between a subtropical *New Yorker* and a *New Republic*"! Although the comparison is not so very accurate, it is amusing and flattering enough. I think the *Times-Dispatch* editor looked at the Putakte and Bubuyog page and the editorials and drew his conclusion.

The Montes of Panay

(Continued from page 97)

the deepest part of the stream large quantities of the pounded fruit of the *tuba* tree or the bark of other poisonous trees which kill or stupefy fish and other aquatic creatures. The whole population in the neighborhood participates, the panuba being also considered a day of festivity. This method is by far the surest, as no animal living in the river is immune from the deadly or stupefying juice of the poisonous trees used.

The other methods are known as the *ludup* and the *dildig*. In *ludup*, the fisherman dives in the deeper part of the river, armed with the *sagañgat* or with the *sibut* or *sicpao*. Usually he puts on diver's eyeglasses to protect his eyes. When he sees any kind of big fish, he strikes it with the *sagañgat* or catches it with the *sicpao* or *sibut*. *Dildig* is fishing by a group of four or more persons. The net called *bareng*, made of coarse abaca cloth, is placed in the water with the mouth facing down stream². A dam of stones and brush is built on both sides of the *bareng* to avoid escape of the catch. The mouth is held open by means of pegs and reeds. The participants squat in the water in line and move slowly towards the *bareng*, driving small fishes called *unog* and lobsters into it.

There is the method, lastly, but not the least efficacious, according to the Montes, of the employment of a magic charm. The charm consists of a bottle of roots, collected during the Lenten season on seven successive Fridays. During the first Friday, seven roots of each of three different plants are gathered, and so on until one hundred

forty-seven roots of twenty-one different plants have been collected.³ The roots are placed in a small bottle containing coconut oil. Then bits of stone or wood surreptitiously removed from any piece of furniture in the church of the nearest town are added.

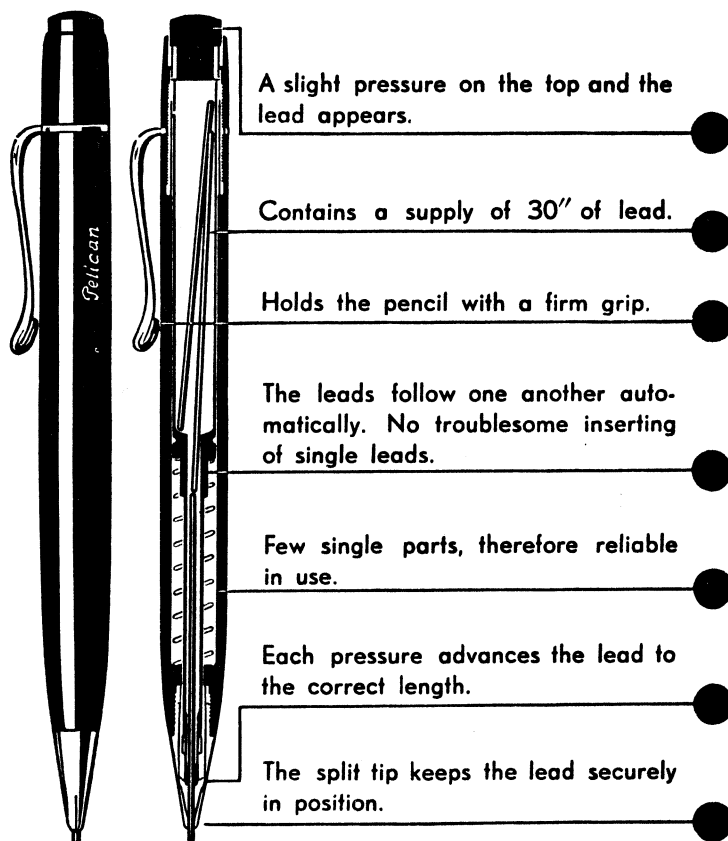
The strange concoction is called *tiw-tiw*. Its possessor becomes a successful fisherman. He employs no weirs, nets, or spears. He simply goes to the stream with the *tiw-tiw* and a *bolo* or a *sagañgat*. A frog or a lobster is caught and attached to one end of a long stick or small branch. The fisherman dips it now and then into the water, and lo! fishes approach the fisherman who, *bolo* or *sagañgat* in hand, kills them right and left.

(2) The net is placed in this way because the Montes know by experience that the kind of fish or lobster they want to catch moves upstream when disturbed.

(3) The names of the plants are: 1st set, *buyo't linte*, *macaudag*, *salin-duyoc*; 2nd set, *macalisang*, *bulanbulan*, *badiang*; 3rd set, *tagohomoc*, *pisic*, *lawilawi*; 4th set, *tagohosay*, *hiranhiran*, *bunyag*; 5th set, *sumpa*, *dapulay* or *tayobong*, *parapad*; 6th set, *tagoriroc*, *balitadhan*, *lonok*; 7th set, *harmindang*, *carancaran*, *buyoc-buyoc*.

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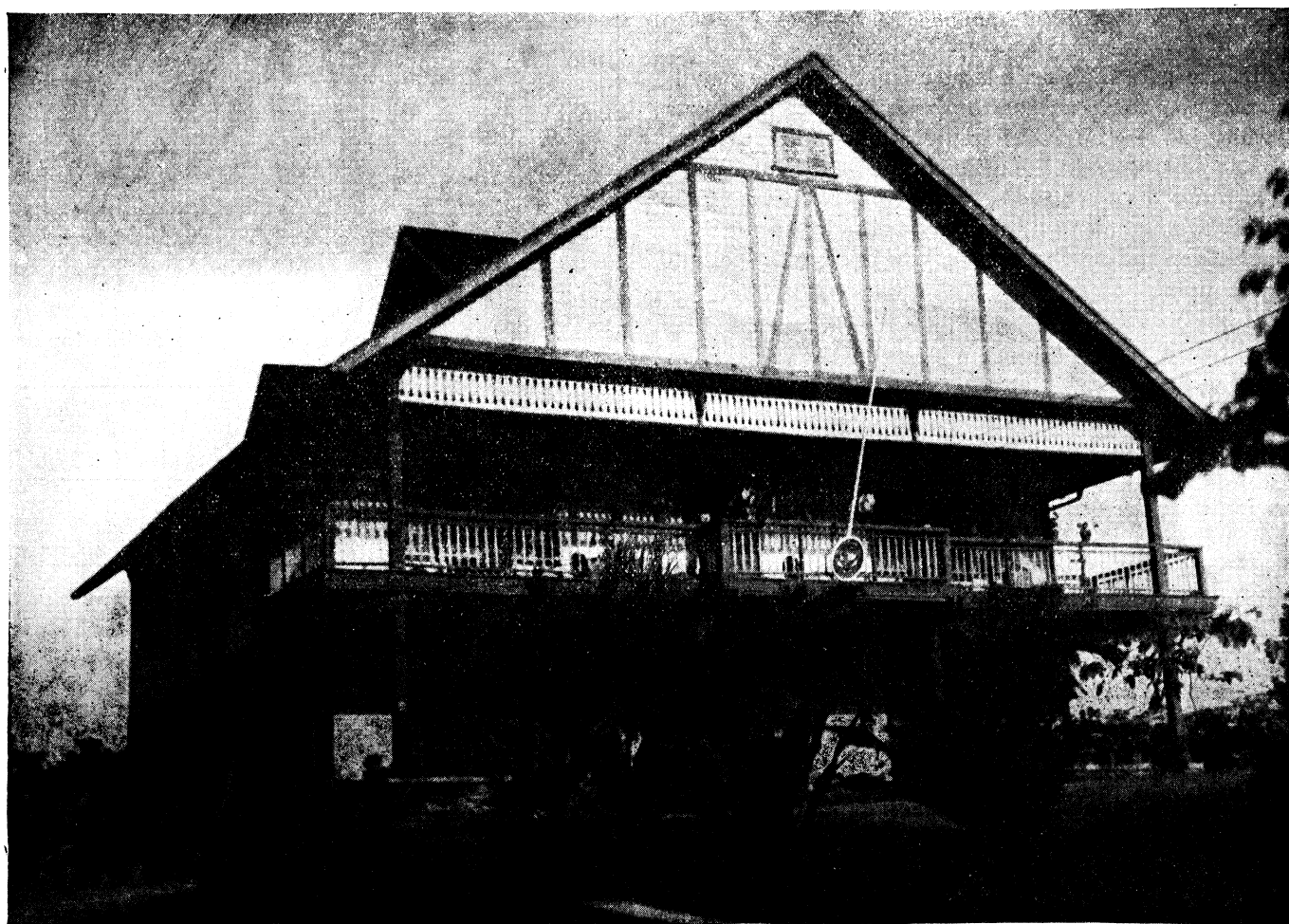
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MANILA

News Summary

(Continued from page 77)

type of aggression for which statements of 'deep regret' by the smooth tongues of Japanese diplomats is totally inadequate". Sen. Key Pittman states, "It is little satisfaction to have the Japanese government on each occasion express regret. It seems to be the practice of the Japanese government to grant broad discretionary power to its army and navy officers in the field. Some high Japanese officers are responsible for such outrages. The names of these officers should be determined and they should be punished." Hull hands Ambassador H. Saito a memorandum personally dictated by President Roosevelt, photographic copies of which are also handed to the press, the White House declaring the President hopes for the full sympathy and support of the public. The memorandum, in the form of instructions to Hull, states: "Please tell the Japanese Ambassador when you see him at one o'clock: firstly, that the President is deeply shocked and concerned at the news of the indiscriminate bombing of American and other non-Chinese vessels in the Yangtze river and that he requests the Japanese Emperor be so advised; secondly, that all the facts are being assembled and will shortly be presented to the Japanese government; thirdly, that in the meantime it is hoped the Japanese government will be considering definitely for presentation to this government full expressions of regret, a proffer of full compensation, and adoption of methods guaranteeing against repetition of any similar attack in the future." The demands are considered the strongest the United States has presented any foreign power in modern times. It is indicated further United States action may be anticipated in the event the demands are not satisfied and that there are various measures that could be taken—short of war—to injure the finances, trade, and prestige of Japan. Later the State Department announces that a formal protest has been delivered to Japan, embodying the President's demands and reciting as essential facts that the vessels were in the Yangtze river by an uncontested and uncontestable right, that they were flying the American flag, that they were engaged in legitimate and appropriate business, that they were at the moment conveying American officials and private personnel away from points where danger had developed, that at several times they changed their positions moving up the river to avoid danger, and that they were attacked by Japanese bombing planes. The note cites Japanese promises to respect American rights and refers to the futility of mere apologies. "Under these circumstances the government of the United States expects the Japanese government will make complete indemnification and assurance that definite and specific steps have been taken which will insure hereafter American nationals' interests and property in China will not be the object of attacks by Japanese armed forces or of unlawful interference by any Japanese authority or forces whatsoever". Hirota

addresses a note to Grew promptly meeting in principle all the major points made in the American note. Emperor Hirohito is reported as having "quietly received" Roosevelt's memorandum, a high official stating that the prompt presentation of the American demands to the Emperor "best illustrates the extent of Japan's eagerness to face the music squarely". The Japan newspapers carried factual stories about the "mistake" and it is the chief topic of conversation, Japanese civilians stopping Americans on Tokyo streets, doffing their hats, and expressing their sorrow at the incident and taxi-drivers and waitresses in restaurants conveying similar expressions.

Britain sternly warns Japan that further outrages against British property and interests will make Britain feel free "to take any action necessary". The London press is indignant at the attacks on British and American vessels in the Yangtze and demands stronger action in the Far East. The German Foreign Office also lodges a complaint with the Japanese Embassy in Berlin concerning the Japanese artillery attack on a British steamer which had aboard members of the German Embassy in China, although there were no casualties; the officials later transferred to a British gunboat.

A British hint for joint withdrawal of the British and American Ambassadors from Tokyo is reported not to meet with approval in Washington, where the British refusal to cooperate with the United States government during the Manchurian crisis has not been forgotten. Fears are expressed in London that Japan is attempting to separate the United States and Britain, citing as evidence that apologies to the United States have been much more elaborate than those to Britain. A British official states that Roosevelt's alternative is to cooperate with other powers or pull out of China. I. A. Mackenzie, Canadian Minister of National defense, states that schemes for the fortification of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts have been completed. "At present we are concentrating our expenditures on the Pacific coast for strategic reasons", he states. N. M. Hubbard, President of the Navy League, urges cooperation between the United States and Britain to halt Japanese aggression in China, stating the Japanese are attempting to "worry the American gunboats from the Yangtze river" as part of a policy to drive all Occidentals out of China with the possible exception of Germans and Italians. A Japanese Navy spokesman at Shanghai suggests withdrawal of American and British gunboats from the river as the "most practicable" way preventing further incidents, but Admiral Yarnell declares that vessels of the U. S. Navy now in China waters will remain there for the protection of United States nationals as long as such necessity exists.

The Japanese announce they are in complete control of Nanking, Chinese forces having withdrawn yesterday after a week of heavy fighting on order of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek who has issued a statement declaring that the withdrawal does not materially affect the policy of the Chinese government to resist the Japanese and that it was made to strengthen the Chinese position and to avoid heavy

sacrifices. Since the seat of the government has been moved, he states, Nanking is no longer of military significance.

The Provisional and Temporary Government of the Republic of China is proclaimed at Peking, among those present being M. Morishima, Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy, and Gen. S. Kita, head of a special Japanese military mission. There is as yet no chief executive, but the government is to function with executive, legislative, and judicial councils, Wang Keh-min heading the executive council. Premier Prince Fuminaro Konoye states that the former Nanking régime is a "mere shadow of a government" and that Japan has "necessarily taken concrete measures to bring about the proper administration of China". Reported from Washington that the United States will not recognize the new government. "Well-informed quarters" in Berlin, states Reuter, state that the new government will not modify Germany's relations with the government of Chiang Kai-shek whom Germany continues to regard as the head of the sole legal government of China.

Two more important Shanghai Chinese dailies suspend publication as a result of the Japanese demand that they submit proofs before publication and give favorable publicity to the various "puppet" organizations.

Hirota's note to Grew is made public accepting full responsibility for the sinking of the *Panay*, apologizing for the incident, guaranteeing similar incidents will not occur again, promising indemnification for all losses, engaging to deal appropriately with those responsible, and expressing the fervent hope that Japanese-American relations will not be affected unfavorably by the most unfortunate affair. The first of the *Panay* survivors reach Shanghai aboard a Japanese plane. Marshall states the Japanese dropped 12 bombs around the *Panay*, flying so low that it was impossible for them not to know it was a foreign ship, visibility, moreover, being excellent. The *Panay* opened fire on the Japanese planes and kept the machine-guns blazing until the boat sank. The number of deaths now reported is three. The American press generally accepts the bombing of the *Panay* as a mistake, but urges President Roosevelt to secure definite guarantees against repetition. The *Chicago Daily News* states that "none but a fool wants war but none but fools think they can escape war by announcing in advance that no matter what the provocation, they will not fight. The *Panay* would be afloat and we would not be confronted with our most serious international situation since the world war, had not the Japanese military leaders been convinced that Senator Nye and a numerically insignificant group of pacifists constituted a cross-section of public opinion". The Navy Department discloses that the annual Pacific maneuvers will be held from March 14 to April 29 and will cover the widest area included in maneuvers in recent times, reaching from Alaska to Hawaii and Samoa.

The Provisional government of China at Peking announces it will govern all Chinese territory from which

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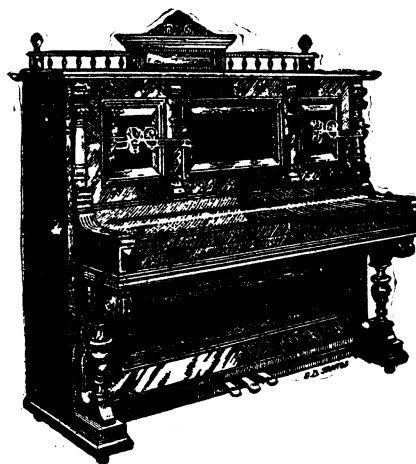
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the Kuomintang is driven out by the Japanese and that it has been granted de facto recognition by Japan.

Britain orders a concentration of military forces at Suez, reportedly alarmed by increasing evidence of Italian war preparations in North Africa.

Hungary makes a token payment of \$9,800 on its war debt to the United States, the first of the 15 debtor nations except Finland to resume paying since 1932.

Dec. 16.—Hull announces that official reports confirm charges that the Japanese planes and later Japanese surface vessels machine-gunned the *Panay* and the survivors in small boats although the American colors were easily discernable, and also that the ship was boarded by Japanese afterward just before it sank. He indicates this makes the incident more serious than it appeared at first as the Japanese explanation was that it was a "mistake". Japanese authorities deny the machine-gunning. The Tokyo Naval Ministry announces that a company of marines will be detailed to honor the victims at the place they died, said to be the highest possible voluntary salute from one nation to another. It is also announced that a high naval officer connected with the air corps in China has been recalled to Japan as the officer responsible for the bombing, understood to be Rear-Admiral Teizo Mitsunami. William Green Read of the American Federation of Labor asks all affiliates to boycott American goods "as a moral weapon which the American people may use in opposition and protest against the aggressive and undefensible war Japan is waging".

While Japan stages a triumphal entry into Nanking, Chiang Kai-shek broadcasts from his headquarters somewhere in central China, "We must not surrender. We will do our utmost and not depend on others. I pledge myself to an unswerving pursuance of this course". American eyewitnesses state that conditions in Nanking are horrible, the Japanese raping, looting, and killing. "Nanking is a shambles. All Chinese bearing evidence of being soldiers are mercilessly shot to death with pistols". Reported from Canton that 18 large Japanese transports left Formosa several days ago for an unknown destination, this being believed to indicate that a large-scale attack on South China is imminent. The Japanese spokesman in Shanghai states he has no knowledge of the matter. The new Peking provisional government takes over the customs at Tientsin and Chinwangtao. All members of the government called on General Count Terauchi, commander-in-chief of Japanese troops in North China, to thank him for his help in establishing the régime.

Britain dispatches another strongly-worded protest against the repeated Japanese attacks on British nationals and property, asking for positive action.

Dec. 17.—The U.S.S. *Oahu*, a gun-boat, conveyed by British and Japanese warships, arrives in Shanghai with the dead, wounded, and rescued survivors of the *Panay* and the Standard Oil Company ships which at the time of the attack were conveying Chinese employees of the Company from the scene of danger. The dead are Captain C. H.

Carlson, oil boat skipper; Sandro Sandri, Italian newsmen; U. S. seaman L. Ensminger; and the Chinese quartermaster of one of the oil boats. Unconfirmed reports are to the effect that the Tokyo government is considering recalling the entire Third Fleet from China and replacing it with the Second Fleet, but the importance of "face-saving" is held in mind and also Admiral Hasegawa's valuable services during the Shanghai crisis. Chinese reports declare that the Japanese are building an air base on Kimoi island, off Amoy, for use as a center of action in South China. Reported that the services of Japanese and other alien employees in the quartermaster corps of the U. S. Army in the Philippines are being dispensed with; authorities state the process began last July pursuant to the provision in the 1938 budget act which specify that beginning the first of this year all alien employees must be out of the army.

Spanish government forces claim an important victory at Teruel, insurgent controlled city in southern Aragon. Rebels arrest a number of persons on the charge of conspiring to assassinate General Francisco Franco and other fascist leaders.

The Cabinet meets in Washington to consider the *Panay* incident, and one member states afterward, "The situation is grave". Admiral William Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations, states, "A very tense situation exists". Responsible sources state that Roosevelt is determined to obtain definite, concrete Japanese guarantees against future attacks before considering the *Panay* case closed, and Hull states he is seeking more responsible authority than the civilian government of Japan to underwrite these guarantees, as past experience has demonstrated the inability of the Tokyo civilian government to control the military and naval machine. Official sources state that American military and naval advisers have proposed specific measures to take if Japan does not give satisfaction. Japan is reported worried by the reaction in the United States and the Japanese Cabinet also holds a session. A spokesman states that the machine-gunning charges presented in a second note delivered by Grew today may delay the formal Japanese reply to the first American protest as "this is a most serious type of charge to make and justice on both sides demands full investigation". The British Admiralty is reported to be secretly preparing to send part of the Mediterranean Fleet on a forced run to the Orient on a moment's notice, including three capital ships, headed by the *Hood*; the report is denied in London. Chinese forces in Tsingtao begin the destruction of 300,000,000 yen-worth of cotton mills and other Japanese property and two U. S. warships leave Shanghai for the port to protect the 300 Americans there. Japan protests to Russia against the arrest of 7 Japanese nationals in Vladivostok and in north Saghalien on charges of espionage, claiming they were never put on public trial.

Dec. 19.—The U.S.S. *Augusta*, flagship of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, postpones its departure to Manila for the second time due to a decision to await the

closing of a naval court of inquiry into the *Panay* case. News-reel negatives of eyewitness cameraman, Norman Alley, of Universal News, and Eric Mayell of Fox Movietone, are being rushed to Manila by the U. S. S. *Stewart* to be placed aboard the next *Pan-American Clipper* for the United States. Coxwain E. W. G. Hulsebus of the *Panay* dies of his wounds in Shanghai, bringing the total death roll to 5. Emperor Hirohito is reported to have received a detailed account of the *Panay* case from Konoze following an extraordinary session of the Cabinet, during which, it is stated, army and navy representatives insisted that the measures already taken were sufficient to satisfy the United States. President Roosevelt asks Congress to approve an appropriation of \$576,000,000 for a naval program, including the construction of two super-dreadnoughts and 20 smaller craft. Officials of the War, Navy, and State Departments privately indicate a growing conviction that America's foreign policy must be stiffened, particularly regarding the Orient, and signs are revealed that a "Big Stick" policy may be emerging for the first time since the days of President Theodore Roosevelt. Raymond Buell, President of the Foreign Policy Association, proposes an international trade and financial boycott to crush the Japanese military machine and a subsequent conference at Washington to adjust Japan's "legitimate grievances with China and the outside world", suggesting that the conference should end the special positions of all powers in China. In a national radio hook-up, Ambassador Saito publicly apologizes for the *Panay* affair, calling it a "shocking blunder" and declaring that the "Japanese people and government are grieved beyond expression of words". Reported that Japan has nearly a million soldiers in China—300,000 to 350,000 in Manchukuo, 200,000 to 250,000 in the Peiping area, and 250,000 to 300,000 in the Yangtze valley. The British ask the Japanese to establish a safety zone in Hankow where a thousand British nationals are concentrated. Russia announces that it is completing a new 100-mile railroad paralleling the Trans-Siberian on the north and extending from Karymakaya to Khabarovsk. Eight important Russian officials are executed, including Leo Karakhan, former Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, who was recently recalled from Turkey, and Avel Yenukidze, former Secretary of the Central Executive Committee and close friend of Josef Stalin. They pleaded guilty to charges of "high treason, terroristic activities, and systematic espionage for the benefit of a foreign power". The "purge" has now taken a total of 1300 known lives.

Dec. 20.—The report of Maj.-Gen. K. Harada, Japanese military attaché in China, on the *Panay* affair is in amazing contradiction to previous reports, stating the *Panay* was moving, that it fired cannon at troops ashore, that there was no machine-gunning, but he later admits he had conducted his investigation from Nanking and had not personally talked to any of the Japanese officers or soldiers involved that the investigation is still going on, and that he will make a new report if Tokyo is not satisfied with

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the present one. The people of Japan are being kept ignorant of the machine-gunning phase. The Vice-Chief of the Soviet Secret Political Police states that the United States is "overrun with Japanese spies, particularly the Pacific Coast area and the Panama Canal Zone. . . . Japan, in its turn, seems to be an area of American intelligence services". Movements of warships along the California coast under secret orders lead to the belief that the Navy is testing emergency mobilization speed. Hull states that the United States has long expected to withdraw American ships and men from the Orient "when their appropriate function there is no longer called for", but that the present "does not seem an opportune moment." Britain is reported to have informed the United States that it is prepared to send a strong part of its Mediterranean fleet to the Far East if the United States is prepared to move its Pacific fleet farther west. Viscount Kiku Jiro Ishii states in London that Japanese opinion was "wounded" by the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and suggests that the two countries get together and settle their differences by issuing simultaneous statements disclaiming all intentions to injure each other's respective interests. Britain announces Sir Archibald Kerr, veteran diplomat and at present Ambassador at Baghdad, will replace Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen in China.

Thousands of Chinese are streaming into Hongkong from Canton. British fortifications are being strengthened and the Bay is filled with British warships, including the aircraft carrier *H.M.S. Eagle*. The official organ of the Chinese army published at Hankow states that Mohammedan troops from southern Sinkiang under the leadership of Ma Chung-ying, have arrived at Lanchow, capital of Mansu province, on their way to join the fighting against Japan.

Spanish government forces take Teruel, called the greatest success achieved thus far and Madrid is the scene of great rejoicing.

Swiss government officials indicate that the country may withdraw from the League of Nations unless League officials permit the unrestricted neutrality of Switzerland.

Gen. Erich Ludendorff, Chief of Staff of the German armies during the World War, dies, aged 72.

Dec. 21.—Harada states that further investigation has established that the *Panay* did not fire cannon at Japanese troops ashore, but he continues to insist there was no machine-gunning by Japanese surface boats, although he admits there was machine-gunning of fleeing Chinese launches. A split is reported growing between conservative and radical factions in the Japanese army which is impeding the proper investigation of the *Panay* and *Ladybird* incidents by higher officials. Alley reaches Manila with his "million-dollar world scoop" of pictures of the bombing of the *Panay*. He states he was unable to get pictures of the machine-gunning as he had buried his camera for fear it would be confiscated. He will leave on the *China Clipper* for the United States tomorrow. Alf. M. Landon, former presidential candidate, telegraphs Roosevelt pledging "full support" in any move the President may make in the Far Eastern crisis, stating the whole country should back the President and view the situation from a non-partisan basis. Roosevelt replies, thanking him for the generous spirit of his telegram and declaring that the United States rejects a foreign policy of peace at any price. The San Pedro, California area, is approaching war-time conditions, and visitors, even newsboys, have been prohibited from visiting the warships. A. R. Attlee, British opposition leader, strongly criticizes Japan for its disregard of international law and accuses the British government of "drifting about". As to the use of colonies for diplomatic bargaining, he declares colonies should not be treated as mere counters, and points out that besides the "hungry powers", there are other countries, like Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Switzerland, which would have equally valid claims. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden replies that without close cooperation with the United States and other non-members of the League, Britain would be powerless to take severe action against Japan. "Do opposition leaders really think that the League today with only two great naval powers in it, ourselves and France, have the overwhelming force without which we should not contemplate action of that sort?" Britain and France sign an agreement pledging close cooperation between their air forces. The Spanish government announces it has taken Teruel, ending the threatened starvation blockade

of Madrid; an Italian general was captured and, it is claimed, 24,000 insurgents lost their lives.

Dec. 22.—Washington officials emphasize the government is still following a policy of independent action and judgment regarding Far Eastern conditions and that the United States is not contemplating joint action with Britain or any other power. Alley states in Manila that a motor-launch carrying a Japanese army officer and several men approached the *Panay* two hours before the bombing and boarded it, demanding to see the Captain and asking about conditions down the river, including the position of the enemy. His bearing was stiff and truculent and when the Captain told him that as a neutral he could not disclose information of a possible military nature to either side, the Japanese appeared angered and left the ship. A Japanese interim report states that Japanese surface boats were machine-gunning Chinese on the banks of the river and "there might have been stray bullets flying toward the *Panay*". It also admits that Japanese soldiers boarded the ship after it had been abandoned, but only with friendly intentions. Reported that Emperor Hirohito has approved the policy providing for a continuation of hostilities until the Nanking government "reconsiders its anti-Japanese attitude". Japanese police announce the arrest of 370 persons on suspicion of participating in pacific and communistic movements including one member of Parliament, chairman of the executive committee of the Proletarian party; it is believed the arrests were made to divert attention from the strained international relations, as ordinarily such arrests remain secret for many months. The Mexico correspondent of the *New York Times* reports that the United States has taken steps to declare as a proscribed area for airplane flights the entire California region near the Mexican border between San Diego and Mexicali and that strong secret bases will be established there. The British Ambassador in Tokyo protests against the violation of Honkong territorial waters on December 11 and asks assurances that British waters be respected. Russia is reported to have dispatched a battleship, a cruiser, a number of destroyers, and 20 submarines of the Black Sea fleet to Vladivostok. A reign of terror is reported from Wuhu with executions, looting, and rape the order of the day; an American flag on a hospital is hauled down and thrown in the river and a mission is ransacked by Japanese soldiers.

Dec. 23.—The Japanese military announce the formation of a new government in Nanking supplanting the Chiang Kai-shek régime, under the name of "Autonomous Commission", with Tao Hsi-shan as chairman. The Commission issues a statement attacking the "former government" for "leading the Chinese people into indescribable misery during the past decade by pursuing anti-Japanese and pro-communist policies". Lieut.-Col. Y. Nishi, army investigator, admits that the Japanese machine-gunned the *Panay* boats, but emphasizes Japanese humanitarian efforts after the mistake was discovered.

Viscount Cranbourne, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, states in the House of Commons that the British government will take "further measures" if Italy does not cease its anti-British radio propaganda in the Near and Middle East; Italy is said to be practically giving away radios to the Arabs. He states, too, that the suggestion that the government stop licenses for the export of arms to Japan would involve certain difficulties, particularly in connection with the Anglo-Japanese commercial agreement of 1911, and that the League of Nations resolution of October 6 does not absolve Britain from its treaty obligations.

Dec. 24.—Secretary of the Navy Claude Swanson releases the report of Capt. J. J. Hughes of the gunboat *Panay* sunk by the Japanese in the Yangtze river, which substantiates reports that have already appeared in the newspapers. The ship flew the ordinary flags and also had large horizontal flags painted on the decks. The attack lasted over an hour from 1:27 to 2:35 p. m. The ship occupied an open space in the river visible from every side for several miles. The weather was clear, there was no wind, and visibility was good. Besides bombing the ship, the attackers also machine-gunned the decks. The Captain was wounded and did not personally see the machine-gunning of the ship's boats, but he states this was reported to him; also the subsequent boarding of the ship by Japanese. He also describes the visit of Lieut. Hashimo Murakami before the bombing. The report of the findings of the Naval Board of Inquiry is also released.

It declares that adequate steps were taken at all times to inform the Japanese fully as to the *Panay's* movements and that no warning had been received that dangers were likely to be encountered.

Admiral M. Yonai, Navy Minister, in a press interview, blames "battle-front psychology" and "poor visibility" for the *Panay* incident. American federal officials seize letters on four Japanese ships leaving for the Orient for alleged violation of the postal regulations. A drive against improper American registration of Japanese and other foreign fishing boats is launched in the United States. The *New York Times* declares a parallel course between the United States and Britain would be both sensible and strong and states that self-interest and world peace demand it. "It would set bounds on dictators and treaty breakers by withholding raw materials and credit without resorting to a formal plan under the name of sanctions".

Reported that the occupation of Nanking was accompanied by wholesale murder and looting, the systematic destruction of Chinese shops and execution of prisoners with machine-guns—"a record of horror and shame". The Japanese take Hangchow, the city capitulating without street-fighting. A gigantic counterfeit plot, apparently designed not only to make tremendous profits but to destroy China's financial stability, is uncovered after an estimated \$3,000,000 in 5 and 10-dollar issues of the Central Bank and Farmers Bank were shoved into circulation; Shanghai police state the distribution depot, where the notes can be obtained at half the face-value, is in Japanese-controlled Honkew where only Chinese employed by Japanese are allowed to enter. A noticeable defect in the bills is that the portrait of Sun Yat-sen has a somewhat Japanese cast of countenance.

Dec. 25.—Hirota reported to have handed Grew a note, approved by the Cabinet and sanctioned by the Emperor, acknowledging full responsibility for the *Panay* incident, and declaring that the commander of the flying squadron and "all others responsible" have been punished "according to law" (details not given). Concerning America's request for an apology and indemnity, it is stated that "no words need to be added to what (Hirota)said in my aforementioned note of December 14 which said that the Japanese government regrets most profoundly that it caused damage to a United States man-of-war and other ships and casualties among those aboard, and desires to present hereby our sincere apologies. . . . The Japanese government will make indemnification for all losses". The note goes on the state that the bombing was "entirely due to a mistake" and that the Navy without delay ordered the exercise of the greatest caution in every area where warships or other vessels of America or any other third power are present in order to avoid recurrence of a similar mistake even at the sacrifice of strategic advantage in attacking Chinese troops". It is announced at Washington that the United States has replied to the Japanese government, accepting the Japanese apologies, but, after referring to the statement in Japan's note of the 24th that the attack was unintentional, the note declares that the government relies on the report of the court of inquiry of the U. S. Navy a copy of which has been sent to the Japanese government. It also states that "it is the earnest hope of this government that the action the Japanese government has taken will prove effective toward preventing any further attacks upon, or unlawful interference by the Japanese authorities or forces with American nationals and property in China".

The Japanese cross the Yellow river and take Tsinan as a first move toward the occupation of Shantung province. Two mysterious bomb attacks are made on Soviet offices and citizens in Shanghai and the French Concession today, bringing the total of such attacks during the past few days to seven; several persons have been severely injured.

Christian services are held in the Church of the Nativity under the protection of British soldiers. Some 30 Arab terrorists are killed in the hills of Bethlehem, near Nazareth.

Dec. 26.—Britain is reported to have "temporarily abandoned the tentative plan" to dispatch a part of its Mediterranean fleet to the Orient.

The rebels drop some 400 shells on Madrid yesterday and today, but only 8 persons are reported killed though some 60 were wounded. Government spokesmen say that the victory at Teruel is a vital one and materially changes the situation.

Dec. 27.—Hirota expresses the Japanese government's gratitude over the United States note of

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acceptance and the Japanese press shows elation over the settlement of the incident. The Japanese announce they have occupied Tsinan, capital of Shantung. The Provisional government at Peking announces a decision to establish the Associated Reserve Bank of China with a capitalization of \$50,000,000 to be subscribed in equal parts by Japanese and Chinese banking organizations. It will issue convertible currency at par with the yen and the Manchukuoan yuan. Passengers in foreign ships bound for Macao state they saw some 20 Japanese warships gathered at a point 15 miles northeast of the city, including a number of transports and at least one airplane carrier. A Japanese spokesman in Shanghai blames the alleged throwing of a hand-grenade on a party of soldiers passing under a bridge to the lack of control of the situation by the municipal police. Some hours previously it was announced that foreigners returning to the International Settlement areas north of Soochow Creek will lose their extraterritorial rights in connection with offenses directed against the Japanese military; embassies and consulates have not been advised.

Dec. 28.—According to official Chinese quarters, the morale of the troops has been restored by the arrival of strong reinforcements and new equipment and preparations are being made on all fronts for a grand counter-offensive to be launched in "a month or two". The Shanghai police close all bridges over Soochow Creek following a second grenade attack on Japanese boats passing underneath. A Japanese Embassy spokesman states that the regulations as to extraterritoriality "apply to the Hongkew and Yangtzepoo districts, which are part of the International Settlement, as well as to all other Japanese-occupied territory throughout China, including Peking and Tientsin", and that, "as a matter of fact, they apply to all Shanghai for foreigners as well as Chinese. . . . We do not state, however, they will be applied, and in the case of foreigners due consideration will be given to international law and the treaties between Japan and other countries". The U. S. gunboat *Oahu* leaves Shanghai for Holsien to begin salvage operations on the sunken *Panay*. The Navy Department announces that four U. S. cruisers will leave San Pedro shortly for Sydney, Australia, to participate in the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Australian Commonwealth, calling at Honolulu and Pago-Pago enroute; some observers consider the move as evidence of a British-American naval understanding. President Roosevelt writes the House appropriations committee that while estimates for present naval construction has been made, "it is possible I may send supplementary estimates for the construction of a number of ships in addition. . . . World events cause me growing concern. . . . I do not refer to any specific nation or to any specific threat against the United States. The fact is that in the world as a whole many nations are not only continuing but are enlarging armament programs. I have used every conceivable effort to halt this trend and to

work toward effecting a decrease in armaments. Nevertheless, these are the facts and the United States must recognize them." The Ford Motor Company in Japan buys 1,000,000 yen of Japanese "China incident" bonds, the manager stating that in view of the Company's business in Japan, the purchase is "natural and logical". The Woolworth chain stores have ceased to buy Japanese goods, states an official of the company. The Japanese government replies to the British protest against the attack on British warships on the Yangtze on December 12, but the note is not made public. A Japanese army statement, however, declares that a "thick fog" at the time made it impossible to identify the ships and that "as on December 9 the Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai had requested all third powers to evacuate their nationals from the scene of hostilities, the Japanese high commander and all his men did not dream of the presence of any foreign ships in the neighborhood". The Hongkong government is reported to have forbidden merchantmen to use their radios while in Hongkong waters; the order is said to be due to a suspicion that the Japanese liner, *Hasama Maru*, stranded near Hongkong since the September typhoon, was used as a Japanese transmitting station. Reported that Japanese troops landed on Wongnam island, 10 miles southwest of Macao, after a bombardment of the place,

Roumania forms a new government under Octavian Goga, leader of the ultra-nationalist Christian party which is strongly anti-Semite and has a swastika badge. Goga formed a new cabinet on instructions from King Carol after the resignation of George Titarescu. The government is in opposition, however, to the Iron Guard, another fascist organization.

Maurice Ravel, distinguished French composer, dies in Paris, aged 62, as a result of an automobile accident.

Dec. 29.—General Matsui, commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces in the Nanking and Shanghai areas, states "there is no hurry to follow up the occupation of Nanking with further advances and that the soldiers should take a rest; at the same time we want to give the Chinese time to reconsider their attitude because as a nation they are slow to act. It is necessary to show the real intention of Japan which is not territorial, and how it is sacrificing so much only for the purpose of establishing peace in the Far East". Preparatory to evacuating Tsingtao, Chinese troops blow up factories, mines, wharves, harbor works, and telegraph stations. Increasing daily landing of goods from Japanese vessels without customs examination is causing foreign government apprehension as to China's future ability to pay its debts. Reported that President Roosevelt has ordered rearmament plans forwarded with all possible speed, and it is expected he will ask Congress for an appropriation of a billion dollars for national defense. The Washington *Star* states that the nation will interpret Roosevelt's move as a reply to the "intolerable affront" of the *Panay* sinking. "The United

States thus institutes its own guarantees for Japan's good behavior. It is exactly the kind of moral suasion that force-worshipping nations and the like-minded people west of Suez will understand". R. D. McReynolds, chairman of the House foreign relations committee, appeals in a radio address for an abandonment of the policy of "confusion and isolation" and declares that while Japan's apology ends the *Panay* incident, it does not end America's interest in Far Eastern affairs. "Apart from the destruction of life and property, there is the large question of whether international relations shall be governed by law or violence," he states, adding that the United States must "insist on the sanctity of treaties", "a policy of isolation and withdrawal, while undertaken in the name of peace, being a policy that encourages war". An official of the Kresge 5 and 10 cent stores announces that they have stopped purchases of Japanese goods because customers are boycotting them. A British Embassy spokesman calls at the Tokyo Foreign Office and states that no one must assume that the Embassy accepts the version of the Japanese attacks on the *Ladybird* and the *Bee* issued by the Japanese military yesterday.

More than 100,000 public service workers of Paris, from street-cleaners to subway operators, declare a strike in protest against a proposed wage-reduction.

The Irish Free State officially becomes Eire as the new constitution goes into effect making the nation virtually a sovereign republic. Police are prepared for disorders in view of the small majority approving the constitution.

Dec. 30.—Chinese blow up the new Tsingtao electric plant, climax of a night of terror. They have also blown up Japanese-owned coal mines at Nanking, Changking, and Fangtze along the Tsinan-Tsingtao railway before retreating. Japanese bomb Canton and Shamen in the first intensive raid since September, but the damage is slight. Lo Peh-hong, prominent Chinese Catholic and chairman of a Shanghai committee for "fostering the return of normalcy" to China and recently mentioned as the probable new mayor of Shanghai, is assassinated. Reported from London that the Japanese note in answer to the British protest emphasizes that there is no room for doubt that the Japanese did not intentionally attack the British ships; signed by Hirota, the note tenders a "profound apology", declares that Japan will pay any necessary compensation, that the steps to prevent a recurrence of such an incident have been taken, and that those responsible will be properly dealt with. Admitted in the Russian press that Russia is sending arms and munitions to China, but it is stated that the United States, Britain, France, Germany, and Italy are aiding the Chinese by sending even more war materials. Russia and Japan sign a protocol establishing a temporary fishing agreement for 1938 as negotiations for a new treaty are still incomplete. Reported that President

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— PARACALE

Roosevelt has asked for the passage of the Copeland bill providing for the gradual elimination of Japanese and other alien fishing boats from American waters.

A British government statement declares that the new constitution of Ireland is only partly acceptable to the United Kingdom and the other dominions, but that it is "prepared to treat it as not effecting any fundamental alteration in the position of the Irish Free State, henceforth to be described under the new constitution as Eire or Ireland, as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations".

General Franco sends two armies and 200 airplanes to relieve around 1000 rebels besieged in the Teruel Seminary—the "Alcazar of the Aragon front". Italian blackshirts legionnaires lead the attack in which it is said some 240,000 men are engaged along a 25-mile front, the "biggest battle since the World War".

The Paris strike ends following a wage compromise. Seventeen-year old King Farouk of Egypt dismisses the Cabinet headed by Moustapha El-Nahas Pasha after the latter had protested against a commission appointed by the King to arbitrate on constitutional points of difference. The new Prime Minister Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha completes his Cabinet later in the day, representing all parties except the Wafd which opposes the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of friendship and alliance.

Dec. 31.—Reported that Britain regards the Japanese apology and explanation as acceptable but will make certain observations regarding the Japanese assertion that the attack was accidental. Chinese troops march out of Tsingtao after inflicting terrific damage on Japanese property, and vigilantes, composed of foreign men, take over police duties and will attempt to maintain order until the Japanese arrive. Chinese reports are to the effect that Russian submarines have been sent overland and reassembled and are now in the Yangtze river west of Anking. Some Russian amphibian tanks have also arrived. Portugal protests against the Japanese occupation of Wongnam island, near Macao. Siam signs a treaty of friendship and commerce with Germany.

A number of democratic and Jewish newspapers in Roumania have been suppressed during the past few days and a decree is issued that no Jews may remain in any newspaper office. Reported that Roumania's contracts with France and Czechoslovakia for armament supplies have been "temporarily suspended" and that Russia has notified the new government it will abrogate the 1933 non-aggression pact. Stated in Rome that the new situation in Roumania is indicative of the "profound transformation which is taking place in the whole Danube basin."

Jan. 1.—Shanghai is disturbed by three more hand-grenade attacks on Japanese forces, believed inspired by Chinese secret societies; the police are practically powerless to deal with the situation which it is feared will play into the hands of the Japanese militarists. Some 200 Japanese evacuate Wongnam

island as a result of the Portuguese protest. Chinese troops repulse an attempt to land a hundred sailors at Tongkawan, a few miles north of Macao. Japanese planes again bomb various South China cities. The Mayor of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, bans the showing of the films of the Panay incident until officials have censored them; a minister states the pictures are "stupid" and released as "Big Navy" propaganda.

Jan. 2.—Reported in Shanghai unofficially that Chiang Kai-shek has rejected Japanese peace overtures communicated to him through the German Ambassador. Chiang Kai-shek resigns as President of the Executive Yuan and names Finance Minister H. H. Kung as his successor, resuming his rank as Chairman of the National Military Affairs Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese armies; various other changes are made to "increase efficiency". The Chinese government has granted recognition to the "North China People's Resistance War Committee". The Japanese in Nanking inaugurate a new government for the lower Yangtze river valley, the "Nanking Autonomous Commission", which repudiates the "one-party despotism" of Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang and declares it has been formed "on the will of the people".

Jan. 3.—The Japanese spokesman states there is no hurry to occupy Tsingtao as it is of no strategic importance. The Chinese government orders the closing of all reformatories and the release of the prisoners, most of whom are political offenders, many of them communists. Shanghai's \$10,000,000 annual opium traffic is resumed after a brief halt due to the hostilities; some 50 opium hongts will buy opium only from the Japan-controlled supplies in Jehol and Suiyuan and will also pay \$15,000 a month in "protective commissions", and will furthermore take up \$1,500,000 worth of Persian opium now in Formosa awaiting shipment to Shanghai, it is reported.

More than 4000 Italian blackshirts are reported to have arrived on the southern coast of Spain from Morocco and are being rushed to the Aragon front where heavy fighting continues. Crack leftist regiments are said to have suffered heavy losses.

The Chamber of Deputies of Egypt votes non-confidence in the new Cabinet, 188 to 17, but the President of the Chamber declares the meeting illegal. The Senate voted the same way, 83 to 4.

British Zionists meeting in London pass a resolution requesting that the proposed Jewish state in Palestine be brought within the British Empire.

London begins broadcasting in Arabic to meet the Italian anti-British propaganda in the Near East.

Jan. 4.—Japanese officials protest to the Shanghai Municipal Council against the recent hand-grenade attacks and request "the placing of Japanese in controlling positions in the various organs of the Council", the spokesman refusing to amplify the statement. They also ask that the Council compel the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese General

Labor Union, and other organizations to retract publicly in the newspapers their announced opposition to the Japanese-sponsored Shanghai Citizens Federation and control their activities which are alleged to be "consistently anti-Japanese". Hong-kong adopts war time emergency regulations permitting the authorities to arrest and banish any vagrant without trial and giving police the right to search houses without search warrant, censor telegrams and letters, and seize buildings "for public purposes".

Jan. 5.—The Japanese capture Chufu, birthplace of Confucius, in Shangtung; Duke Kung Teh-chang, 75th lineal descendant of the sage, was in the city when they took possession. The Japanese virtually take over the International Radio Station in Shanghai and it is disclosed that a censorship will go into effect which will prevent straight news dispatches from Shanghai by the normal means; they can impose a censorship because the foreign cable and radio companies have contracts with the Chinese government which include a censorship clause and the Japanese have taken over all the functions of the Chinese government in the occupied territory; they claim a censorship is necessary to prevent the leakage of military information to the Chinese. The Chinese workers have walked out. The Japanese also control the post office, but it is not believed they are censoring the mails.

Jan. 6.—Forty Japanese planes raid Kwantung, temporary capital, and do considerable damage. The American Embassy is reopened in Nanking. Chinese claim their planes recently destroyed six grounded Japanese planes at Wuhu and sank two Japanese gunboats in the river. The Japanese require the Chinese consulates in Formosa and Korea to raise the five-striped flag of the Peking Provisional government. The Japanese begin a strict censorship of all radio and cable messages, into and out of Shanghai. News correspondents will not be informed what portions, if any, of their dispatches are deleted. The U.S.S. *Augusta* leaves Shanghai for Manila, but Admiral Yarnell remains; he will stay aboard the U.S.S. *Isabel*.

Jan. 7.—Government forces blast the Teruel Seminary, reportedly killing a hundred orphan children; they state they were unaware of the presence of the children in the rebel stronghold. It is claimed the rebels have been completely defeated. Stated that Italy is preparing to ship 40,000 more Italian "volunteers" to Spain.

France and Poland declared to have reached an agreement for the migration of some Polish Jews to Madagascar. Neighbors of Roumania strengthen their frontier guards against an influx of Jews it is anticipated will follow the establishment of the the fascist Goga government there.

Jan. 8.—Reported from the astronomical observatory at Johannesburg, South Africa, that on October 30 the world narrowly escaped annihilation from a collision with an asteroid or small planet which was shooting toward the earth at an enormous

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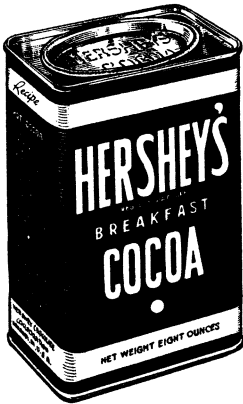
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velocity and passed at a distance of only 400,000 miles—"the narrowest escape in the entire history of astronomical observation".

Three complete medical units, staffed and equipped by the League of Nations, arrive in Honkong for the purpose of helping China fight epidemics and plagues; they expect to proceed to the interior as soon as possible. Some 400 Formosans are reported to have revolted as a result of a Japanese demand that they go to fight in China; they have retired into the mountains.

Some 1500 rebels of the Teruel garrison surrender.

Jan. 9.—Premier Konoye is reported to be seeking an understanding with the Cabinet for a four-year war program in China.

The fall of Teruel is said to have broken the morale of Franco's army and wholesale desertions are reported.

Astronomical Data for February, 1938

By the Weather Bureau



Sunrise and Sunset (Upper Limb)

	Rises	Sets
Feb. 1...	6:25 a.m.	5:55 p.m.
Feb. 6...	6:24 a.m.	5:56 p.m.
Feb. 12...	6:22 a.m.	5:59 p.m.
Feb. 18...	6:20 a.m.	6:01 p.m.
Feb. 24...	6:17 a.m.	6:03 p.m.
Feb. 28...	6:15 a.m.	6:03 p.m.

Moonrise and Moonset (Upper Limb)

	Rises	Sets
February 1.....	6:33 a.m.	6:33 p.m.
February 2.....	7:14 a.m.	7:22 p.m.
February 3.....	7:54 a.m.	8:13 p.m.
February 4.....	8:34 a.m.	9:04 p.m.
February 5.....	9:16 a.m.	9:56 p.m.
February 6.....	9:59 a.m.	10:51 p.m.
February 7.....	10:46 a.m.	11:48 p.m.
February 8.....	11:37 a.m.	
February 9.....	12:32 p.m.	0:47 a.m.
February 10.....	1:31 p.m.	1:48 a.m.
February 11.....	2:32 p.m.	2:48 a.m.
February 12.....	3:35 p.m.	3:46 a.m.
February 13.....	4:37 p.m.	4:41 a.m.
February 14.....	5:37 p.m.	5:33 a.m.
February 15.....	6:35 p.m.	6:21 a.m.
February 16.....	7:31 p.m.	7:06 a.m.
February 17.....	8:24 p.m.	7:50 a.m.
February 18.....	9:17 p.m.	8:32 a.m.
February 19.....	10:10 p.m.	9:15 a.m.
February 20.....	11:01 p.m.	9:59 a.m.
February 21.....	11:52 p.m.	10:43 a.m.
February 22.....		11:30 a.m.
February 23.....	0:42 a.m.	12:16 p.m.
February 24.....	1:31 a.m.	1:05 p.m.
February 25.....	2:18 a.m.	1:54 p.m.
February 26.....	3:03 a.m.	2:44 p.m.
February 27.....	3:47 a.m.	3:35 p.m.
February 28.....	4:30 a.m.	4:26 p.m.

Phases of the Moon

First Quarter on the 8th at.....	8:33 a.m.
Full Moon on the 15th at.....	1:14 a.m.
Last Quarter on the 22nd at.....	12:24 p.m.
Perigee on the 12th at.....	2:00 p.m.
Apogee on the 24th at.....	9:00 a.m.

The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 5:30 a. m. and sets at 4:40 p. m. Immediately before sunrise the planet may be found low in the eastern sky in the constellation of Capricorn.

VENUS rises at 6:37 a. m. and sets at 6:07 p. m. The planet may be found in the constellation of Capricorn, but too close to the sun for observation.

MARS rises at 8:58 a. m. and sets at 9:06 p. m. In the early evening the planet may be found in the western sky in the constellation of Pisces.

JUPITER rises at 5:44 a. m. and sets at 5:06 p. m. Just before sunrise the planet may be found low in the eastern sky in the constellation of Capricorn.

SATURN rises at 8:36 a. m. and sets at 8:34 p. m. After sunset the planet will be found in the western sky in the constellation of Pisces.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p.m.

North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Regulus in Leo	Procyon in Canis Minor
Castor and Pollux in Gemini	Sirius in Canis Major
Capella in Auriga	Canopus in Argo
Aldebaran in Taurus	Betelgeuse and Rigel in Orion



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Philippine Economic Conditions

By J. Bartlett Richards
American Trade Commissioner



rates and repeal of the sales tax. The President pointed out that the income of the National Government still comes mainly from customs duties and internal revenue taxes, an undue proportion of which is paid by the poor man.

If the one and a half percent sales tax is repealed, it is probable that it will be replaced by a graduated excise tax, higher on articles considered as luxuries than on necessities. Articles of prime necessity would very likely be exempt. It is believed that an excise tax payable only once would be easier to collect and also would be fairer to the small farmer, whose purchases from the small barrio store bear an accumulation of sales tax paid two or three times, whereas goods purchased from big stores in the large cities may pay only once.

The President's message also recommended a reduction from the present P10.00 a year to P1.00 in the license fee on radio sets, with the exception that the fee would remain at P10.00 for expensive sets.

The Government has drawn up a public works program which is understood to involve the expenditure of about P92,000,000 during the next four years, mainly on roads, bridges, flood control works, port works and school buildings. Among the projects included are understood to be a new bridge across the Pasig River which would give the railroad access to the Port Area, reclamation of land along the north harbor of Manila Bay, and a central airport in Manila, for land and sea planes.

Plans are also being drawn up for a Government Center project, envisioned some years ago when a law was passed providing for the setting aside of a maximum of P2,000,000 a year up to a total of P25,000,000. There is at present about P12,000,000 available. The Government Center project is not included in the P92,000,000 public works program.

In view of the extensive public works program under consideration, the Cebu Portland Cement Company is planning to duplicate its present facilities, either by expanding its Cebu plant or by building a similar plant on the Island of Luzon. The privately-owned Rizal Cement Company is also installing new machinery which will increase its production substantially this year. Cement production is at present very much short of the demand.

The National Development Company placed an order during the month for can-making machinery. It expects to start producing cans before the end of this year and plans to build at least two fish canneries. It has not yet taken any action on bids received for machinery for its proposed textile mill.

Sales of automobiles and trucks were exceptionally good in January. Textile sales were good in the first half of the month but quiet in the last half. Business in general was fair. Indent orders for cotton textiles were better in January than they have been for several years. Japanese competition is relatively unimportant, apparently due to the inability of Japanese mills to fill orders at prices sufficiently low to attract the dealers.

There was a fair sale of sugar in the first half of the month, due to an improved market in New York, but prices eased off in the last half to the opening level. Exports continue fairly heavy. Trading in domestic sugar continues very dull with prices easy.

Copra arrivals were exceptionally heavy, due to liquidation of stocks by provincial dealers who have been storing copra for some time. Prices declined markedly during the last half of the month. European demand was only for January shipment, due to the freight rate increase on February 1. There was

no considerable demand from the American Pacific Coast. Exports were fairly good, though only about half the December figure, and stocks increased substantially. Coconut oil prices were easy after the middle of the month. There was a fair demand for copra cake during most of the month but it fell off toward the end. Desiccated coconut mills are operating at only 50 percent of capacity and January shipments were small.

The abaca market was weak in January, with prices for most grades receding sharply. Japan is doing some purchasing but only at about half the usual rate. A convention of producers has gone on record as favoring limitation of exports to 1,100,000 bales a year.

Leaf tobacco exports were negligible in January. Cigar shipments were also small.

Rice and palay prices were easy at the beginning of the month when the National Rice and Corn Corporation stated that it did not intend to fix a purchasing price higher than P2.50. The weakness was only temporary, however, and prices increased as it became evident that the reduced crop is a more significant factor and that the NARIC quotation merely sets a minimum. The new palay crop, in addition to being considerably smaller than the previous crop, also appears to be inferior in quality.

Gold production set a new record in January with P4,720,438. Placer operations were resumed at Coco Grove. Chrome ore exports to the United States increased substantially.

Government revenues continued good. Internal revenue collections were about 27 percent greater than in January, 1937, while collections by the Bureau of Customs were about 37 per cent greater due mainly to Highways Special Fund collections.

For the year 1937, the visible balance of merchandise trade, not including gold, reached an all-time record of P84,481,010 in favor of the Philippines. If gold were included, being exported as a Philippine product rather than as treasure, the balance would come to P135,000,000, gold exports being estimated at about P51,000,000. The favorable balance of commodity trade has been due, every year since 1921, to a large favorable balance with the United States, which more than offsets the unfavorable balance with the rest of the world. Trade with Oriental countries has always been unfavorable, while there is usually a moderate favorable balance with Europe. This was again the case in 1937, when trade with the United States showed a favorable balance of P114,881,911, plus P1,143,630 with American territories. Trade with Oriental countries resulted in an adverse balance of P32,129,074, of which P12,174,193 was due to trade with Japan. With Europe, there was a favorable balance of P988,768, with Canada an adverse balance of P2,202,188, and with all "Other Countries", including Africa and South America, a favorable balance of P1,797,963. The net favorable visible balance of P84,481,010, compares with P70,643,757 in 1936.

Monthly export and import figures for the year 1937 are as follows:

	Exports	Imports	Balance
January.	P23,495,490	P13,634,298	P 9,861,192
February.	25,821,951	13,875,544	11,946,407
March...	28,564,287	25,807,287	2,757,000
April...	28,846,936	20,035,595	8,810,441
May....	27,171,941	16,210,845	10,961,096
June....	31,615,494	19,094,644	12,520,850
July....	26,955,748	19,227,946	7,727,802
August.	29,602,529	13,648,557	15,953,972
September.	23,621,333	16,354,896	7,266,437
October.	17,404,198	25,231,038	-7,826,840
November.	16,089,261	16,302,051	-212,790
December...	23,344,232	18,628,789	4,715,443

Jan. - Dec. 1937.. P302,532,500 P218,051,490 P84,481,010

Jan. - Dec. 1936.. P272,896,106 P202,252,349 P70,643,757

The above export and import statistics do not include gold and silver.

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News Summary

The Philippines



authority.

Jan. 12.—President Manuel L. Quezon leads public officials and prominent citizens in welcoming the statement of President Roosevelt to the effect that he is contemplating a plan to continue special trade relations between the United States and the Philippines until 1960, declaring this is a "cause for gratification among our people. It shows once more the deep regard President Roosevelt has for the welfare and stability of the Philippines even after the United States has relinquished its sovereignty over this nation. We are very grateful to the President for his policy". High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt states the President's plan is "another assurance that America in dealing with the problem will be fair to all concerned. I do not feel his position has changed since the passage of the Tydings-McDuffie Act. He indicated then that changes would be made if circumstances pointed to their wisdom". "Best news for a long time", is the statement in trade circles.

Some thousands of farm laborers and tenants in Pampanga who are striking for higher pay and have burned some fields of sugar cane, are warned by President Quezon that violence will not contribute to the solution of their problem and will be suppressed.

Archbishop Michael J. O'Doherty states in a Rotary Club address that the Catholic Church here is satisfied with present relations between church and state and is not looking for special privileges or any kind of political responsibility.

Jan. 14.—President Quezon issues an order prohibiting government officials and employees in Min-

danao and Sulu and their wives and immediate relatives from acquiring land or control of other natural resources within the areas of their jurisdiction. He names Captain Fernando Fores, Chief of the Secret Service, Manila Police, of which he has been acting head for some time.

High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt in a press conference emphasizes the need of real reciprocity in trade relations with the United States and, pointing to the opposition of special interests, states he believes any program must be formulated with a view to its legislative feasibility. He refers to the undesirability of "freezing" the situation by treaty and states legislation is preferable. He makes a plea for intellectual honesty. Economic independence must come before political, he reiterates.

Jan. 15.—President Quezon creates a National Relief Administration, appointing Dr. Jose Fabella as acting head. The organization will take charge of government relief appropriations, determine needs during public calamities, take censuses of the unemployed and indigent, etc., and advise appropriate government entities accordingly.

High Commissioner McNutt leaves Manila for an inspection flight to Davao.

Some 150 sit-down strikers in the government quarry at Arayat, Pampanga, are arrested for "coercion" and "tumultuous affray".

Jan. 17.—High Commissioner McNutt returns to Manila.

Jan. 18.—High Commissioner McNutt leaves for Shanghai on the U. S. S. *Augusta* to confer with Admiral Yarnell planning to return in a week. President Quezon is reported to have decided that development of Surigao iron deposits will be undertaken by the government through the National Development Company. Some 50,000,000 tons of ore are estimated to be available, valued at over P25,000,000.

Manager Gregorio Anonas of the National Development Company signs contracts for the construction of a P229,000 plant to manufacture cans for preservation of food stuffs to be established in Santa Mesa.

Jan. 19.—Former Resident Commissioner, senator, and representative Pedro Guevara dies of heart failure while arguing a case before the Supreme Court. President Quezon states that Guevara's death shocked him and that he was for many years one of his dearest friends, who rendered his country great service. "He was a man with sincere convictions. He stood his ground regardless of whether or not it affected him adversely politically". He was 59 years old; born in Santa Cruz, Laguna, of a prominent family.

Reported from Washington that the United States is now ready to negotiate with the Dutch government for the establishment of Philippine-East Indies air line.

J. C. Rockwell, President of the Manila Electric Company, declares that his Company has not yet received a copy of the "so-called report of the so-called auditors" and that the meeting of the Assembly committee and taking action on this "extraordinary" report in secret sessions is "grossly unfair, cowardly, and malicious.... If we are favored with a copy, we shall reply with a statement of the real facts."

Jan. 20.—High Commissioner McNutt arrives in Shanghai and makes an extensive tour of the city's devastated areas with Admiral Yarnell.

S. S. Hoover reported from Shanghai to be slowly breaking up by officers of the U. S. S. *Augusta* which passed within a mile of the place where she grounded.

Philippine Army captures the Pandataro cota after all-day fighting; 15 Moros killed, 4 soldiers wounded.

Jan. 21.—Learned from authoritative sources that large-scale development on a lease basis of mineral oil resources of the country will be undertaken shortly by the Standard Oil Company of California if negotiations now in progress are approved by the Assembly.

Rep. T. O'Malley challenges President Quezon to "speak up now" if he wants immediate independence or "forever after hold the peace". "Congress is ready to give the Philippines independence at the drop of a hat, but President Quezon is strangely silent on the subject now that he knows it is near at hand."

Dr. Manuel Carreon quoted as doubting feasibility of teaching the subject of national languages in the elementary and high schools next year because of the difficulty of obtaining teachers.

Jan. 22.—Philippine and American army maneuvers end, the largest concentration of troops in the Philippines since 1902. Gen. Douglas MacArthur and U. S. Army observers praise the Philippine Army highly and Philippine officers say the maneuvers by far the most instructive phase of their military careers.

Jan. 24.—High Commissioner McNutt returns to Manila from Shanghai, the U. S. S. *Augusta* making a record run of 39-1/2 hours as a test.

The third and last period of the Assembly opens. President Quezon in a message to the National Assembly, states that "the just and equitable solution of social problems is the real test of the sufficiency of democracy to meet present-day conditions of society....The root of the world-wide discontent among the people, which gave birth to communism in Russia and has been at the bottom of every revolution of the last 40 years, has been the utter disregard by governments of the social purpose of property". He declares that in the past the burdens of taxation were placed "on the backs of those least able to remonstrate" and that the Philippines has inherited this system from earlier centuries. "The present system is a source of the greatest injustice from which our people suffer as it rests most heavily upon the masses and very lightly upon the rich." He states that the tax burden is equivalent possibly to P40 per family and that this is borne by millions whose total income is between P100 and P200 a year. He advocates the reduction or elimination of

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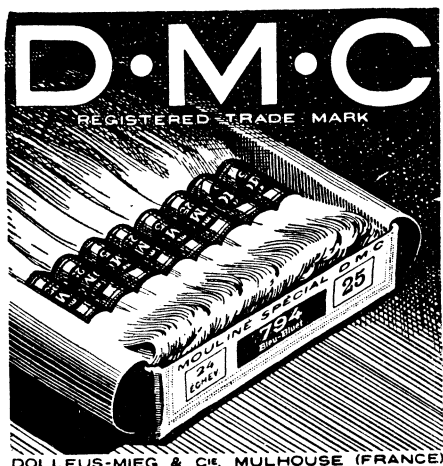
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taxes such as the sales tax, which is not only unjust but harmful to business and which he would eliminate completely on articles of prime necessity, the abolishing of heavy professional fees on people just starting in a profession, the reduction of the tax on radio sets to ₱1.00 a year "except in very expensive sets which are luxuries", the reduction of market and slaughter house fees, these taxes to cover only expenses to keep up these services, and instead of these taxes, heavier taxes on incomes and inheritances not only to support the government but to avoid the accumulation of enormous wealth into a few hands. He states we have "talked enough of social justice. . . . We have made a good start in raising wages of government laborers and in abolishing the cedula tax, but we have not done enough. . . . Deeds and not words is what our people want. We dare not disappoint them."

Jan. 25.—President Quezon in the first press interview since his illness, outlines an 8-point program of legislation for the current session "which he personally characterizes as 'socialistic'", (1) a minimum wage law, wage minimums to be fixed according to the industry and locality; (2) a tax on sugar centrals graduated downward in proportion to the share in profits the central allows the farmer; (3) a public land administration and distribution law; (4) a law authorizing the leasing and development of oil fields by American and Filipino corporations; (5) a revision of public instruction system; (6) revision of taxation system with a view "to shifting the burden of taxation from the poor; (7) a 4-year program of public works; (8) and the government's financial program for 1939 as embodied in the next budget. President Quezon stresses the "importance of giving social justice to the people, frankly admitting that his plans are 'New Dealish' and are apt to cause people to brand him as communistic."

The situation in Pampanga is not serious from the point of view of peace and order, he declares, but he considers it serious as a symptom of what might be expected unless steps are taken to ameliorate conditions. Injustice and poor wages and not politics are the cause of the trouble.

Secretary of Labor Ramon Torres states that the "government" does not consider strikes illegal and does not seek to suppress them but to settle them". He declares the Iloilo strikers' have presented the following grievances: a wage of 40 centavos on the railway lines and 50 centavos in the mill; 14 hours a day for some men; being forced to buy 2 kilos of sugar every fortnight at 20 centavos a kilo when it can be obtained elsewhere for 12 centavos; being forced to buy one fish daily at 15 centavos chargeable their wages that can be bought for 10 centavos in the market; being obliged to buy daily needs from a company store at high prices.

Jose Nava, President of Federacion Obrera de Filipinas, leader of the Iloilo strike, telegraphs President Quezon protesting against "provocation by the Philippine Army and state police forces led by Governor Tomas Confesor"—"giving protection to capitalists who do not comply with the law and supplying them with scabs who work under government protection", and "trampling upon the right of the strikers to protest. . . . We should like to know what minimum wage and social justice are those that your Excellency preaches as we are losing our faith in the local authorities who are spoiling Your Excellency's great program."

Rep. O'Malley is quoted as saying that the refusal of President Quezon to "speak up now for immediate independence is a clear indication he had changed his mind, placing him in the light of a very inconsistent person". He declares he will go ahead with his bill to give the Philippines independence without continued trade benefits.

President Quezon sends a cable to Commissioner Quintin Paredes stating that "fortunately for the good name of America and the welfare of the Filipino people" the attitude revealed in the O'Malley resolution "does not represent and never has represented the policy of either the executive department of the United States government nor of the American Congress. By taking the Philippines forcibly both from Spain and from the Filipinos themselves, America has voluntarily assumed, and it would seem deliberately a moral obligation towards the Filipino people as their guardian and trustee. This self-imposed obligation . . . has been publicly avowed. . . . The economic policy of America affecting the Philippines which the United States promulgated on its own initiative and responsibility has created an economic situation here that makes imperative the granting of sufficient time for economic readjustment. . . . before the present trade relations are completely terminated unless the granting of independence is to be made with utter disregard of the economic and financial consequences with all its implications to the Philippines. . . . However, both as the authorized spokesman for our people and as a Filipino, I shall not place myself in the position of refusing independence under any and all circumstances if and when it be so decided by the Congress. My own preference, and I think I represent the consensus of opinion in this country, arrived at after mature deliberation, is that it will be equally in the interests of America and of the Philippines if independence were to be granted at the end of this or the beginning of next year and at the same time a trade arrangement between the United States and the Philippines agreed upon substantially in line with the views of President Roosevelt as recently published in the press."

President Quezon telegraphs Governor Confesor to remain neutral as the right to strike is recognized by law.

Rep. Crawford is quoted as having said in Congress that Japan "is conquering the backyard of the Philippines" and demands that President Roosevelt and High Commissioner McNutt exert pressure on the Commonwealth government for enactment of laws preventing further real estate acquisition in the Philippines by Japanese. "When Japan moves to acquire and dominate any part of the Philippines it is equivalent to making similar attempt to acquire

and dominate a part of the United States". Philippines would welcome solution by Congress of the Davao situation, it is stated in local political circles. It is stated also that the problem should have been solved years ago, but that the Philippines was not in a position to do so as it could not take independent action.

Lieut.-Col. T. R. Gibson reported to have stated in Baguio address that the Corregidor defenses are strong and modern and superior to those of Gibraltar.

Jan. 28.—Auditor General Jaime Hernandez states that income of government in 1937 was ₱210,072,791 as against ₱103,502,237 last year, and that even without the oil tax proceeds, the collections about equals such peak years as 1928, 1929, and 1930.

Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines decided upon a thorough overhauling of the institution for greater efficiency, a general reorganization to go into effect at the end of the next academic year.

Jan. 30.—Lieut.-Col. James B. Ord, U. S. A. assistant to General MacArthur, dies of injuries two hours after a forced landing of a Philippine Army plane at Baguio. The pilot, Lieut. P. D. Cruz, escaped with minor injuries. The plane was wrecked. President Quezon states that he is grieved beyond measure and that the country owes Ord an eternal debt of gratitude. General MacArthur states he was one of the "most brilliant and outstanding soldiers of his time; his constructive work in the development of the Philippine army was of inestimable value and his loss thereto is irreparable."

Jan. 31.—The strong Bacolod cota is taken by the Army with 6 Moros killed, including several notorious criminals, and 4 soldiers wounded.

Feb. 1.—President Quezon in a special message to the Assembly offers a most comprehensive program of public improvements for the next few years involving an outlay of more than ₱92,000,000 and including construction of the Government Center buildings on the Luneta, waterworks and artesian wells, drainage works, hospitals, public dispensaries, health resorts, national and local roads, flood control works, port works, telegraph, cable, and radio communications, a bridge at the south of the Pasig, a Manila airport, reclamation of Manila North Port

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District, National park roads, townsite improvement at Tagaytay, favorable as a health resort and recreation center. This huge program would be financed from the oil excise and the sugar processing tax, ₱85,575,600; from Philippine national revenues ₱4,423,200; and from the special port works fund, ₱2,275,000. President Quezon states that even if oil excise tax were to be discontinued before 4-year plan is realized, there would be enough money in the Treasury to finance the project, the expenditures, too, being of a non-recurring nature.

Though train service from Manila to Legaspi is inaugurated. The trip will take from 7:00 a. m. (Paco Station) until 6:30 p. m. The train will include air conditioned coaches and a dining car and comfortable third-class coaches. The locomotive to be used is an oil burner.

Philippine Army issues, a press release exonerating Lieut. Cruz and stating the air accident which led to death of Lieut.-Col. Ord was "unavoidable", being caused by a momentarily stalled engine and unfavorable air currents while flying low.

Bureau of Printing will not be able to print school textbooks this year as recently purchased machinery is not expected to arrive until next July and its installation may not be completed until early next year.

Feb. 2—President Quezon recommends to the Assembly Philippine participation in the New York World's Fair and in the Golden Gate International Exposition to display Philippine progress and strengthen ties of friendship with America, stating it is estimated that some ₱2,000,000 will be needed to permit the Philippines to put up presentable exhibits at these exhibitions.

The Assembly utility rates committee releases memorandum of Auditor Quintos charging the Telephone Company, on the basis of an examination of its annual reports and other available documents, with gross violation of public utility rules and the provisions of its franchise, and orders the government auditors at its disposal to institute an investigation immediately.

Secretary Torres rules, that the claim of Manila Electric Company, employees for a refund of the 6% reduction of their salaries from September, 1932, to January, 1937, has no legal ground and that the laborers have been advised not to take any drastic action. In the case of laborers of various oil firms in Manila he rules that a minimum wage of ₱1.40 is fair enough and compares favorably with wages paid by other firms, and that the petition for a general increase of from 5 to 20% can not be met under present circumstances.

Preliminary Bureau of Commerce figures show that total trade of Philippines was ₱520,573,990 during 1937, as compared with ₱475,148,455 in 1936 and ₱359,539,059 in 1935. The 1937 trade was highest since 1929. Exports totalled ₱302,522,500, and imports were ₱218,051,490. The United States took 79.82% of total exports and 53.05% of total imports came from there.

Feb. 3—Laborers of the Asiatic, Socony-Vacuum, Associated, and Texas oil companies in Manila went on strike last night following the adverse decision of the Secretary of Labor on their petition for higher wages. Acting swiftly, the Department submits the case to the Court of Industrial Relations which has subpoenaed all parties for a hearing tomorrow. Gasoline delivery is at a stand-still and unless the strike is settled in the next few days, Manila will be out of gasoline. President Quezon issues a statement at one o'clock in the morning saying the strike is "most unwise and untimely. In view of the fact that the use of gasoline is essential for the transportation services of the community, I warn the strikers against any act on their part that may tend to interfere with the movement of the supply of gasoline."

President Quezon orders the suspension of Provincial Fiscal M. Blanco, and assistant Fiscal Debuque of Iloilo for dereliction of duty, and also P. Abordo, Commander of the State Police unit at Janiway for abuse of authority. A striker, "found in possession of a bolo", was kept in detention for several days and at times manacled, without court action of any kind. The report of the Fiscal that a complaint made was without merit was subsequently found untrue by Malacañan investigators.

President Quezon issues a proclamation calling upon "all the people residing in the Philippines, both national and foreign" to abstain from all public demonstrations in favor of or against parties engaged in the armed conflicts in Spain and China, "or to form associations for the purpose of creating public sentiment in favor of or against any of the contending parties" declaring the Commonwealth should avoid any possible cause of embarrassment to the United States in its foreign relations and that the "Filipino people are the friends of the Spanish people and of the Chinese and Japanese peoples".

President Quezon bestows on the late Lieut.-Col. Ord posthumous honor in the form of the Distinguished Service Star, P. A., for "services of extraordinary value to the Commonwealth of the Philippines in a position of major responsibility."

Thomas Arden, British business man on tour of the Orient states that more articles of luxury and wearing apparel are sold in Manila than "probably in any other place in the Orient or Far East."

Feb. 4—President Quezon sends Assembly a special message recommending creation of two more positions on the Court of Industrial Relations bench.

Feb. 5—A. D. Paguia, leader of the striking gasoline company workers, and representatives of the companies reached an agreement before the Court of Industrial Relations that the strikers would go back to work at 1:00 this afternoon pending final adjudication of their demands for higher wages. The strikers stated they have agreed to return to work "on the reasonable and just request of Judge Zulueta. We have agreed in order to avoid jeopardizing the welfare of... fellow citizens... workers on transportation companies and public utilities... who... as poor as ourselves... might lose their jobs because of the scarcity of gasoline... We believe we could win our strike without violence... without government intervention..." Paguia states that government's minimum wage should not be made the maximum wage, and that it should not be presumed a laborer can not demand a higher wage because he is paid the minimum wage of ₱1.25 or a little more. He points out that the companies are making enormous profits. Some 2640 car inspectors, and motor men of the Manila Electric Company, who planned a sympathy strike in support of the gasoline workers

were persuaded to abandon the idea. President Quezon says he is happy over the decision of the strikers to return to work. Previously he sent a memorandum to the Secretary of Labor and Mayor Juan Posadas stating that if the strikers should refuse to go back to work pending the decision of the Court, others who want to do the work of the strikers should be given all necessary protection against interference on the part of the strikers... "Labor is receiving all possible help from the government... and the President expected labor in general and labor leaders in particular to cooperate with him in carrying out his social justice program without embarrassment. These strikes, when there is a court that can hear and determine the reasons that cause them, are wholly unnecessary and unjustified..."

Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, in his capacity of Secretary of Public Instruction states in a letter to Assemblyman N. Romualdez that under the constitutional principle of separation of church and state, "the government is not called upon to promote actively religious instruction but merely to provide the necessary facilities so that the instruction may be available under certain conditions... It is the policy of this department to maintain without changes the present regulations and practices which are deemed of fundamental character relative to religious instruction in the public schools."

Feb. 6—Filipino Veterans' Association, about 1000 delegates present, endorses trip of General Emilio Aguinaldo to the United States before the end of the year to ask the American government for immediate and complete independence, expenses to be borne by the General and through voluntary con-



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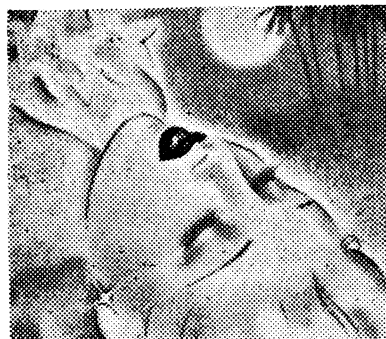
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tributions. A resolution is passed for independence in February 4, 1939 or 1940, with continuation of trade preferences for at least 10 years or up to 1960 as proposed by Roosevelt if possible, or else without. Tagalog is adopted as the official language of the convention and General Aguinaldo is re-elected President.

President Quezon sends to the Assembly the budget for 1939 which except for elimination of some non-recurring items is the same as that for 1938, stating that at a later date he may submit such modifications as may be found necessary. Making allowance for a possible decrease in income from the sales tax and from adverse effects of unsettled conditions in Far East, he states that the total estimated ordinary income for 1939 accruing to the general fund has been placed at P79,956,900 or P1,188,800 less than the total estimated for 1938. The total budget calls for P76,403,810,400 for ordinary expenditures.

Feb. 7.—In a conference with the two Assemblies for Manila, Mayor Posadas, and members of the Municipal Board, President Quezon outlines a 3-year building program for city public works and schools, calling for appropriation of P4,000,000 of which P3,000,000 will come from the national government for public works and sanitation, and P5,000,000 for school buildings to come from funds to be provided by special legislation.

Bureau of Public Works has completed plans for proposed North Harbor plans for reclaiming part of the Bay, construction of a wharf, new building areas, government warehouses, etc. The project would cost P17,000,000 and would take 16 years to complete.

While laborers showed reluctance to go back to work but were persuaded by their leaders to do so, Judge Zulueta orders four Manila gasoline and oil companies to surrender to the Court within 48 hours certified copies of their books of account from 1930 to 1937 for audit and examination. Counsel for the companies says that reconsideration of the order will be sought. He states that though the companies believe in arbitration of labor disputes, the order goes beyond limits of arbitration. It would be unwise to expose the records of the respondents engaged in the same business, and "we do not subscribe to the method of fixing wages from the employer's business return... The laborer should be given a fair wage regardless of whether the employer gains or loses."

Secretary Torres in a letter to President Quezon, reporting on the cause of the strike of gasoline company laborers, states that "to entertain petitions for too high a minimum wage would disrupt the balance of wage levels and create a privileged group of laborers which would foster discontent in lower wage groups... If gasoline agencies' profits are too big, the logical step is to force them to lower their prices... or to impose new and higher taxes..."

Three-day centennial celebration of birthday of Father Jose A. Burgos begins today.

Feb. 8.—Assemblyman Romualdez, states that he and 62 other members of the Assembly did not ask for "compulsory religious instruction in the public schools", but only that measures be taken or "to make effective the religious instruction authorized by law". He offered religious instruction as the solution to the present labor-capital conflicts as religion teaches "the masters to be just and kind to their servants and laborers and the servants and laborers to be kind to their masters."

Secretary Torres refers the Manila Electric Company employees' demand for alleged back salary to the Court of Industrial Relations.

Feb. 10.—High Commissioner McNutt tells the press that he expects the Joint Preparatory Committee will report a program conforming with President Roosevelt's plan and predicts that a middle ground will be found as regards export taxes. He says he is not appointing any one to act in his place as he will continue performing his duties while away. Mrs. McNutt and daughter will remain in Manila.

President Quezon sends a special message to Assembly urging it to ratify the London international sugar agreement, already approved by Congress.

Judge Zulueta suspends hearing on gasoline companies case to give both sides an opportunity to come to an amicable settlement and also suspends his order directing the companies to submit their books for audit.

Hemp producers and exporters approve a plan in principle to limit abaca exportation to 1,100,000 bales a year as long as price for J-2 is less than P12.00 a picul and K less than P10.00. H. T. Fox of Smith, Bell & Company, opposed plan as limitation would prepare way for other fibers to gain control of market, and instead urged government aid in improvement of abaca in Leyte, Samar, and Bicol.

Regents of University of the Philippines decide to send pensionados to the United States to specialize on aeronautics. Faculty members of the College of Engineering and Army officers will be given preference.

Feb. 11.—Marines guarded the Hawaii Clipper from the time it landed until it departed early this morning with High Commissioner. McNutt aboard and it is understood similar guard will be furnished at Guam, Wake, Midway, and Honolulu. He was guest at the Rotary Club luncheon yesterday and

received an ovation. He tells newsmen just before boarding the plane. "It is true that President Quezon and myself held a final conference yesterday afternoon on my report to President Roosevelt. I can not reveal the details but we agreed on the major points and we understood each other perfectly." President Quezon said goodbye to the High Commissioner a few minutes before the latter left Manila for Cavite.

President Quezon in a special message asks Assembly to increase judges of Intermediate Court of Appeals from 11 to 15 to enable the Court to cope with its work.

A resumption of the strike of the gasoline company laborers threatens as efforts of Judge Zulueta failed to bring the two sides to terms. A laborer states before the Court of Industrial Relations that his daily wage had been P1.50 but that it was reduced to P1.40 when the 8-hour law was enforced. Company officials contended that P1.40 a day is a reasonable wage, but that it is up to the Court to say what a reasonable wage is and that they will abide by the decision. However, they refused to accept the Judge's proposal for a 10% increase in wages under P1.99 a 10-centavo increase of wages over P2.00 unless he would make this his definite decision. Judge Zulueta thereupon orders an immediate audit of the books of the four companies, denying a petition for reconsideration.

Manila Electric Company officials appearing before Court of Industrial Relations deny a promise was ever made to return the amount of the wage deduction. Employees had simply been notified of the reduction which was made in compliance with an order from New York. Judge Zulueta is said to have prevented a walkout by promising the laborers they would get justice.

Judge Zandueta decides Mindoro Sugar Estate case, awarding the government 18,285 hectares and the P625,732 already paid by the Estate, and the company, virtually owned by Archbishop of Manila, 1024 hectares for the payment, this area containing all or nearly all of the improvements made on the estate since the purchase of the land from the government in 1910. The decision follows efforts of Secretary Eulogio Rodriguez of Agriculture and National Resources to confiscate large portions of public domain sold to purchasers who have failed to meet their obligations to the government. General Aguinaldo whose hacienda was likewise confiscated has repeatedly attacked the Secretary for alleged partiality to the Archbishop.

Philippine National Bank directors approve petition of sugar planters of Binalagan Central for a 65% participation in the sugar milled.

Assemblyman F. Buencamino declares that a fair distribution of profits between sugar central owners,



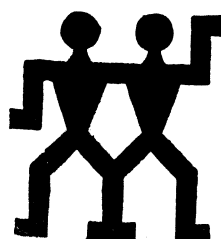
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planters, and laborers could best be reached by voluntary agreement under government leadership without compulsion of the proposed law, about which there are practical, legal and constitutional difficulties. He emphasized he believed wages should and could be increased.

Feb. 12.—Ten prisoners, including 4 involved in Hill murder case, broke out of Cabanatuan jail, taking 7 shotguns and one Springfield rifle. The warden and 5 guards have been suspended.

Secretary of Justice Jose Yulo rules that Court of Industrial Relations is "really court with summary jurisdiction".

The gasoline companies file a petition for certiorari to test right of Court of Industrial Relations to require them to submit their books for examination. They have not said they can not pay higher wages and will pay higher wages if ordered to do so by the Court, but will not take responsibility for doing so because of the probable repercussions on local industry in general as their scale of pay is already above what is paid both in other industries as well as in the government.

The United States

Jan. 10.—In a letter to Vice-President J. N. Garner, written by Secretary of State Cordell Hull in response to a Senate resolution asking for information as to the United States investments in China, he states that "more fundamental" interests concern the United States: "the maintenance of orderly pro-

cesses in international relationships". He says there are now some 6,000 American residents in China as compared to over 10,000 last July. The armed forces comprise 528 marines in Peiping, 814 soldiers in Tientsin, 2,255 marines in Shanghai; U. S. naval units comprise some 129 officers and 1671 men, including marines aboard ship; 13 warships are in China, based on Manila. American investments total approximately \$132,000,000, excluding \$40,000,000 in Chinese government obligations. He states American forces are in China as a result of agreements following the Boxer Rebellion and that they are there primarily for "protection of American nationals against mobs and other uncontrollable elements". "It has been the desire and intention of the government to remove its forces when the performance of their function of protection is no longer called for, and such remains the government's desire and intention".

The U. S. Maritime Commission announces that 13 steamship operators with whom subsidy agreements have been arranged will build \$28,000,000 worth of new ships.

The U. S. District Attorney in San Francisco exonerates the crew of the wrecked S. S. *President Hoover* from charges of misbehavior and states that their conduct was generally commendable.

Jan. 11.—President Roosevelt tells the press that the government is working on a plan to give the Philippines until 1960 to adjust its trade relations

with the United States, but omits mention of a possible advancement in the date of independence and whether or not naval bases would be retained. He states the contemplated program will probably require amendment of the Tydings-McDuffie Act. He states Manila and Washington are in general agreement on the principles involved in future trade relations, but must yet reconcile minor differences. The plan would give the Islands some 14 years after independence for the adjustment. Assistant Secretary Sayre states that Congress may be asked for new legislation during the present session and that the recommendations of the Joint Committee will be available within the next few months.

Discussions for a new trade treaty with Italy are suspended as Secretary Hull is reportedly unwilling to accede to the Italian demand that it be made, on the one side, in the name of Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia.

The Ludlow resolution calling for a plebiscite before war could be declared by the President or Congress is voted down in the House by a vote of only 209 to 188.

The Samoan Clipper, formerly called the *Hong-kong Clipper*, which flew between Manila and Hongkong for some time, is lost not far away from Pago Pago. Not long after taking off, a radio message was received stating that the ship would return because of an oil leak, and the ship was only some 3

(Continued on page 157)

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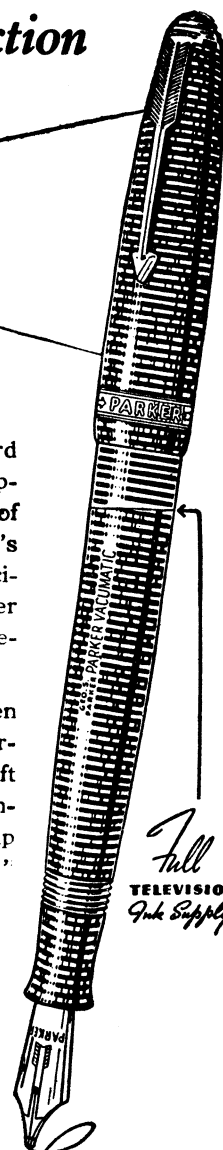
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Editorials

No fundamental change in British policy is to be expected to follow the resignation of Captain Anthony Eden as Foreign Secretary. The long

British Foreign Policy and the Resignation of Anthony Eden

established foreign policy of the British ruling class will now only stand out more clearly.

That policy has always been to secure a balance of power on the continent and to maintain Britain in a position to tip the scales either way as its purely material interests may dictate. To this end, Britain often instigates wars among other powers, but itself avoids them. It fights, if it must, only for its own economic or other substantial advantage, never for principle. Its interest in the League of Nations is accounted for by the fact that it has found the League a useful instrument to keep the smaller nations in line and to exert pressure on its more formidable rivals.

British diplomacy is conducted by the members of a privileged class, wealthy, educated, traveled, trained from father to son in the views, attitudes, and methods of a foreign service centuries old. When this group realized that the youthful Captain Eden, originally selected for Foreign Minister because of the appeal of his personality and his outstanding ability, was not merely mouthing fine phrases in the approved manner, but meant what he said and was sincere in his idealism; when, the situation appearing to call for it, he refused to temporize and compromise and change front, as Sir John Simon did so coolly and without turning a hair a few years ago; and when in fact, it became evident that he was bringing the country to the verge of war on issues of mere principle, there could be but one result. Eden was in conflict with his own conservative class, his own Tory government, actually fascist rather than democratic in its leanings.

This government found that its appeals, hollow as they are, to the world conscience, had failed. It realized that France will not fight unless its soil is invaded, and therefore decided to compromise with Italy and Germany, playing one against the other, of course—and to make what temporary sacrifices as may be necessary, regardless of principle or even pride.

As regards the Far East, realizing that its efforts to promote a war between the United States and Japan have also failed, and fearing Soviet Russia, it will compromise with Japan (not too openly, because of the Dominions), working, however, for a stalemate between Japan and China rather than for a decisive victory by either.

The interpretation that the British government is making an effort to stabilize conditions in Europe, even at a sacrifice, so it can adopt a firmer policy against Japan, is calculated to appeal to the United States, and is pure buncombe. The British rearmament program was adopted in part to make up for the neglect of the armed forces during the mock Labor government and for the rest is not preparation for war, but against war. The British government has no intention of going to war with anybody. The new armaments are intended purely as an



insurance against attack and as a make-weight in diplomacy.

Eden was right in his brave stand against aggression, in his advocacy of a system of collective security, but he had the weight of the British Empire against him. President Roosevelt's suggestion that a "quarantine" be declared against the epidemic of world lawlessness, was commendable. But how can such a plan be carried into practice when the very powers appealed to establish the quarantine are themselves infected with the virus? The American proposals at the Brussels Conference met with Eden's, but not British, support. Everyone was willing that concrete action should be taken—by America.

The decision of the British government to seek a compromise with the enemies of the British Empire, is, of course, a most unwise one, fitting in, for the moment, with its traditional foreign policy though this may. The totalitarian nations know well enough the truth of the old saying that it is better to have Britain as an enemy than as a "friend", and they will not be fooled. They will get what they can out of a British "appeasement" policy, and give nothing in return. There is no buying off an enemy. All the present policy will lead to, is a further strengthening of the forces arraigned against the Empire and make them bolder still. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance led to no good results. It is an old diplomatic principle, founded on common sense, that alliances should not be made between nations whose fundamental interests conflict radically. Britain's (and America's) natural ally in Asia is China, not Japan.

If the ruling class of Britain were really wise, it would subordinate its class interests to the interests of the nation, not to say the world, and follow Eden's policy. In the interests of democracy and modern civilization, it would lend no support to despotism. In the interest of world peace, it would take active steps to halt international aggression. The practical steps necessary to these main ends would be to give more than lip-service to the League of Nations and cooperate in word and deed with the United States and France, divesting itself, also, of its hostility to Soviet Russia.

Though the British government is Tory, with actual fascist sympathies, the British people are among the most democratic in the world. The government's policy is undoubtedly directly contrary to the wishes of the British people. The people backed Eden and he was able to persuade even a good part of the ruling class to adopt his point of view. Yet the forces of reaction won out.

The government's policy will gain nothing for Britain but a temporary respite, and this will cost it the respect of the world, give ample warrant for past American suspicions, embitter France. It will cast, has already cast, a pall of gloom over the civilized world. Reaction is openly in the saddle in the greatest nation of the world—the greatest but one. It gives countenance and aid to the cynically brutal forces of rapine, and does so out of plain, abject fright of a ruling class for its pelf.

It looks like "peace" the world over—while the pirates redivide the spoils.

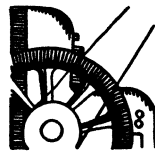
The educated man of the past was, typically, the scholar, and it was natural that his training should be almost purely academic; the “Vocational” masses of the people remained illiterate, although, of course, the young people obtained a practical training in field and shop and home. Under modern systems of universal public education, it is manifestly absurd to continue the traditional purely academic régime of instruction through reading and lectures on mainly abstract subjects. If the masses are to be educated by the state, they must be trained along the general lines of the mass occupations in agriculture and the household, in handcraft, in industry, and in commerce, and, in advanced countries, especially, they must be trained to the *machine*, which is the dominant element in our civilization.

President Manuel L. Quezon’s interest in “vocational” education is not something peculiar to him, but is a reflection of a world-wide movement toward the revitalization of education and is a local indication of “the present trend to adapt the public-school program to the present needs of youth.”

Despite great advancement in educational theory and methods, modern education is still largely subject to traditional scholarship and leisure-class influences. The people at large are still prone to look upon schooling as a pathway to the “learned professions” or a career in public life, and as an escape from the arduous toil of the masses. This has led almost everywhere to an over-production of young people trained away from work rather than for useful participation in our work-a-day world. Modern scientific development, in the field of practical invention, is, however, invalidating the curse of the old Hebraic God: “In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread till thou return unto the ground”. Developing social theory, also, runs counter to class theories of education. It is being realized that no class should be trained away from work, that only a producer has a right to share in the produce. Drones, no matter how well educated in pleasurable wasting time, at the expense of the community, are looked upon with growing impatience and contempt.

It is well known, too, that learning comes best through doing. Man is naturally a tool-using animal and as he grows older proceeds from manipulation to the use of tools. The word “comprehend” comes from words meaning “to grasp” or “to seize”. Hand-work, shop-work, field-work, actual experiment (from a Latin word meaning “to try”) have long been recognized as of vital importance in the educational process.

So-called vocational education, therefore strengthens



and enriches the more traditional public school academic education. It is not argued by any socially-minded thinker, that vocational education should entirely replace academic education. There should rather be a synthesis of the two, each vivifying the other.

To train the young only for small routine jobs or for specific forms of labor to which, theoretically, they would be bound for life, would be an outrage against youth and ambition that no people would tolerate. To convert the public schools into mere training institutions for workers in field and factory, would be a crime against civilization. By a unified system of academic-vocational education is meant a system under which, for instance, agricultural work in garden and field, enlivens such academic studies as elementary geology, physical geography, the science of soils, meteorology, botany, zoology. In fact, agriculture involves every science there is. Shop work vivifies studies in physics and chemistry, mineralogy, metallurgy, a host of other sciences. Commercial educational work makes book-lessons in economics and other sciences of practical application. Work in home economics involves studies in sanitation and health, a knowledge of manufactures of various sorts, etc., etc. Such a generalized education, with equal emphasis on the theoretical and the practical, does not give youth an anti-work bias, and prepares it for entry into the life of the world on a participating basis, enabling young people quickly to adapt themselves to such specific work as they may find to do in adult life.

The new synthesized academic and vocational education does not teach less, but more, and teaches it better. It calls for better schools, for teachers whose own training has been better rounded, for considerably more school equipment.

In the Philippine elementary schools attention has from the first been given to industrial and shop-work, gardening, chicken-raising, etc., but the President’s attitude may give this phase of education greater impetus. With the chief exception of the agricultural high schools and trade schools,* work in the Philippine secondary schools has been much too exclusively bookish, but this has been due in large part to lack of funds. Books are cheaper than laboratory and shop and field equipment. With the new interest the Commonwealth Government is displaying in education, however, it will certainly be possible for the school authorities to obtain the funds they need to bring our secondary school system more in line with modern educational thought.

*There are 21 agricultural high schools and 26 secondary trade schools at the present time. Six other secondary schools offer trade and agricultural subjects as a part of the general curriculum.

Smoke

By G. M. M. Mallillin

ABOVE the city’s rusty roofs I see
Smoke rising upwards to the sky,
Eager to leave the loud community
Where deaf’ning voices never die.

How different in the barrios where
Above the thatched roofs and trees,
The smoke first lingers to curl and share
The village rustic melodies.

Five Young Men and a Trail

By Cornelio S. Reyes

THE rest of the Bureau of Posts Telegraph gang called them crazy fools. *Loco* was the word they used. But they did not mind. If these others wanted to stay in camp—it was Sunday the next day and no work—let them. But six days of endless rains and mountains and mud and jungle were enough for them! One more day of it and they *would* go crazy.

It was true, according to directions Calauag was three hours' fast-walking away over muddy carabao trails, and they had to cross a wide, swift river, but look what they would get! A cabaret with decent electric lights and pretty *bailarinas*, and things to eat which they could cram into their stomachs starved for decent food. And also, a little outside the town near the tracks, a very pretty girl lived. Her name was Coring. It was Lelo who was most interested. Well, perhaps, Turing also. But Lelo was serious about it; he wanted to ask her to marry him. Poniong, of course, would see his beautiful wife and his two months' old son. He had not seen them for more than a week. He lived in Calauag and had joined the gang only when it passed by the town.

It was Poniong who led the group of five with his very long legs. He towered above all his companions except Turing, who was also tallish. The three others, Lelo, Turko, and Ciano, were content not to be so far away from the ground. Turko was exceptionally muscular and almost black-skinned. One would think that was why they called him Turko. But the reason was he was christened Plutarquo. Whoever heard of such a name?

It was three hours and more now they had been walking. They should be in Calauag and past it, but it seemed they were only coming to the river. But they had expected that. Distances in these mountains are always understated.

For days and days it had been raining and in fact there was no reason it should stop. However it did that afternoon. But the way was still all mud. It clung to their shoes and legs and they had to drag themselves along. They were very tired and stopped for a while where the trail began winding in a very slippery way down the side of the mountain to the river far below.

Poniong started down first, cautiously, slowly on his long legs. But he kept slipping and was finally half running and half sliding. Midway he gained a frightful speed. He tried to stop himself and went straight for a coconut tree beside the trail. He grasped the trunk as he hurtled past, but his legs went on and he landed flat on his face. He tried to pick himself up and slipped and fell down once more. He crawled up the trunk until he was on his long legs again. Then bravely he continued his way down the mountain of slippery mud. When he reached the plain below he was again running at a terrific speed and it looked as if he would never be able to stop.

Turko, Turing, and Ciano went next. They walked, ran, slid, slipped, fell, and landed on their rumps, their backs, their faces, but they kept picking themselves up.



They reached the bottom locked fast together in a complicated knot.

Lelo went down last, first on his two legs, then on his rump, later on his back, finally rolled the rest of the distance like a log. When he reached the plain he tried to be funny, pretending he was feeling for broken bones in his body. But his smile was sour and dizzy. Not even he was in a laughing mood.

Beside the river they all sat down with a great sigh. Their joints and muscles ached. They found rest so sweet that they knew they were very tired, that no one in the whole world was as tired as they were then.

They contemplated the turbulent river, swollen with days and days of raining, and the noise it was making was like many horses on the loose. The sun was already lost behind the mountains.

"Do you know," said Lelo, "I think the gang was right when they called us lunatics." Lelo always made fun at the wrong time.

"Well, what?" asked Turing. "Are we going to cross?" He was a little frightened. But he would not show it.

"We can not go back now," said Poniong.

"By the way," said Lelo again. "I have heard there are crocodiles in this river."

"That's right," said Turko.

"Of course," Lelo continued, glad that someone listened, "they say that every year they eat only one or two people. Not more. Which shows that they are charitable and kind at heart. Only we are not sure if this year they have already collected the two."

"That is enough with joking," said Turing. "If we are going to cross we must cross now. It is growing dark."

"All right," said Poniong. "And we must cross one at a time. So if the one in the river needs it, we can help."

"I will go first," said Turko. He had taken off his shirt and trousers and the dark skin of his beautiful body glistened. He nervously made a small bundle of his clothes and tied it to his head so as not to get it wet. Prepared to jump in, however, he was a long time making up his mind. He was afraid.

Suddenly they heard a splash and they saw Ciano already in the water. He was swimming slowly as if taking his time. The current was fastest midstream. He paddled hard there with his hands. The current was swamping him. He seemed to be unable to get away from the place. He was breathing so hard that the four on the bank could hear it even above the noise of the river. Poniong prepared to jump in. Turko sat down nervously. Lelo, sitting on a mound, looked on as if fascinated.

The silent ways of Ciano were curious. For a long time he would keep quietly to himself, and then suddenly he would warm up and tell us about something that happened to him in the city when he was driving a *calesa* or how once his last *peseta* in a cockpit won him a great sum. Gambling was in his blood. He was always the first to go

broke after pay day. Even his cigarettes during the week he had to borrow. But he was generous and happy when he had money. When they had been in Calauag a month before, they had worked there along the railroad to Aloveros—Ciano had won a great deal at dice. It was three o'clock in the morning when the game stopped, but he waked up Lelo with whom he was friends and made him consent to go with him to a place where they could get something to eat. Afterwards they called on a girl they knew. That was another way Ciano's money went.

Now he was fighting that river so he could go to Calauag and gamble.

"Ciano! Ciano!" Turing's voice warned, frightened. "A log! A log coming your way! Swim faster!"

But it was as if Ciano did not hear. He was paddling weakly. The current was dragging him down. Turing and Poniong followed along the bank, a little down stream.

"The log, Ciano! The log!" Turing was shouting. Then Poniong plunged into the water. The log hurtled past Ciano without hitting him, and he seemed now to be getting away from the fast current midstream. After that, if only he could hold out, it would be easy.

Poniong's rapid strokes and the strong kicks of his long legs carried him through the water fast. Midstream he, too, had to battle hard, then he made rapidly for Ciano, already near the bank, but gasping and slapping the water weakly with his hands. Poniong grabbed one of his arms and pulled him to the bank. They crawled up and turned on their backs, exhausted and gasping for breath.

It was Turko's turn next. He was a good swimmer and there was strength in his beautiful body, but he was striking the water nervously. Midstream he battled clumsily. The current seized him, and suddenly he turned completely around. Gasping and fighting for breath, he swam frantically back, kicking and slapping the water as if ten thousand devils were after him. Turing met him and helped him up the bank.

"I can't—I can't do it," he said gasping and dripping. "It is very cold there and I think I would get the cramps." "Whore of a river!" he cursed. "It would be foolish to get drowned there. I'm going back to the camp."

"You know you can't get back now!" scolded Turing. "Night is coming and you would be alone. You'd lose your way. It was stupid to turn back when you had already reached midstream!"

He turned disgustedly away, jumped into the water, battled with the current angrily, and in record time reached the opposite bank, gasping but safe and victorious.

"There you see," said Lelo to Turko. "It is just like putting rice into your mouth. It is easy if only you don't get nervous or lose your head and think of crocodiles. Besides crocodiles do not stay under the water. They are always on the surface. At least I think so, and I certainly hope so! Now shall we go across together?"

Turing and Ciano were calling and beckoning to them from the opposite bank. "What are you waiting for? It is already dark!"

"All right," said Turko.

They went into the water together. It was cold, very cold to Lelo's naked body. Turko swam ahead, he followed.

Lelo thought that the cold water was like death. And then he called himself a fool. One should not think

of death at a time like this. He swam harder. He tried to look up at the opposite bank. It seemed still so very far away. And he had been swimming for hours, it seemed. What if he weakened even before he reached midstream. And then suddenly he was sure he would weaken. A cold frantic fear took hold of him, urging him to turn back! turn back! He thought of the crocodiles. What if they snapped at you from under the water after all. And then the water slapped him and he was midstream. Now boy, he thought, coming to himself, fight hard or you will never be able to ask Coring to marry you. It was hours it seemed to him, and then he was free, but gasping hard and weak of limb. He tried to gain a sight of the bank. Poniong and Turing were gesturing with their hands. Ciano was reaching into the water for Turko. But all of them still seemed so far away! And it was so cold and so hard to get enough air to breathe. He opened his mouth for air but water closed his mouth and lungs. All his body was crying for air. But all he got was water coursing down cold into his stomach. And then in his brain he was laughing hard at himself. My boy, you are losing your head, you are losing your head, you are losing your head. Suddenly he felt himself seized and pulled and then he was on his back, breathing sweet air at last. He smiled at Poniong and Turing who were bending over him.

"Well," he said gasping and coughing, "I—I did it."

But night had come suddenly. Black clouds piled thick above covered the bluish sheen of the sky.

"Hurry up," said Poniong. "It is hard to follow the trail in the dark."

"About how far do you think is it to the road now?" asked Turing.

"It is very near now, I think," Poniong answered. "Maybe a little more than half an hour's walk."

They hurried half-running. The mud of the trail clung to their legs. The trail led them through endless coconut plantations, the palm leaves above them lost in the blackness. And then the sky split somewhere and there was lightning and then thunder. And then the clouds broke into pouring rain.

For a long time they walked through the soaking rain, hurrying and silent. They could not see the trail and often they had to feel with their feet for it. They stumbled and slipped in the mud. Occasionally Poniong would call out to make sure that no one was being left behind. They had been walking for hours and hours, it seemed, and there still was no road. Little by little the thought that they were lost crept into them. They hurried to drive it away. But when the trail carried them up a hill and stopped they were sure they were lost.

"Well what do we do now?" asked Lelo.

"Let's just go ahead," said Poniong. "The road is ahead somewhere and we might get to it yet somehow. Anyway we can't stay here."

The rain was still pouring hard. Rain like that never stops.

"I am tired," said Ciano.

But every one was tired, very tired. The trail carried them up and down endless hills. Every muscle of their bodies protested with fatigue.

"But we can't stay here," Poniong insisted. "Come on.

There are many *lukaran*¹ in these places. If we get to one we'll stay."

The four followed Poniong half-heartedly. It was only by sheer force of will they dragged their aching bodies along.

"Son of a louse!" Lelo cursed. "I would be ready to die just for one look at a decent asphalted Manila street with one rickety caretela bus pulled along by a lame horse on it."

He thought of Calauag, its lighted town streets and houses and its bright cabaret and pretty bailarinas. And then he thought of the five of them prowling through this raining dark jungle the whole night, in search of it. He laughed.

"What are you laughing at?" asked Turing.

"Oh nothing," he said. And then, "Hey," he called. "What is the name of that little bailarina Turko is so crazy about?"

Turing and Ciano laughed at that.

"Aning," Turing answered. "Anita Santa—or something. Turko knows it all right. He sent her endless love letters from every town we came to."

"Oh, stop it," said Turko.

"Remember the night she was making sucking noises in her mouth as if she had something in her teeth," asked Lelo.

"That was her tooth ache," said Ciano.

"Yes", Lelo went on. "After the dancing, Turko slipped her all his week's pay."

"That was for the dentist," said Turing. "Poor girl, she earns only five pesos a night and could not have her teeth attended to!"

"Oh, stop it, will you?" said Turko. "You do not know her. She is respectable. She does not earn that much. And she supports her old mother and her brothers and sisters who are in school."

Every one laughed at that.

"My only objection," said Lelo, "is that she smells bad. The whole night and the next day I could smell her on me."

"That is her perfume," said Turing.

But Poniong stopped their fun.

"There is a *lukaran*," he said, pointing.

They made for it tiredly forgetting everything else. They got under the low nipa roof and threw their bodies wearily on the split-bamboo floor. They were still cold because of their dripping clothes, but they were thankful they were out of the rain at last. However they were not thankful for long. Soon a swarm of mosquitoes attacked

their faces and hands and every exposed part of their bodies buzzing and stinging. They struck at the things futilely. But they were very very tired and, keeping close together and making themselves as small as possible to keep the cold away, they fell asleep despite the mosquitoes, and soon Turing, Ciano, and Turko's snores added to their buzzing.

Lelo could not sleep. He was thinking of Coring. He told himself she was the most beautiful woman in the whole world and laughed. He thought of the time when he saw her near the river where she should have been washing clothes but instead was being kissed by a strange young man. How angry and hurt he had been! But it had not stopped him from thinking of her day and night,—until he had decided that the only way out was to go to her tonight and ask her to marry him. He was getting pretty old already. He'd be twenty-seven in five more months. His brother was only twenty-two and already had a year-old child and another on the way! Besides, a wife from the country would not ask so much.

He heard Poniong sniff beside him. He was lying straight, flat on his stomach, unmindful of the cold. His face was hidden in his arms.

"Poniong," he called. "Are you awake?"

He heard Poniong sniff again. "Yes," he said.

"What are you thinking of?" he asked.

Poniong was long in answering.

"My son was sick when I left Calauag last week," he said. "There was no money in the house for the doctor and medicine. He is only two months old."

Poniong also was so young. He had married only a year before, and was twenty-one, thought Lelo. When he, himself, was twenty-one, he was in college. He smiled in self-demotion. He thought of his father dying so suddenly. He thought of the city. His friends. One of them was a girl and so young and had written him she was so miserable that she wished she would die. He could not understand that. But there were so many things one never understood. The five of them, for example, who had started on the trail to Calauag—for bailarinas, for a wife and a sick child, and for a pretty young woman—and came to be cooped up in this infernal shed with mosquitoes and rotting coconuts on a trail that led nowhere.

He closed his eyes tiredly.

¹ A sort of shed for drying copra.

Stampede

By G. M. M. Mallillin

THE sea cradled the stars;
But, naughty children that they are,
They made horses of the waves,
Bridled them with fire,
And spurred them with sparks of light
That bit deep into the flesh of the sea-steeds.

The stars played their mad sport
Like a desperate race of Tartars,
Gallop'ing o'er the blue immensity
Until at last they found
Their mother Dawn.

The Chartered City Of Zamboanga

By Henry Philip Broad

“ZAMBOANGA? Zamboanga is a wonderful place . . . to get away from”, said a friend to me not so long ago. He is, let it be explained, one of those smartly successful insurance agents who gage all men by their potentialities as insurees and, as a consequence, also so gage the localities from which those potentialities are derived. All of which is a very lengthy introduction to the statement that there are no large fortunes in Zamboanga, the largest city of the world.

The largest city in the world?

Yes! The largest city in the world, in area.

You would not think so, strolling down the sun-flooded concrete pier toward town, past the tree-flanked Plaza Rizal with its fancy monument, past the old, twin-towered Catholic church which fronts Plaza Pershing and its flower-smothered arches; or viewing Pettit Barracks, a U. S. Army reservation, chapeleting its magenta-roofed bungalows against the green-blue of the Sulu Sea; or gazing at the massive, age-stained masonry pile of Fort Pilar, a refuge in earlier times for all of Zamboanga against dreaded sea-raiders; nor would you think so, sauntering along the main streets, astir with cars, calesas, trucks, bicycles, and pedestrians though they may be; or taking in the various exhibits in the long string of commercial establishments along those main streets.

No, what would meet the eye would not justify—not even remotely suggest the possibility of—that full-throated, rich designation, the “largest city in the world.”

It's only when you let your gaze wander over the chains of hills galloping inland into dim distance, over the vast plantations nestling at the foot of the mountains that from San Ramon turn northward to form the spine of the Zamboanga peninsula; when you take in the countless bights and bays and inlets and the forest lands that you behold along the 72 kilometers of road east of the city; when you see, across the quiet, blue Basilan Straits, the hazy purplish outlines of the great island of the same name, then only you begin to realize that there might be after all some claim to the title of largest city in the world.

For this vast complex of a city stretches itself, luxuriously unhampered, north, south, east, and west, to the incredible area of 1059 square miles; twice the size of the City of Los Angeles, the largest city of the United States of America.

The hub and center of this city, its head and heart, in other words the seat of its administration, is Zamboanga town, a settlement of 12,000 souls, more or less.

But what a settlement!

Its necessarily restricted confines encircle a microcosmos of earth's races, white, brown, yellow, black, and the shades between; of creeds also, from paganism to Moham-



medanism and various forms of Christianity; of earth's languages, fusing themselves into a peculiarly convenient tongue called *Chabacano*, spoken by all who live in and around the finger-shaped Zamboanga peninsula.

While Spanish settlers came to the peninsula as early as 1526 with Lacisa and Urdaneta, it took all of the sixteenth and a slice of the seventeenth century to establish Castilian

conquest here where now the Chartered city extends itself. Castilian conquest? The term does not apply to Basilan island, for instance; for only the merest fringe on its northern shore fell under the sway. But in Zamboanga town this Castilian conquest is a fact, daily seen, always heard, never lost sight of. Never lost sight of indeed by the Zamboanguenos, the real, true descendants of those Spaniards whom—for more or less good reasons—the Manila government had begun to send down to the land of the Moros as far back as 1730. Wilful, obstreperous men, not always very virtuous, they had settled down in this isolation, had mingled with the sparse Christian Filipino population, engendering thus a stratum of mestiza population which was in the years to come to shape and mold the character of the native Christian Zamboangueno.

For he is a proud man, this son of Zamboanga, this offspring of centuries of Spain and the Philippines. He has a mind of his own, and convictions and opinions of his own. He has a physiognomy of his own, marked by the rather frequent occurrence of beautiful women. We already stated that he has a language of his own.

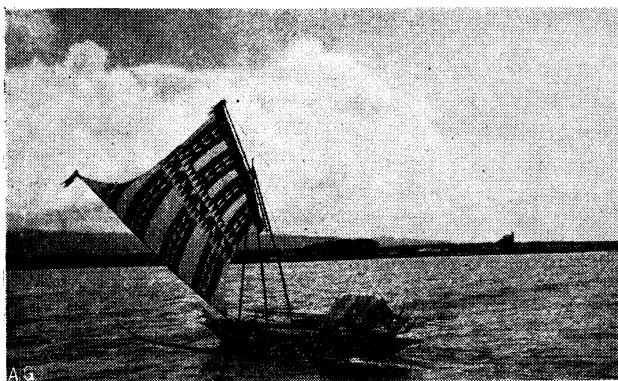
This stratum of mestiza population, then, came nearer the realization of a paradise on earth—a pastoral, bucolic paradise—than any other in the Philippines; than, possibly, any other on earth. Their town and its outlying smaller towns—“suburbs” would be too pompous altogether for Tetuan, Ayala, and Santa Maria—were not the homes of rich people. Theirs was a sort of landed aristocracy, each family owning land enough to feed them and clothe them; on their coconut holdings—“estates” would again be too pompous—with the nipa-thatched homes they lived and died, generation after generation, working practically the same land, and the families went through the years with hardly a change in their mode of living. One had more than enough to eat and to drink and to wear good clothes to church on Sundays and to celebrate the Saints' days with due reverence and to pay the taxes and to send the children to school—no, not all of them—and later to send a few of the very bright boys on to Manila “to continue their studies”. One had enough to live because there was no one, in one's immediate circle who had more, or who set up a higher standard of living. Menial work was done in house

and field and coconutgrove by members of the family, or their relatives or the relatives' relatives, all in a spirit of family prestige and tribal pride which removed all taint of mercenary motives. No real Zamboangueno ever did housework in another person's house for money; but at all times he was—and still is—the very personification of hospitality and courtesy, generous to a fault with the readiness to oblige friend and guest.

These families, as time rolled on, intermarried widely, with the result today that practically all Zamboanguenos are more or less related to one another. With the coming of the Americans—coinciding as this did with the coming of the machine age—conditions did not change at once; the Zamboanga families had little social contact with the newcomers. But slowly, gradually, inescapably, the new order made itself felt. The coconut industry, so long the mainstay of the population, felt the impact of new—and not always very profitable—adjustments; new industries sprang up, such as the cutch industry, the desiccated coconut industry, fish canning, and, recently, gold mining. Economically, physically, politically, socially, Zamboanga changed; the paradise on earth had to go . . . and it went, that pastoral, bucolic ideal that had lasted more than a century. The town has become a city; and they, the Zamboanguenos are no longer the main Christian-Filipino element in it. The last ten years or so have brought in countless numbers of Visayans from the neighboring islands of Negros, Cebu and others. They are mostly laborers, working in saw mills, lumber yards, the mangrove-extraction plant, and other industrial enterprises. Their womenfolk have solved the problem of domestic help for Zamboanga's housewives; they are hard workers, these girls and women, excelling at laundry care, some of them speaking fair English.

It is the Moro element, however, which has given and still gives this city a touch, a flavor all its own. No, I will no more than refer to the hibiscus-tinted sails of the vintas, fluttering over the Sulu Sea like giant butterflies; or to the dainty Moro maidens, chiefs' daughters, so preciously arraigned in unimaginable finery on their wedding day; or to the Moro warriors, bold and brave. . . . No doubt all these have existed, and still exist, but it is certain that the Moros have long been a minority.

There are about 44,000 non-Christians living in the greater City of Zamboanga. Most of the Moros gain a livelihood from fishing; for aren't they immemorably wedded to the sea, inured to its treachery, broken to its hardship, unafraid of its terrors and whims, and acquainted with the rewards it bestows? In their narrow, wooden, outriggered craft, they skim over the waters, sharply attuned to fish's whereabouts, on the alert always. Armed with strong-powered fishing lamps, of dark nights, they trap the fish and haul them ashore in nets. The waters around Zamboanga town teem with fish which is excellent food and in great demand therefore.



Most Moros live on the outskirts of the town, in settlements of their own; Taluksangkay lies on the eastern shore while Campo Islam, recently created, lies on the western shore of the city. Campo Islam, a vast improvement over the former western settlement of Kawa-Kawa, consists of a sizable number of attractive wooden bungalows, set neatly against orchards and gardens and small coconut groves, with the Sulu Sea filling in the background. There is also a mosque, as in Taluksangkay.

Moros are the fish-vendors in the market, the bringers of firewood and of mangrove-bark from the depth of the jungle, the peddlers of curios; and Moros, of course, are those agile, wind-swift young divers that plunge for coins in the waters of the harbor to the amazed delectation of tourists. There are a number of Moro teachers, but as yet no Moro lawyers or physicians.

Of the total population of Zamboanga City of 103,000, about 58,000 are Christian Filipinos; but among them are many of Chinese ancestry. The pure Chinese element is numerically rather small, not quite 2,000. But it is a very important element, adding its quota of individual standards to this Philippine medley. Chinese came to these Islands long before the Spaniards did; and to many of them this has become a second home. Like elsewhere in the Islands, the Chinese control the small retail trade—now being contested by the Japanese; but probably nowhere else in the Islands have Chinese traders penetrated into more isolated, almost inaccessible spots, tucked far away in a mountain nook, or against a raw hill side, or nestling precariously against river bends or curves of the sea. Incredibly frugal, incredibly diligent, they are a boon to the homesteaders in the Mindanao wilderness. They advance money in form of provisions against future crops or the timber from the homestead; all over the vast expanse of Zamboanga City, in that hinterland still almost unexplored, certainly still unsettled, these small Chinese establishments dot themselves, nerve centers around which cluster the pioneers. There are, of course, a number of large Chinese enterprises in Zamboanga town, wholesale copra dealers, hemp dealers, shipping firms, and so on. But one's admiration can not help but go to the tiny 8 by 10 "Chino tienda", omnipresent on every street corner and every mountain slope, distinctly a feature within and without the confines of the chartered city.

Like in all centers of population in the Philippines—why, in all centers of population the world over, indeed!—these last ten or fifteen years have seen the tremendous ascendancy of the Japanese store. Their goods are sold at incredibly low prices. Floods of wares, household articles, textiles, knickknacks, things of every imaginable sort, have invaded the territory. Japanese nationals are only 146 strong, according to the official figures; but this number seems to be in inverse ratio to their commercial importance.

Then there is the white element, with Americans, of

(Continued on page 152)

Accolade

By Wenceslao G. Laureta

“SHINE shoes!”

He was sitting on a stool on the sidewalk near the market with one foot resting on his little wooden box, and every now and then he shouted those words as people passed by him. Life in its endless activity, of which he and his mother formed part! Sometimes he wondered where it led to, feeling that as he grew older he still knew nothing about it. What he knew was that he must work to live. Otherwise he would have to miss his meals. Had his father not died, things might have been different. His mother would not have had to slave herself to death washing other people's dirty clothes. He might not have had to quit school and would have been in the fifth grade, reading books and playing games with other boys.

He had always wanted to help his mother beyond just running errands for her or accompanying her when she delivered the wash. When one night he had told his mother he wanted to sell newspapers like Meno, she objected. Not while she was yet capable of providing for him! But after some time, and when he had threatened to run away if she did not let him, she gave in.

How thrilled Mario had been with the first few centavos he had earned! He had felt that he was a man among men. Later he had turned to shining shoes. It was Tinoy who had told him that shining shoes was more profitable; he had tried both.

This morning as Mario sat there, hoping that one, at least, among the many people that were hurrying by him would want his shoes shined, he began to wish for many things, things he knew were impossible. For three years now he had hoped that he would win a sweepstakes prize so his mother could quit washing clothes, and he wouldn't have to clean dirty shoes any more. But each time he had been disappointed, and oftentimes he wondered if God was at all kind, especially to the poor.

He thought of the backache his mother had been suffering from for quite a time now. At first she did not bother about it, believing it would disappear. But it had gotten worse instead. The *herbolario* who finally came to treat her had said that a bottle of a certain liniment would do her good, but they had not had the money to buy it. Last night she had again complained about the pain, and Mario had vainly tried to rub it away with his hands. He had had little sleep.

In the morning the pain was still there and his mother had decided she must have that medicine else she would not be able to keep up her washing. Mario had promised to bring it home for her. He knew the matter depended upon him, for there were but eight centavos left of the four pesos they had had, after the room rent and what they owed at the Chinese store had been paid. But he would do his best. He would not fail her!

The sunlight had invaded the shady portion of the sidewalk where Mario had been sitting and he moved nearer the street corner. It was already close to mid-day and he felt hungry. He had eaten very little that morning be-

cause all that they had was some cold left-over rice and a little salt. His mother would have bought some dried fish with the eight centavos, but there was that medicine to think of. Never mind if the stomach went hungry. If the pain could be cured she could do her work better.

“Shine shoes!” Mario kept shouting, louder than he had ever done before. But his voice was almost lost in the noise of the traffic. If people had only not to be reminded to have their shoes cleaned! Like his few regular customers who would seek him out every three or four days!

Occasionally as Mario shouted, some woman would look at him with an inquiring face. He would look back at her with appealing eyes, hoping that she might understand about his sick mother.

The whistle of the Ice Plant sounded from afar. It was twelve o'clock. Mario counted the money he had earned that morning. It totalled thirty-five centavos. He got up, taking his box with him but, as usual, leaving his stool at Chikito's store. He began to walk aimlessly. He kept thinking that if he did not go home his mother would be worried, but he felt he could not go back without the bottle of liniment.

He reached the street crossing where a policeman stood directing the traffic. As the green light changed to red, he



Drawing By Hans Adolf Heimann

decided he would try to borrow some money from Meno, Lino, or Tinoy. He had borrowed a little from them one time before and had paid them back, although the next time he tried they all said that they needed what little money they had themselves. Maybe this time they would not refuse him, especially when they knew that his mother was sick.

He crossed the street and proceeded to the cheap, little Chinese restaurant where he expected to see his friends. They always had their lunch there. But when he went in, not one of them was there. They must have eaten already and gone somewhere, he thought.

There was one thing left to do. He would go with his money to Mr. Santos, a drug-store owner he knew, and the amount he lacked to pay for the medicine he would pay later. Or maybe he could run errands for Mr. Santos as he had done last Christmas. That seemed reasonable enough. But then Mr. Santos was an eccentric person. He never let anybody have anything on credit. That meant bad luck in his business. But Mario would try. If he failed, he would not go home; not without the bottle of liniment! Even if his mother should worry. At least, he knew that it would be for only a little while. If Mr. Santos should refuse, he would still have the whole afternoon. By evening he would be able to make up the amount he needed.

Once more he crossed the street. He passed over two bridges before he saw the drug store in the distance. Mario walked faster. When he entered the place, Linda smiled at him. She was reading the morning papers. She always had something to read each time she watched the store. To Mario, her smile was always the same. It was always gentle, which showed that she was kind. Last Christmas she had given him a present for delivering an order to a house somewhere in Sampaloc because their delivery boy was sick.

"He is inside," Linda said when Mario asked if her father was in, and she accompanied him to the door leading into the laboratory.

Mr. Santos was busy stirring a bluish liquid in a glass jar and when he saw Mario he was a little surprised. Mario greeted him brokenly, fearing he had intruded at the wrong

moment. But Mr. Santos was in the best of moods and when he asked Mario what he wanted, the boy told his purpose as briefly as he could, while Mr. Santos continued stirring the liquid.

When Mario emerged from the drug store he had inside his box the bottle of medicine.

Outside, the wind was warm and the pavement hot, but Mario walked on as fast as his legs could carry him, so that before the clock struck one he would be home.

Aling Binay was in the kitchen when Mario arrived. He helped himself to a glass of water, wiped his mouth with the back of his hand, and sat down, sighing with relief. He watched his mother quizzically as she set the table.

She looked at him. "You got the medicine?" she asked at last.

"Yes, mother," he answered as he opened his box. Silently he handed the bottle to her. When she held it in her hands, he saw that they trembled slightly. And then on his mother's face, Mario saw a smile he had never seen before and which others might have failed to perceive. But he saw it there. Then as quickly as it had come, it disappeared into the dimness of tiny tears that gathered in her eyes. He had never realized until that moment, that that lined face had once been beautiful, that it was still beautiful.

What he did not understand as he looked at his mother was the meaning of that fleeting smile and those few tears. How was he to know that in his mother's heart at the moment glowed a joy that almost stopped its beating? Some days perhaps, he would understand what they meant: the change of the one great hope which his mother had carried from the time she bore him,—that one day when she would need him and his help most, he would not fail her—into a living reality. He had this day unknowingly removed from her the one last lingering fear.

Now she held him in her arms and kissed him passionately, almost cruelly. And as he rested his head on her breast, he could feel the rapid beating of her heart. He would not forget that kiss as long as he lived, Mario thought, because she had given it when she was sad and he had seen that she was beautiful.

To an Incurable Optimist

By Helena Lim

YOU say that laughter
Follows sorrow,
That there is always
A tomorrow.

But have you wondered
If the laughter
Will not be followed
By pain after...?

For life is only
Grief and pleasure—
Some have the latter
Beyond measure;

Others hear often
The first's sad speech;
But all have both
Within their reach.

So say not laughter
Trails all pain:
Your dreaded sorrow
May remain.

The one, the other.
Haunt our earth,
Each man's heart filling
From his birth.

Joe Goes Ashore

By Mason Lowe

THE American sailor in the Philippines, as elsewhere in the Orient, speaks a curious, specialized lingo. Most of it is comprehensible to anyone schooled in English, still more to the Navy as a whole, all of it to the Asiatic Fleet, and very little to the natives, one of whom confided to me that the sailors speak "very slang", and that all he could understand was the first and last words of a sentence, and "damn".



This dialect is composed partly of American, partly of universal nautical terms, partly of Pidgin English and Spanish. These few samples are not only a study in the development of an idiom. They also give us a glimpse into the life of a sailorman on Uncle Sam's Far Eastern outpost.

The sailor brings his sea-going vocabulary ashore with him. The yeoman complains that a certain paper has gone "adrift." Any floor becomes a "deck", the wall, a "bulkhead", and the kitchen, a "galley." When you lock a door, strap up a suitcase, or put your desk in order at the end of a day's work, you "secure". A tour of duty, whether afloat or ashore, is referred to as a "cruise." One who has received a discharge from the navy and has not re-enlisted, is said to be "on the beach." By extension, this has come to mean "temporarily unemployed." All *calesa* ponies have a "stern" and a "bow." A sailor who is attached to a shore station looks forward to "going ashore" on pay day, which simply means that evening will find him in Tom's Dixie Kitchen or "Moppy Joe's" Maypajo Cabaret, with several beers in him, another on the table, and a *bailarina* to keep him company. He still calls that "going ashore", even though he may not have set foot on the deck of a ship for over a year.

In navy parlance, a toilet is a "head", which explains why ex-sailors employed as chief watchmen resent being pointedly referred to by their old shipmates as the "head guard".

Whatever situation appears to be badly involved is said to be "all fouled up", in analogy to a line that has become hopelessly tangled. When this happens, the unfortunate tangler-upper is pretty sure to "get a growl" from the "Old Man," who may be anyone from a boatswain to the Admiral himself. A cognate of "to give a growl" is to "take-off," like an airplane. A growl is a comparatively mild reprimand, while a "take-off" is something to be dreaded and avoided.

All these growls are enough to make a man "go Asiatic". An "Asiatic" is not necessarily one for whom the call of the East has become a siren call that can no longer be ignored. In navy parlance, an "Asiatic" is someone who shows mild psycho-neurotic symptoms. One who has looked upon the wine when it is red just a little too often, and as a result is spending his time brushing red ants off the counter pane, has gone "Asiatic." The same term applies to one showing such comparatively mild symptoms as the delusion that one's shipmates are always talking about him behind his back. I

have never been able to trace the exact origin of this expression. I will leave it to other researchers to determine whether it implies that all Orientals do things backwards, or that one who stays too long on the station begins to develop aberrations. A stock phrase covers it all in official navy correspondence: "The subject-named man is unable to cope with the unusual conditions obtaining on the Asiatic station." A Filipino ex-sailor came into the office one day with a long and incoherent story, the gist of which was persecution by his relatives and neighbors. After we had tactfully eased him out off the office under a Marine escort, one of the yeomen thoughtfully remarked, "The subject-named man is unable to cope with the unusual conditions obtaining on the Asiatic Station."

All sailors, soldiers, and marines are known to the hangers-on at Legaspi landing and other places frequented by service men, as "Joe." It's "Taxi, Joe?" or "Haircut, Joe" from the time he goes ashore at night until he piles into the liberty boat at dawn, steeling himself to go back to work again no matter how much of a hang-over he may have. If he is in civilian clothes, he is "Chief." (Only chief petty officers are supposed to wear civilian clothes while on liberty.) By extension, most Americans who have business (or pleasure) in Manila's port area become "Chief" or "Joe." I have heard sweet old lady tourists and dignified captains of industry so addressed by respectful shoe-shine boys. "Shine, Joe?" pipes the urchin, solicitously pointing to the old lady's shoes.

The sailor, being human (as who of us, etc.) likes social life. Nor is he averse to home life after a protracted cruise. His domestic proclivities find a variety of outlets. If he hasn't brought a ball-and-chain out from States Side, he may marry a "bomb-thrower", or "shack up" with a *bailarina*, depending on the location of his ship at the time. A "bomb-thrower" is a White Russian girl from Shanghai or Chefoo, and may, in spite of that fearsome appellation, be the most peaceable and sweet-tempered little thing imaginable. Many of these girls are ex-cabaret dancers, hundreds of whom have married into the Navy, leaving a precarious life for a somewhat less precarious one.

"Shacking-up" is highly temporary in nature, being the Asiatic Station equivalent of a "love nest." There is a legend—and mind you, I quote it only as a legend—that one commander in Asiatic waters scandalized by the practice, ordered all sailors having such establishments in the Philippines transferred to China. As reliefs they ordered an equal number of sailors from China who had established liaisons there. Undismayed, the sailors in Cavite and Manila turned over their shacks, complete with all equipment, including occupants, to their buddies from China on an exchange basis.

An ambitious man can go far in the Navy if he works and studies hard. The Navy gives him facilities for study,

(Continued on page 150)

The University of Hawaii and Pacific Cultures

By Gregorio F. Zaide

THE pride and glory of Polynesia, the University of Hawaii is fast forging ahead. It is spoken of as not only the "spearhead of American educational ideals in the Pacific", but as uplifting the torch of Pan-Pacific cultures and civilizations. In 1939 or 1940, according to Dr. David L. Crawford, President of the University, a conference of American university authorities and scholars will be held at Honolulu to discuss the vital need of stressing the study of Oriental studies and Pacific social sciences in mainland institutions of higher learning. "American educators", said President Crawford, "are realizing the importance of the Orient and its races and cultures, especially now that the world spot-light is focused on the chaotic Eastern affairs."



The University of Hawaii is probably the only university under the American flag which emphasizes undergraduate and post-graduate studies in Pacific anthropology, history, and cultures. It enjoys unique advantages in the pursuit of this pedagogic policy because of its strategic location, one of the crossroads of global civilizations, because of its strong faculty of scholars and research workers recruited from the universities of the East and the West, because of its student body, representing many races, in process of being mixed and blended into a new race beneath Hawaiian skies, and because of its rich collections of books and archival materials, and ample finances (both federal and territorial appropriations).

The rise of the University of Hawaii is acclaimed by educational historians as meteoric. It was founded by the Territorial Legislature on March 25, 1907, as a little land-grant College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, with John W. Gilmore as first President, a faculty of twelve members, and a student body of only five.

Today, thirty-one years later, the university ranks 138th place among the 675 American universities in point of number of professors and students. It has a strong faculty of more than 250 and a student body of about 2,500; a well-stocked library of 410,000 titles, of which 104 are bound books and 306,000 paper-covered items; an annual budget of \$1,000,000 from federal and territorial sources, endowments, and student fees; and three colleges—College of Arts and Sciences, College of Applied Science, and Teachers College—a Graduate School of Tropical Agriculture, granting the Ph.D. degree, an Oriental Institute (specializing in Oriental cultures), an Adult Education Division, and other departmental units.*

At the last commencement, June, 1937, 33 master degrees and 283 bachelor degrees were awarded, and also 56 certificates for the fifth-year course in the Teachers College, and 13 certificates for the course in public-health nursing.

The University of Hawaii does not only preach the gospel of racial brotherhood and cultural internationalism; it actually practices what it preaches. Through the gates of the University town, surges a motley procession of students representing many races and nationalities—Hawaiians,

Americans, English, French, Germans, Scandinavians, Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Indians, Puerto Ricans, and Filipinos—and the scrambled combinations of these races. On the campus and in the lecture halls, all these students of varied race are treated equally, irrespective of their color and creed. A manifest spirit of racial tolerance and intellectual democracy pervades the University of Hawaii. Outside the university—in the cities, hamlets, and plantations, racial prejudice still persists, especially against the "Pinoyos".

The University of Hawaii draws students not only from all islands of the Hawaiian archipelago, but also from the forty-eight American states, China, Japan, Korea, Manchukuo, Siam, India, Austria, Alaska, Ireland, Germany, and the Philippines.

Scholars from all Pacific countries and other countries beyond the Pacific come to the University for seasonal teaching and research work. This year three Chinese professors are conducting courses in Chinese history, language, and culture; two Japanese visiting professors are lecturing on Japanese history, language, and culture; one Hindu visiting professor is teaching Indian history and civilization; and, also, for the first time, one visiting Filipino professor (author of this article) has conducted a lecture series on the "Commonwealth of the Philippines" during the first semester, 1937-38. Savants from European and American universities are always welcomed in the University, and I have met many of them within the University grounds. During the second semester this year Dr. Will Durant, celebrated author of "The Story of Philosophy" and "Transition", has been engaged by the authorities of the institution to give five public lectures.

One department of which the University of Hawaii is justly proud is the "Oriental Institute." It was founded only in 1935, with Professor Gregg M. Sinclair as director, for the purpose of binding "the East and the West in closer intellectual relations based on mutual understanding and appreciation of the languages, literature, art, philosophies, and religions of these respective civilizations."

Eminent men like Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi of India, Prince Tokugawa and Baron Dan of Japan, Lin Yu Tang and P. C. Chang of China, and Bertrand Russell and H. G. Wells of England have given their moral support to the Institute and expressed the hope that it will be a potent factor for better understanding of Oriental cultures and a force for peace in the Pacific.

Prominent scholastic and business leaders of China, including Dr. Sun Fo, brother of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, have donated no less than 20,000 books to the Institute's library. More books and also monetary contributions came from Gensaku Nakamura, Consuls Okada and Tamura, and the International Cultural Relations Society of Japan.

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Editor's Note: Compare University of the Philippines: Faculty, 500; students, 7000; volumes in library, 112,127 plus 42,756 unbound pamphlets, etc., and 3,847 periodicals; budget (1937) ₱1,976,996.74.

The Montes of Panay

By Eugenio Ealdama

Music, Song, and Dances

WHEN not at work the Montes while away their time idly, engaging only in conversation on miscellaneous topics that concern them. The children do not play like most other children and do not have any known games. Those who are big enough to work, help their elders in the clearing or go out to catch birds with snares or hunt the deer and the wild boar.

One of the common musical instruments of the Montes is made of a joint of bamboo, from the outer layers of which strings have been cut and raised by means of wooden bridges. The player holds the instrument with one hand or between his legs, and plays it by striking the strings with two slender strips of bamboo. This is called *ticumbu*, named after the movement of the strings when played, *cumbu* or *tumbu* meaning "to jump" or "to move upward and downward". The other instruments are *guit-guit*, (bamboo violin), *tulali* (reed clarinet), *lantoy* (reed flute), *subing* (jew's harp), drum, gong, and crudely-made guitars. The drum and the gong are usually played together and are most frequently used, especially to accompany dancers during marriage ceremonies or festivals.

The Montes are fond of music, but they have few known songs. A Montés mother may be heard occasionally singing a short lullaby. The words of the lullaby are those that may come to the mind of the singer at the moment. The tune is generally monotonous.

The most popular songs are the ballads, reciting the deeds of mythical personages in great combats or describing their courtship and marriage. In such songs the tune is monotonous, with long pauses after each stanza. The pauses are filled in with a humming through the nose, with lips closed. The succeeding stanzas are sung in the same high and low pitch and fast and slow time until the whole ballad, which may consist of as many as fifty stanzas, has been sung. The most popular ballad is entitled "*Si Labao Dungong*". A few stanzas are given below:

SI LABAO DUNGON

*He pahawa ca sorondon,
Puno ca saguilanon,
Inde somalá, somallo
Cay Labao Dungon!*

*"Guinmitong harang lon,
Malagang parancuton;
Goos ca handug,
Gopot ca halawod;
Ragayrayan ca padá,
Toboran ca bulawan
Nga guina atop nagani
Cag guina halopahip do!*

*"Guina damudam moy gara-
mion,
Guina banig mo siripalon,
Guina atop moy padá,
Solighao do et casandag,
Sagap et capareho,
Catulambo mo batangan,*

LABAO DUNGON

This story refers to no other than Labao Dungon.

(Paebaré addresses his brother Labao Dungon)
"Worshipful master,
Highest counsellor,
Strongest rope,
Source of power;
Cataract of wealth,
Mine of gold
That's used as roof and as floor!

"Thou who considereth
Furniture as toys,
Useth gold for roofing
And also for flooring,
Do now look for a mate,
Do now look for your kind,



*Hagyó sa catorogan-
Icasaobay mong mandoc,
Ica dorog matorog
Imong itugong-tugon!"*

*"Maga sacay tagonlayag,
Lialé ca mabanua,
Lio ca madinun-an,
Minanga gani ca banga-an
Subang guin kirita-an."*

*Malubong caagahon,
Bag-ong himaybayanon,
Maladughat canaway,
Naminto doy cuyapyó,
Namcad doy hoyonghoyong,
Orogbosan et siamyog,
Dahon et torog-torog!*

In bed as companion
And in conversation!"

(Labao Dungon answers)
"I will go in a sailboat
To explore many places,
And see different peoples,
There in the midst of the sea
Where all the rivers do meet!"

It was early in the morn,
The sun had just risen,
The breeze was whispering,
Nature was singing,
Flowers were opening;
Plants assuming new form—
Fresh leaflets and new leaves!

And the story continues to tell of the search made by Labao Dungon and his brother Paebaré for the Princess Matan-ayun, with whom Labao was passionately in love. She was hidden by her parents in a house of glass and gold, for another prince by the name of Sarandihon was also in love with Matan-ayun, and having already rendered service in the house of Matan-ayun, was betrothed to her. They were about to be married when Labao Dungon and his brother came. Labao claimed that he was entitled to the hand of Matan-ayun because they were near relatives, but Laonsina, a goddess, grandmother of Matan-ayun and Labao, decided that Sarandihon had the greater right because he had already worked so hard and so long in the house of Matan-ayun that he had shortened in actual use seven pestles.¹ Labao and Paebaré returned home, but on the day set for the marriage of Matan-ayun to Sarandihon, Labao again appeared and boldly asked for Matan-ayun. The Princess went to Labao; and while they were talking together, Sarandihon approached and asked Labao to let Matan-ayun alone. Labao said he would not let the Princess go, and so they fought. After seven days and seven nights of fighting, Sarandihon became so exhausted that he fell down like a big *laua-an* tree, with a thud heard all over the region. Upon seeing this unhappy situation of Sarandihon, Laonsina appeared and told the combatants that both of them would be married, Labao to her and Sarandihon to Rinbong Huroganay, another princess created by Laonsina from a finger of Matan-ayun. Both couples lived happily thereafter.²

Dilot or Conversation in Song

One of the most interesting customs of the Montes is conversing in song. It is called *dilot*, literally, "to kiss long and hard with the nose," but signifying in this connection "understanding of two minds or communion of two souls by means of music." A visitor may be asked of the purpose of his visit in song and the reply must be given

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(1) It is still the custom among many Visayans in the interior towns of Panay to ask the groom to work in the house or on the farm of the bride's father for some time before marriage.

(2) Labao Dungon and Paebaré are mythical personages in the story, but according to some chronicles, two datus by these names actually settled in Iloilo and were reputed as most valiant.

With Charity To All

By Putakte and Bubuyog

"S PONSORED by Assemblyman Manuel A. Alzate, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, the bill authorizing Major General Basilio J. Valdes, deputy chief of staff, Philippine Army, to accept two foreign decorations was approved unanimously on second reading by the National Assembly last evening. . . . Under the bill, General Valdes is authorized to accept the order of "Commandeur du Dragon de l'Annam" conferred upon him by the governor general of French Indo China and His Majesty, the Emperor of Annam, and to wear the corresponding insignia of the order."

—Morning daily

We are glad to say that we have refused several orders temptingly dangled before us. Among these we remember the Order of the Bottle of Saké (we wanted several bottles), the Honorable, Incredible, and Edible Order of Bushido (mit oder mitout Volkstanzing, because, according to the local Emilio Postum only those who have been publicly rebuked by the President of the Philippines are eligible for that order), the Rockwell Order to Go to Hell (we don't fancy rubbing backs with Bindoy Cruz), and Half Order of Tenderloin (we had just dined off a whole order).

Now that the National Assembly has authorized General Valdes and several other Philippine citizens to accept orders from abroad, we hereby signify our willingness to accept orders which we think will not in any way jeopardize our good names, including the initials—Post Office Money Orders.

"Vienna, Mar. 5.—An important general ruling as to what Nazis in Austria may and may not do was issued to the police and other authorities today by Dr. Seyess Inquart, the new home minister.

"According to this, it is forbidden to wear the Nazi party badge, sing the Hortwessel song, greet the authorities on official occasions in the Hitler fashion or say 'Heil Hitler' in public.

"It is permissible to wear the Swastika as a sign of opinion, to give the silent Hitler salute, sing the German national anthem if a verse of the Austrian national anthem precedes it, sell pictures of Hitler and say 'Heil Hitler' in private and at home.

"Much of the sting, however, is taken out of the ban by a provision that offenders are to be warned and not punished."

—Reuter News Agency.

We hereby prophesy that the next dispatch from Vienna will be something like this:

It is forbidden not to wear the Nazi party badge, not to sing the Hortwessel song, not to greet the authorities on official occasions in the Hitler fashion, or not to say "Heil Hitler" in public as well as in private. . . . It is permissible not to wear the Swastika as a sign of opinion, not to give the silent Hitler salute, not to sing the German national anthem, not to sell pictures of Hitler, and not to say "Heil Hitler" when in prison or concentration camp. . . . Much of the kick, however, is taken out of the ban by a provision that offenders are to be punished before they know what it is all about.

"Manila councilors have again started on a name-changing binge, resuming a movement which reached an anti-climax last year when it was proposed in the municipal board that the Sta. Ana elementary school be named the Posadas-Fuente school, in honor of the two patriots. . . . Last Tuesday, the board approved on final reading the changing of the name of San Nicholas elementary school to Pedro Guevara elementary school. The ordinance is now in the hands of Mayor Juan Posadas."

—Daily paper.



We think that the municipal Board should go further. There's much in a name, despite Shakespeare. Let's take the Bilibid prison, for example. The reason, we suspect, that most people object to going there is that the name is not attractive enough. In fact it has certain rather disagreeable connotations. Now, if it were renamed, say, Adiong Infirmary, Tiagong Akiat Sanatorium, or National Lodging House, we think that the managers would soon find it necessary to build several annexes.

It is a notorious fact that many things in this country literally cry for a second christening. The city directory abounds in misnomers and in names that mean nothing at all. The proposed city-hall will, we suppose, be simply called city hall. Now, we ask, what is Mayor Posadas for? Only to give permits for public meetings and then cancel them? We have a more exalted opinion of him. For this reason we suggest that the city-hall be named Posadas Public House in his honor. Or take the proposed Baguio Junior College of the University of the Philippines. Would it not attract more students if it were named after the great Ilukano, Datu—nay, Hadji—nay, Moro-Moro Quirino? The Manila Post Office—what does it suggest to you? Nothing, absolutely nothing but letters. Now, if it were rechristened after somebody closely identified with osculatory activities like, say, Mr. Hershey, more women would undoubtedly patronize it. We could multiply examples, but we desist. Even our own names are misnomers!

1. "What in our day springs first to the eye is not merely the concentration of wealth, but also the accumulation of enormous power, a discretionary economic power, in the hands of a small number of men, who are not as a rule the proprietors, but simply the depositories and managers of the capital, which they administer as they please. This power is important above all when it is in the hands of those who, being the holders and absolute masters of money, govern credit and dispense it at their pleasure. By virtue of this they distribute as it were the blood to the economic organism, whose life they hold in their hands, so that without their consent none can continue to live. This concentration of power and resources, which is as it were the distinguishing feature of contemporary economy, is the natural fruit of a competition, the freedom of which knows no bounds; only the strongest can survive, which often amounts to saying those who fight with the most violence, who are the least hindered by scruples of conscience."

2. "There exist certain categories of property, of which one can rightly maintain that they ought to be reserved for the people as a whole, when they come to confer an economic power, such that it cannot without danger to the public welfare be left in the hands of private persons."

3. "Thus we see on the one hand the classes of citizens fighting a struggle to death because some possess great riches, whilst the others have to earn their and their family's bread by hard, daily toil."

These views, dear reader, are not ex-justice Recto's. That much, perhaps, you already suspect. Any Filipino who would write such out and out communist propaganda, would be immediately excommunicated by the Church and would not be allowed to enter Ilocos Sur and La Loma cemetery. The first and the second passages occur in the encyclical *Quadragesimo Anno* (1931) of Pope Pius XI, and the third is taken from the Encyclical of September 29, 1937. But, *Susmariosepl!*—we Filipinos are more Catholic than a mere Pope.

Woman Characters in Rizal's Novels

By Pura Santillan-Castrence

Aunt Isabel

AUNT Isabel is a very unobtrusive figure in Rizal's "Noli Me Tangere." She is like one of those colorless, ageless, individuals we see everywhere around us, not overly intelligent, gentle of manner and of speech, forming a background rather than a personality. When the Aunt Isabels are there we do not notice their presence; they become more conspicuous when absent because we feel a certain indefinite something missing in the setting, a subtle lack, disturbing yet inexplicable. In Filipino homes, the Aunt Isabels are legion. They may be Pedro's oldmaid sister or Ticang's elderly cousin,—they occupy a position in the household which is a cross between that of the Spanish *duenna* and a paid housekeeper: the daughter of the house tells them secrets she dares not tell her mother, but the servants are more afraid of them than they are of their own *señora*.

Maria Clara's Aunt Isabel was the cousin of Capitan Tiago. Motherless as the girl was, Aunt Isabel filled (rather inadequately) the rôle of mother and counsellor to her. Weak and always complacent, she would often let Maria Clara have her way against her better judgment. For instance, when Maria Clara, all excited about the coming visit of Ibarra, could hardly wait for the priest to get through saying mass before she hurried back home, Aunt Isabel, surprised and obviously displeased, did not curb the young girl's nervous haste. "Grumbling and crossing herself, the good old lady rose."¹ Was it weakness on her part or great understanding? It could not be the latter, for the story goes on to tell how Maria Clara would have wished to check Aunt Isabel's chidings with the remark: "The good Lord will forgive me, Aunt Isabel, since He must know the hearts of girls better than you do."² Yet she was not lacking in warmth of feeling, and what was wanting in her psychological perspicacity was made up for by her sincerity and her extreme fondness for the girl. Maria Clara's behavior in church, she could not comprehend, for she was extremely pious, enjoying the religious ceremonies with all the fervor of her simple heart. She was not bright enough to understand that for the young girl every minute before the rendezvous with her lover was as long-drawn as a mournful note. That required subtlety, and Aunt Isabel was never subtle. The Aunt Isabels generally are not. To them the immediate (of time and space) is alone comprehensible. Therefore, when later on, Maria Clara was acting somewhat crazily, peeping at Ibarra through the keyhole and kissing her aunt feverishly when the latter snatched her from her undignified position, it suddenly dawned upon her, kind soul that she really was, that the girl must be behaving strangely because she was in love. "Foolish child, what's the matter with you?" the old lady was at last able to say as she wiped a tear from her faded eyes."³ And then when Maria Clara, feeling ashamed of herself, covered her face with her hands,



"Come on, get ready, come!" her Aunt Isabel said fondly. "While he is talking to your father about you. Come, don't make him wait."⁴ She understood now, and completely sympathized with Maria Clara's state of feelings. It was she, half dragging her embarrassed niece along, who interrupted the men's conversation.

The extreme piousness of Aunt Isabel has already been touched upon. It was a holy fervor such as still burns in the Aunt Isabels that we all know. Feeling responsible for the souls of the whole household, they pray with all their might for this wayward nephew or that thoughtless niece, with a special supplication added here and there to give their careless brother or their unobservant sister-in-law more sense in dealing with the youngsters. One sees these dear souls huddled in a dark corner of the church, fingering their beads so holily and with such feeling sincerity—one could say almost sensually. They are praying away their worries as well as the worries of the home which has adopted them. They are as faithful as an old dog and as simple in their belief of right and wrong. No wonder, therefore, that when the baby Maria Clara came in answer to her parents' prayers, but with features and skin betokening European descent, "Aunt Isabel ascribed these to the longings of Doña Pia, whom she remembered to have seen many times weeping before the image of St. Anthony."⁵ She would never have dreamed of any other explanation.

Aunt Isabel's extreme religiosity was, and still is, a common enough trait among Filipino women. For her, religion stood for everything—it solved problems, dispelled worries, eased pains, straightened out tangled knots in a person's existence. When during the *fiesta*, there was an uproar caused by the civil guards clubbing the musicians, Maria Clara and her friends clung to Ibarra pale and trembling. Not so, Aunt Isabel—she was calmly reciting the Latin litany,⁶ sincerely believing that this would calm down the tumult. And when, much later on, real trouble broke out, the uprising incited by Padre Salvi and for which Ibarra was falsely accused, Aunt Isabel sought protection again for herself and those around her not behind physical barricades but in spiritual exercise; she "fell on her knees weeping and reciting the Kyrie Eleison."⁷

Aunt Isabel was preparing Maria Clara for her confession. Padre Salvi had said that confession would help the girl regain her health which had been failing. The old aunt felt that upon her devolved the duty of putting Maria Clara into the right mood for the examination of her conscience. She asked the girl's young friends to leave her, she fussed about her prayer books to find out which one to use, and finally she told Maria Clara that she was going to help her recall her sins by reading to her the Ten Commandments and analyzing each one in detail. Patiently, tirelessly, she went through each commandment; "at the end of each paragraph she made a long pause in order to give the girl time to recall her sins and to repent of them."⁸ Hers was the solemn duty of helping to cleanse this girl's

(Continued on page 147)

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The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

IN contrast with their sweeping successes following the fall of Shanghai, the Japanese, last month, achieved only qualified successes, principally in North Honan and South Shansi. It appears that the Japanese reinforcements from North China mentioned in my article last month were sent to the Ping-Han front, where they captured the whole of the Taokow-Tsinghua railway, a branch of the Ping-Han line, and claimed at one time to have completely dominated Honan north of the Yellow River, which, however, comprises but a small part of the province. The Japanese forces, instead of crossing the river at Mengtsin, a ford of great strategic importance near Loyang, pushed westward and northward to cooperate with their comrades in South Shansi, where they claimed to have captured Linfen, the provisional capital of the province. The Chinese army, however, taking advantage of this, crossed the Yellow River at Chengchow to attack the Japanese rear, recovering several districts from the invaders and to some extent relieving the pressure in South Shansi.

The Japanese claimed also that many Chinese army units were trapped in Shansi, as their retreat was cut off. If so, it will be so much the worse for the Japanese in the long run. The experiences in Hopei are instructive. When the Chinese troops were defeated by the Japanese in Hopei,



most of them were not allowed to fall back, and so retreated sidewise from the railway tracks. They then joined with the people, stung by Japanese atrocities in their resistance to the invaders, so that at present the Japanese are barely able to hold their line of communication, Paoting and

Tinghsien on the Ping-Han line having been recaptured by the Chinese several times. The disruption of this railway was so serious that for some time, last month, it operated only as far as Changhsintien, a few miles south of Peiping. Many railway workers, too, joined the people in resistance to the Japanese.

One of the Japanese columns had, so it was claimed, reached the western border of Shansi and was ready to invade Shensi, the "home" of the "communist" Eighth Route Army. The next move of the Japanese will naturally be to consolidate their gains and then to cross the Yellow River. That it will not be easy for them to achieve the first object, the prevailing conditions in Hopei eloquently testify. As for the crossing of the Yellow River, the ice is thawing, the bridges have been destroyed, and the junks the Chinese forces have taken away, so that ferrying across the river will be a problem of the greatest magnitude, even disregarding the Chinese troops on the southern bank stationed there to check them.

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At the Tsin-Pu line, the battle of Hsuechow continues without either side gaining the upper hand. True, the Japanese forced the Chinese on the northern front to fall back on their main line of defence, but the Chinese were soon able to regain their losses. The Chinese army, counter-attacking, gained a foothold in Tsinning several times without being able to drive the Japanese entirely out of the city. The latest move of the Chinese in this sector was to counter-attack with Tsinan, the former capital of Shantung, as their objective. At the southern front, the Japanese took Pengpu by a frontal attack and effected a costly crossing of the Hwai River. Chinese troops retreated twenty miles without much fighting, and the Japanese, thinking that the Chinese had been routed, followed them closely in hot pursuit, only to find themselves suddenly attacked on the flank. Then they retreated to the southern bank and sought to outflank the Chinese by pushing westward into the heart of Central Anhwei where they once more found themselves outflanked.

Chinese mobile units succeeded in reaching the outskirts of Wuhu several times, but failed to regain the city from the Japanese. Lately some of these mobile bands pushed eastward from Kwangteh, Southeastern Anhwei, and announced that they would soon attack and capture Wushing, a city in Northern Chekiang on the southern bank of Tai Hu (Lake). The advertised attack did not materialize, but one fine morning the Chinese guerilla units, several thousand strong and armed even with some light artillery pieces, swooped down upon the Japanese in Quinsan, the gunshots being clearly audible in the western suburbs of Shanghai. A few days later at the beginning of this month, the Japanese were seen digging trenches in western Shanghai right next to the British perimeter.

Meanwhile the friction between the Japanese and other foreign nationals in Shanghai continues. At one time the situation indeed looked grave, as the Japanese "military police" repeatedly made attempts to invade the American defence sector of the International Settlement. Three foreign-owned dailies—the *Wen Wai* (or Standard) British-owned Chinese language paper, the *Hwa Mei Wan Pao*, a Chinese language evening paper published by an American, and the *Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury* an English-language American paper that was accused of besmearing the good name of the Japanese army—were bombed, in spite of their publishers' and editors' repeated declarations of their impartiality.

At the beginning of last month, the Japanese made a fair bid for the control of Canton. Working through a Japanese espionage system, they sought to "buy" certain Chinese generals and stage a *coup d'etat* in the capital of Kwantung. But they were double-crossed, and more than 700 of their spies in Canton were arrested.

One important change in the war situation is that the Chinese have been on the offensive in several battlefields. This confirms the reports at the end of last year that the Chinese high command was reorganizing the Chinese fighting services for an offensive which would begin in two months. While the Chinese offensive on the various fronts have not been spectacularly successful, the Chinese air force took the Japanese by surprise with its attack on Formosa, and they are now worrying over the possibility of air raids on Japan itself.

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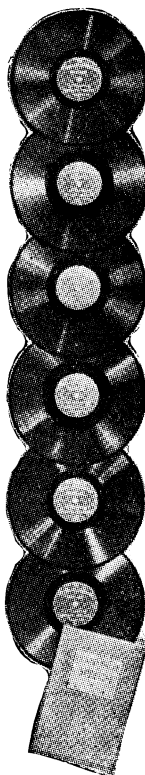
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All in all, the situation in the East China battlefield was so bad that General Matsui, the commander-in-chief of Japanese forces in this region, was recalled. Furthermore, Tokyo did not try to hide that this was one of the reasons for the general's recall, while another reason given was that he had been too high-handed in his dealing with foreigners. Time was, and it was not so very long ago, when the Japanese Government demonstrated a hostile attitude toward the whole world. The change indicates a desire not to continue picking quarrels with the powers, however much the "hot-headed junior officers" may desire to do so, as was witnessed by the slapping of an American Embassy official's face in Nanking, the friction in Shanghai, the firing on an Imperial Airway passenger plane south of Hongkong, and the crossing of the "Manchukuo"-Siberian borders by the Japanese-dominated "Manchukuo" troops.

At home, too, the Japanese Government is having a hard time. Its bill of general mobilization, giving the government not only the power to call any man to colors but also to curtail civic rights and liberties and to expropriate certain industries, caused such vehement denunciations in the Diet that the meeting had to be adjourned, the opposition claiming that the bill was unconstitutional. After another stormy but futile session, Prince Konoye, the Premier, cancelled his sick leave to inform the Diet that "unrest is prevailing throughout Japan" and to deny that the bill would set up a fascist régime. "Unrest is prevailing throughout Japan"—coming from the mouth of the Japanese Premier and uttered with all the solemnity befitting his office and the occasion, it must be true.

Sentiment against war has been growing in Japan. News leaked out at Amoy and Shanghai that the departure of a detachment of Japanese troops from Kobe to China on February 17 caused disorders lasting for hours and resulting in a great number of casualties. The soldiers joined in an anti-war parade organized on the spur of the moment by their families who had gathered at the pier to say good-bye, and the police and gendarmes opened fire with rifles, killing over 30 persons and wounding about the same number. So far the Japanese have not denied this report.

Herr Guenther Stein, one time Far Eastern correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, writing in the latest issue of *Pacific Affairs* on "Japanese State Finance", concludes:

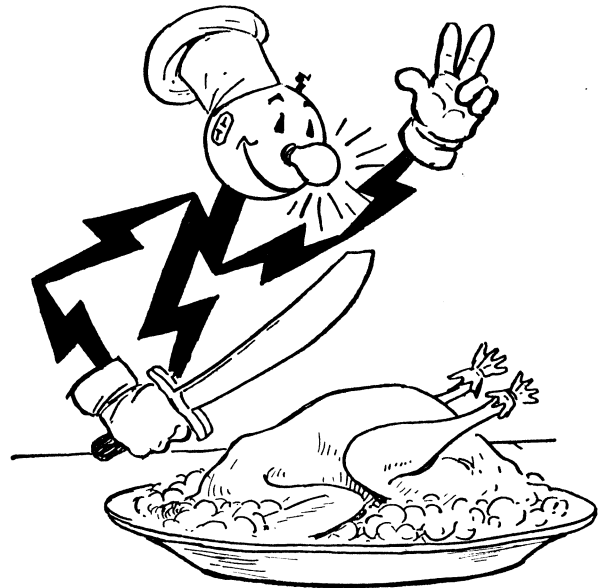
"... If the 1938-39 budget does actually exceed 3 billion yen, and if, apart from this, the January Diet was presented with demands for the financing of some months' further warfare in China to the tune of 2, or even 3 billion yen... the financial situation would certainly take a serious turn for the worse."

Japan's budget for the coming fiscal year came quite near to the 3 billion yen mark and the fighting services are now demanding yen 3,257,000,000 for carrying on the undeclared war in China for another twelve months. This was due, according to General Sugiyama, the War Minister, to the "new phase of protracted hostilities." Granted, Herr Stein might be wrong in his calculations; but the South Manchuria Railway has had to sell several of its subsidiary enterprises to smaller industrialists, and the Matsubishi interests, too, have had to take a similar measure, which means that big Japanese industries are already cracking up under the stress of the "unusual times".

In other words, disquieting signs have begun to appear over the horizon of the Land of the Rising Sun. However, I am not saying that Japan will collapse overnight, she has still a long way to go (and suffer).

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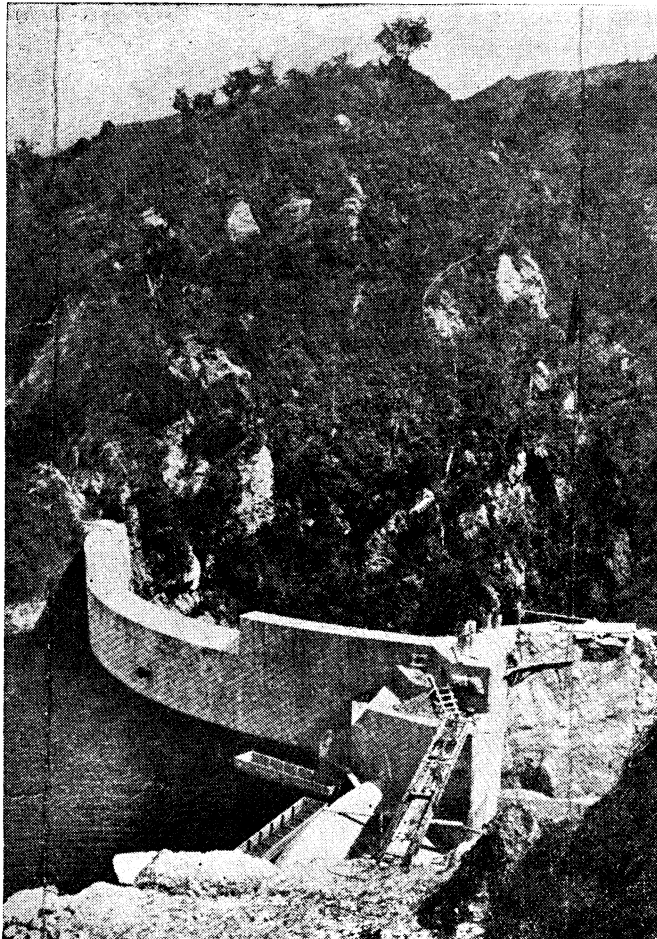
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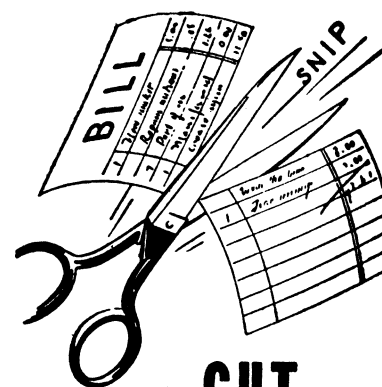
Rizal's Woman Characters

(Continued from page 140)

soul, and she put her whole heart in to the work. "The third commandment was analyzed and commented upon. After citing all the cases in which one can break it she again looked toward the bed."⁹ One might even suspect from the hearty enthusiasm with which she harangued her niece for her sins, that she was actually, physically enjoying the whole procedure. There was not a little of the evangelical preacher in her when she exhorted her tortured niece to "Weep, daughter, weep! The more you weep the sooner God will pardon you. Hold the sorrow of repentance as better than that of mere penitence. Weep, daughter, weep! You don't know how much I enjoy seeing you weep. Beat yourself on the breast also. . ." ¹⁰ here, however, Aunt Isabel stopped being the inspired evangelist, for, having worked herself up almost to a frenzy of religious exultation, she ended up rather lamely, "but not hard, for you are still sick." ¹⁰ The little touch makes her quite lovable. She was, as we know, extremely fond of her niece.

Aunt Isabel's religion was extremely satisfying to her; it was a religion to which she was bound by the faith of her forbears and her true love for it. Yet there was, as has been pointed out, an earthly, physical, almost sensual quality to her interpretation of its cult; also a certain calculating shrewdness little in keeping with things of the soul. The utterly worldly conception which she brings to bear, for instance, in her worship of the images is amusing and fascinating. She lighted candles only to "working" images; those which were, so to speak, idle, she let alone. "So she lighted a large candle to the Virgin of Antipolo and two other smaller ones to Our Lady of the Rosary and Our Lady of the Pillar," ¹¹ taking care to put away in a corner a marble crucifix to make it understand that the candles were not lighted for it. Nor did the Virgin of Delaroune have any share; she was an unknown foreigner, and Aunt Isabel had never heard of any miracle of hers." Such a "bargaining" attitude one can hardly associate with spiritual things, yet, curiously enough, in Aunt Isabel, the effect is not jarring. Nor do we consider ill-placed her mixing her litany with the excited exclamations which she uttered when shots and reports announced the beginning of the uprising. "Christie Eleyson! Santiago, let the prophecy be fulfilled! Shut the windows!" ¹² And then again, "Miserere! The alferes is calling for confession!" ¹² To most of us, Aunt Isabel's character is comprehensible, its disharmony even rather artistic. She is one of the most easily placeable of Rizal's female characters, for one meets her everywhere—good, kindly, simple Aunt Isabel to whom one is always a little condescending and whom one always secretly despises.

Solid, strengthening Filipino virtues were Aunt Isabel's too. Believing that a woman's love could never be just a thing of the moment, she was genuinely shocked when Capitan Tiago, to soothe Maria Clara for the loss of Ibarra, offered to marry her to a young Spaniard, Linares. "Santiago, are you crazy? To talk to her of another sweetheart now! Do you think that your daughter changes sweethearts as she does her camisa?" ¹³ Yet, she knew that this same man whom she was chiding had the right to impose his will upon his child, for to her, filial duty and



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respect for one's parents were very essential qualities in a son or daughter. In this homely instance, we see this trait clearly shown: Maria Clara is in her room, sad and distraught, for Ibarra is in trouble. The guests are in the hall waiting for her. Aunt Isabel goes to the girl, but Maria Clara wants her to make excuses for her to the guests, for she is feeling ill. The good aunt loves her niece, and her heart is aching for her, yet she is firm, when she tells her: "Your father has promised. Are you going to put your father in a bad light?"¹⁴

One need not pick out Aunt Isabel's kindness of heart as a special trait in itself. For, in all her acts, be it as a religious woman, a helpful cousin, a doting aunt, or even a friend, there breathed an atmosphere of sweet kindness which warms the heart, and makes one wish to whisper "God bless her!" Thus, when Ibarra in the midst of the tumult wanted to leave Capitan Tiago's house to go to his own, Aunt Isabel was beside herself with fear for him. "Don't go out, you haven't been shriven, don't go out,"¹⁵ Ibarra's mother and she had been the best of friends. And when Maria Clara was weeping because Ibarra had been excommunicated for attacking Padre Damaso, she consoled her, "Don't cry, daughter . . . they will withdraw the excommunication, they'll write now to the Pope, and we'll make a big poor-offering. Padre Damaso only fainted, he's not dead."¹⁶ Again, when Maria was ill, she was indefatigable, seeking not only to soothe the girl's physical ills but her troubled spirit as well. Touchingly she told her: "You know that in looking after your welfare I'm never weary."¹⁷ But Maria Clara's sorrows were too deep to be assuaged by the simple, loving aunt.

Childlike and trusting herself, Aunt Isabel could conceive of no evil in those around her. She did not attribute Maria Clara's pains to anything other than what was the apparent reason. Maria Clara had sounded the depths of real despair, yet her Aunt Isabel, knocking at her door and receiving no answer murmured quite satisfied: "She has gone to sleep. . . . As she's young and has no cares, she sleeps like a corpse!"¹⁸ Little did Aunt Isabel know that at the moment Maria Clara would have wished that she were indeed an unfeeling corpse!

One of the most charming characteristics of the old to the young is their sincere bewilderment at the "state of affairs to which this world has come." A son laughs good-naturedly, a daughter smiles fondly, when the father begins his comparison of things "in my time and with this new generation." Aunt Isabel's naive wonderment is just as refreshing, just as touching to the heart. For instance, when the young people were making noise with their gay laughter and loud whispers, Aunt Isabel scolded them, "You'll wake up the people who are still asleep. When we were young, we didn't make so much disturbance."¹⁹ There is a touch of humor added to her bewilderment, when, analyzing the sins of Maria Clara, she wonders: "This girl sins like a soldier against the first five [commandments] and from the sixth to the tenth not a venial sin, just the opposite to us! How the world does move now!"²⁰ It is Rizal "pulling the leg" of the old people, rather than Aunt Isabel making an obtuse remark.

Gullible, soft-hearted, simple, untouched by the worldliness around her, Aunt Isabel remains to the end one of

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the most wholesome characters of the book. She stands out solid, real, beautiful. Humble and pious, and with a truly generous disposition, all her motherly instincts were given expression in taking care of Maria Clara's well-being. Always ready to demean herself even in her own sight, she saw or imagined only good in her fellow-creatures. She loved Maria Clara. Of her, her thoughts were always tender and gentle. Thinking of the young girl, who was weeping silently by her side, she said to herself: "What a good soul! She who is so obedient and submissive to every one! I have committed more sins and yet I've never been able really to cry." ²¹ And thus, wondering and chiding, comforting and praying, we see the figure of Aunt Isabel, flitting about, now exclaiming "*Jesús, María y José!*" as she crossed herself to dispel an evil thought, ²² now asking the rhetorical question, "who understands the girls nowadays?" ²² We see her, here smoothing Maria Clara's pillow to make her more comfortable, there playing the part of an unassuming but useful hostess for Capitan Tiago, always in the background, yet always making the picture that is being presented richer, lovelier, for her gentle presence. Aunt Isabel is a beautiful creation.

FOOTNOTES

- (1) Charles B. Derbyshire's translation of Rizal's "Noli Me Tangere", Philippine Education Co., Manila, 1931, p. 50.
 (2) *Ibid.*
 (3) *Op. cit.*, p. 52.
 (4) *Ibid.*
 (5) *Op. cit.*, p. 48.
 (6) *Op. cit.*, p. 317.
 (7) *Op. cit.*, p. 420.
 (8) *Op. cit.*, pp. 344-345.
 (9) *Op. cit.*, p. 345.
 (10) *Op. cit.*, p. 346.
 (11) *Nuestra Señora del Pilar*, the famous Virgin of Zaragoza, Spain, and patroness of Santa Cruz, Manila. Cf. *op. cit.*, p. 346, footnote 1.
 (12) *Op. cit.*, p. 420.
 (13) *Op. cit.*, p. 281.
 (14) *Op. cit.*, p. 283.
 (15) *Op. cit.*, p. 421.
 (16) *Op. cit.*, p. 280.
 (17) *Op. cit.*, p. 344.
 (18) *Op. cit.*, p. 467.
 (19) *Op. cit.*, p. 161.
 (20) *Op. cit.*, p. 346.
 (21) *Op. cit.*, p. 345.
 (22) *Op. cit.*, p. 347.

Monteses of Panay

(Continued from page 138)

also in song. In fact the *dilot* deals with all kinds of subjects, and is sung anywhere, at any time, and under any circumstance. The tune is monotonous, and is characterized by frequent pauses between the words filled in by a humming through the nose. These pauses give the singer time to think and arrange his words in rhyme.

Sometimes secret feelings, expressed in simile or metaphor, are conveyed by means of the *dilot*. A case involving a young man and a married woman was much commented upon when the author was in Da-an Norte, Tapaz, for the second time. Desiring to press his advances, the young man had sung the *dilot* to the woman and she had answered in the same manner until the husband overheard this "musical" conversation. A fight ensued which would have resulted fatally for one or both of the men had it not been for the timely intervention of other people.

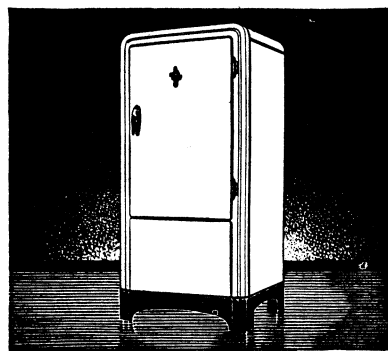
The *dilot* is very popular in Central Panay. Everybody, old or young, sings it. When the author was taking the picture of a group of Monteses, fishing in a river near Da-an Norte, a young woman of the group sang a *dilot* to him. Inasmuch as he did not answer, the singer sang

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what she thought should have been the answer. The guide explained that the singer was wondering why a man from far-away Manila had come to see them in their country and the singer answered herself by singing that the newcomer probably came to see what could be done to ameliorate their miserable condition, for which they were thankful.

Social gatherings are not frequent in a Montés community, but there are three events which are often celebrated with gayety. These are marriage, recovery from sickness, and a bountiful harvest. On any of such occasions dancing invariably is an important part of the program.

The Montés of Central Panay knows only two forms of dancing: the *tinagbae*, or solo dance by a woman, and the *sabay*, or partner dance by a man and a woman. The *tinagbae* is danced by stepping, jumping, and stamping to the tune of the monotonous sound of the gong and drum. The movement is circular, with an occasional backward dip. The dancer raises her arms alternately, and slightly moves her hands forward and backward, or upward and downward. Sometimes the arms are extended and the movement of wings in flight is imitated. The dance continues as long as the dancer cares to or until she is tired.

The *sabay* is so called because the dancers are partners. It is also called *sinulóg* after the rooster (*sulóg*) whose movements before a hen the male dancer imitates. Both dancers, holding kerchiefs in their right hands, make the same movement as in the *tinagbae*. Being a love dance, the man revolves around the woman, casting amorous glances at her. He moves forward and backward, jumps, and gyrates, keeping time with the drum and gong. The girl, waving her kerchief, dances away from the man who follows her and fixes his eyes on her as if begging her to stop. Then he again revolves around her, stamps his feet on the ground, gyrates, and stops. These movements are repeated until one or both of the partners are tired.

In Antique, the Monteses dance the *maray-non* and the *osadosad*. Both of these are danced by couples. In the *maray-non*, the partners take hold of each other's arms and dance to the tune of the crudely-made guitars or to the drum and gong. The *osadosad* is danced like the *sabay*, but is made up of movements remotely resembling the *cariñosa*, a popular Visayan partner dance.

(To be continued)

Joe Goes Ashore

(Continued from page 136)

and plenty of encouragement. If he wants to become a store-keeper or cook, for example, he is permitted to work with a storekeeper or cook, doing routine jobs as a sort of apprentice. While so acting, he is called a "striker". A Filipino reservist once applied for a job, and was greatly puzzled as to why he didn't get it. He said he had only referred to the manager's assistant, an ex-navy man, as a "striker", and the fellow took off at him.

Another Filipino reservist got into trouble because he had one wife registered in the Navy Department files in Washington and another in the local records of the Cavite

Naval Station. Called in to explain "How the heck he got his records all fouled up", he got right into the spirit of the thing and explained that the wife registered in Washington had died, that he had remarried, and that he had never bothered to send in documentary evidence of it because he lived only twenty fathoms from the municipal building, the yeoman of which was his friend. He figured he could get the evidence any time he needed it.

A ship or naval station is a close runner-up to a bridge foursome or a stock exchange as a source of rumors. Such rumors are known as "scuttlebutt."

Ships and their officers do not escape without certain picturesque if inelegant names being applied to them. Destroyers are called "tin cans". The U.S.S. *Canopus* is the "Can o' pus"; the *Augusta* and *Henderson* are the "Augie" and "Hendie Maru" respectively. The *Asheville* is sometimes called the Ash Can. Transport billets are hard jobs, which explains why the transport *Chaumont* is said to derive its name from an acrostic:

C-hrist
H-elp
A-ll
U
M-en
O-n
N-aval
T-ransports

This gives only a sketchy idea of the richness and exotic quality of the Asiatic Fleet vocabulary. Not only lack of space, but prudence, forbid me to go any further in this treatise, as the sailor's vocabulary is distinguished more for force and picturesqueness than for circumspection. So with your permission I will secure my writing gear and shove off.

University of Hawaii

(Continued from page 137)

Endowment funds have been supplied by several leading families of Hawaii.

Today, the University of Hawaii has the greatest collection of Oriental books and the most distinguished staff of Oriental scholars among the universities east of Manila. The goal set by Director Sinclair to have an Orientalia library of 50,000 volumes is almost realized. Among the professors connected with the Oriental Institute are Dr.



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Manila

Wing-Tsit Chan, visiting professor from Lingnan University, China; Mr. Kenneth K. S. Chen, formerly of Yenching University, China; Dr. Tasuku Harada, former president of Doshisha University, Japan; Dr. H. Kimura, former president of Kyoto Imperial University, Japan; Dr. Kalidas Nag, visiting lecturer from the University of Calcutta; Dr. J. Rahder, a visiting professor and research worker from India; and Dr. Cheuk Woon Taam, chief librarian of Lingnan University, who has been engaged in

cataloging the Institute's collection of Oriental books.

According to Director Sinclair, the next step in the development of the Oriental Institute will be the inclusion of Philippine history and culture in the curriculum, with respect to which the author of this article has broken some ground at the University. "In the near future", said Director Sinclair, "we will offer regular courses on the Philippines." Unless such courses are opened, the writer told him before he left Hawaii, the Institute will not entirely cover its field, for the Philippines is as interesting a country in the Orient as China, Japan, and India from a civilizational point-of-view.

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City of Zamboanga

(Continued from page 133)

Then there is the white element, with Americans, of course, predominating; this includes the inhabitants of Pettit Barracks whose floating population of Army officers and their families adds to the social attractions of Zamboanga town. There are a number of Spaniards, some of them still from the days before '98 and a sprinkling of Swiss, British, German, and French. They are executives of various commercial firms, banks, plantation owners, business men on their own, all of them not numbering more than three hundred souls.

And this vastness, this diversity, this conglomeration, this medley of races, types, languages, customs, and manners, was gathered into a political entity called The Chartered City of Zamboanga. This happened on February 26, 1937, in the presence of high government officials from Manila. Administered by a City Council headed by the Mayor, with the assistance of the City Engineer, the City Treasurer, the Judge of the Municipal Court, the Chief of Police, the City Assessor and the five members of the City Council—two appointed and five elected—the Chartered City of Zamboanga came into being just one year ago. With the amazing ratio of less than ten persons per square mile, this city has fifty-seven government schools, one high school; a large number of private schools; three hospitals, one of them a government unit whose training school for nurses is very reputably known all over the Islands; three banks, one of them government-controlled and government-run; an excellent penal colony—if penal colonies may be called excellent; good harbor facilities; the already-mentioned hinterland of Zamboanga peninsula; and the vast Basilan Island, with untold possibilities in rubber growing, coconut planting, and lumber.

Steadily the engines of peaceful and toilsome penetration advance into what still may be called jungle, breaking virgin land into shape for usefulness to man. Roads are pushing their way into wildernesses, dredges reclaim land from the sea bottom. All very slowly, very gradually...

And the future of the Chartered City of Zamboanga?

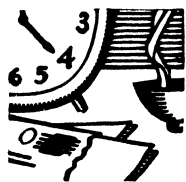
Who can tell? Futures are hazy matters, depending upon such imponderables as tomorrow. It is very easy to imagine Zamboanga developing into a very great city with all the adjuncts of such. The land is available, sources of income seem to be so, the population can be made to be.

But it is just as easy to imagine the very opposite of a great city with all the adjuncts of such: That of a promising town arrested in its growth for lack of nourishment, capital.

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Four O'clock

In the Editor's Office



Cornelio S. Reyes, author of the very effective short story, "Five Young Men and a Trail", wrote me the following puzzled letter after I had notified him of its acceptance for publication: "I have read and read all about the how and the why of short-story writing... Now I feel I know nothing about it. I have written stories with substance, significance, style,

etc., etc., and with much perspiration, and editors always sent them back with an indifferent 'sorry'. I send you a mere account of what happened to five of us in the mountains, something I wrote in two days, without effort, and you call it a 'story' and say you are impressed with it! I tear my hair!" Mr. Reyes says of himself: "Took first-year engineering at a private school, transferred to the University of the Philippines, shifting to philosophy, and then, when almost to get my degree, my father died and I had to get out and make a living for myself. For two years I have been working with telegraph-line construction gangs for the Bureau of Posts."

Mrs. Anna J. Broad, who writes under the pen-name, Henry Philip Broad, is a well known resident of Zamboanga, tells of her own city in this issue of the Magazine. I should like very much to publish similar articles on other important cities and towns of the Philippines and have tried to persuade various persons to submit such articles, so far without success. Mrs. Broad's sketch may serve as a stimulus.

The short story, "Accolade", is by Wenceslao G. Laureta who wrote me in submitting it: "For years I have tried writing stories that brought me nothing but rejection slips. I would have tried something else, but the urge to write always got the best of me. The result is another story which I am sending you herewith. I do not know whether it measures up to your very high standard, but then, as Mario, in my story, there is no harm in trying." The drawing of the little boot-black was not made especially to illustrate the story, but is a reproduction of one of the works of Prof. Hans Adolf Heilmann recently exhibited at the University of the Philippines Library. It fitted the story so well that I asked the artist's permission to reproduce it. Professor Heilmann is a German painter who has been in the Philippines for some time, engaged chiefly in portrait work.

Mason Lowe, who writes on Navy slang, is Chief Clerk at the U. S. Navy Yard, Cavite. I had never heard of the expression, "going Asiatic", but it's a good term for certain behavior symptoms we all know about. I consider it a valuable addition to my vocabulary.

Dr. Gregorio F. Zaide, author of the article on the University of Hawaii, recently returned from giving a series of lectures there on the Commonwealth of the Philippines. He is a member of the faculty of the Far Eastern University. Dr. Felix M. Keesing, Professor of Anthropology, University of Hawaii, recently sent me a copy of his book, "The Philippines: A Nation in the Making", issued under the auspices of the University and of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations (Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., 150 pp. cloth-bound). This little book was first used experimentally in the high schools of Hawaii in mimeographed form, and may be obtained in lots of ten or more for school use at \$1.00 each; single copies are priced \$1.25. That a book on the Philippines and the Filipinos should be used as a high school text in other countries, is a sign of the times. Some of the chapter headings are: "A Land of Contrasts", "A People in the Making", "Unity Out of Diversity", "Rich Man and Tenant", "Commerce and Industry", "What of Self-Government?", "The Creative Spirit", "Selections from the New Filipino Literature", "The Trends of Nation Building". The book contains many quotations from the Philippine Magazine and Dr. Keesing wrote me recently: "I do hope that the references to your splendid magazine will help to widen its circulation and that you will find means for carrying it on... I wish to send complimentary copies of the book to those authors whose contributions were used in the volume, but I do not have their addresses. Will you send me their current addresses so I can forward the volume direct? The people are: Luis G. Dato, M. D. Manawis, J. T. Enriquez, I. Manlapaz, Maximo Ramos, A. T. Daguio, C. V. Pedroche, G. D. Sicam, N. V. M. Gonzales, and Federico Mangahas..."

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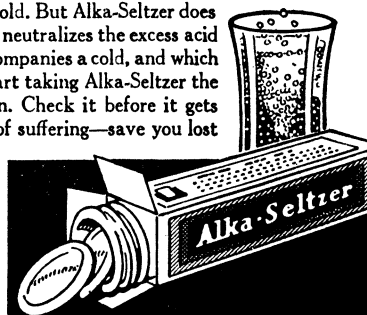
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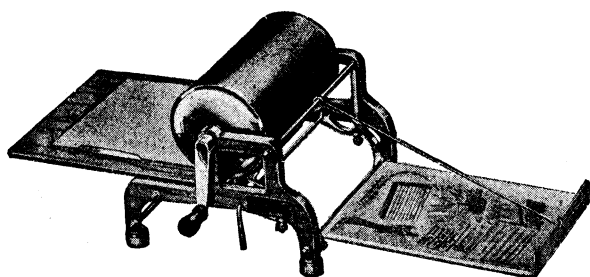
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City.....

Ishmael Fermin wrote to say with respect to the article on Ilocano kinship terms recently published that "*inaodian* is correct for a first-born child, but that *kimmot* is not widely used among Ilocanos; *buridek* is the generic Ilocano term for the youngest child. *Maladaga*, if used, is not a generic term for a new-born child; *cay yanac* is used. A first cousin is not *pinsan* or *capinsan*, but *casinsin*. *Bayao* can never be an Ilocano term; the word for brother-in-law is *cayong*. *Agbilas*



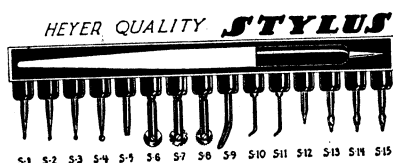
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is not a generic Ilocano term for a wife of a sibling-in-law; it must be *abirat a babai*. *Ama a pidua* and *ina a pidua* are not generic Ilocano terms for stepfather and stepmother, respectively; the terms are *agsiuman a lalaki* and *agsiuman a babai*, respectively. The sponsors of a married couple are termed *tatang ti casar* for a man and *nangang ti casar* for a woman," etc. I put all this down only out of a sense of duty and I hope that those not interested will have skipped this paragraph. I am going to be awfully careful after this about accepting any more articles on kinship terms in the different Philippine languages! It's a touchy subject, mates! arousing responses ranging from cold contempt to bitter indignation, and one who ventures to write on the subject must be prepared to risk, if not his life, at least his family honor. I pity the National Language Institute!

Dr. Luther B. Bewley wrote me a letter asking permission to use various articles, stories, and poems that have appeared in the Magazine for the new series of reading and language textbooks which the Bureau of Education is preparing. "The textbooks in preparation will be published without royalties by the Commonwealth of the Philippines and rented to pupils", Dr. Bewley wrote.

I had a letter from Edna Worthley Underwood who has issued English translations of the works of many foreign poets, especially those of Spanish America, and of whom it has been said that she is the most remarkable linguist and translator in the United States, all of whose work is superior to what is generally understood by "translating", informing me that she is preparing a book in English of the poetry of the Philippines. She asked: "I wish you would announce that the younger poets of your country will be included in the book if they will send me at once their latest printed works. I have read lovely things by Philippine classic poets and I want to see what the younger writers are doing". She inclosed a translation of a poem by Cecilio Apostol, entitled "Philippine Landscape", which runs:

"The sun in drunk supremacy deals death
To Earth which suffers 'neath the Dog Star's reign.
O'er vast green silences no faintest breath;
Peace on the fields; birds breast not blue again.

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One giant, lonely mango centuries old
Beside a *punso* dwarfed, sharp-pointed, neat,
Which ants have built because they knew 'twould hold
The *nunu* greedy for the rich ripe wheat.

A filly gallops with her foal behind,
A buffalo that shines, stands in the lake,
One slender heron strikes a sharp note—white
Their belly-curving eses rills unwind
To where peep forth in distances that shake
Patched roofs of nipa palm huts small and bright."

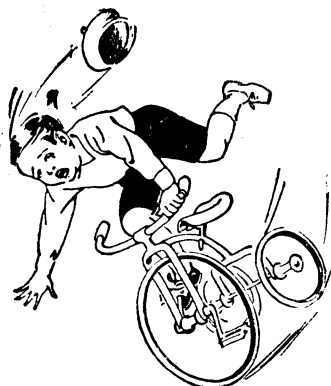
Also a translation from Claro Recto (dedicated to Forest Myers of Manila), entitled, "Manila Night":

"In azure deeps triumphant stars are bright,
Soft, ambient air of space is calm and clear,
The snake-like Pasig lifts isled *quiapos* here
And smiles and gurgles to wind-kiss of night.
Huge, round, electric globes bleach corners white,
A garbage wagon creaks on heavy wheels,
A Yankee drunk on whiskey sidelong reels,
A *polis* nods, arms clapping the street-light.
My purple violets by the white roof sigh,
From time to time a light-ray cuts the sky,
Within the noisy bars the wine foams red.
The lurking thief toward kitchens turns his head,
One arch-back tomcat by an old fireplace
On cities speculates,—affairs—a space."

I wrote her that I would make mention of her forthcoming book but that the best poetry now-a-days was being written in English and would therefore need no translating. Her address is Box 54, Hamilton Grange Station, New York City.

Had an appreciative note from Manuel E. Arguilla during the month. He wrote: "This morning, while the rest of the family rushed through their breakfast, I read the February Philippine Magazine and had not gone through half the stuff in it when I had found three things that gave me so much pleasure that I must write you this note before the feeling—a mingling of pleased discovery, gratification, excitement, and one or two other sensations I can't at the moment put into words—well, anyway, before that feeling, if I may call it that, will give way to the lassitude that comes over one who has breakfasted too well. First, the coy manner you brought in the Manila Symphony Society in your editorial on Endowments and Bequests. Second, your 'so what?' in the Four O'Clock column. Third, Iris Brown Pulanco's article. It is a fine piece of writing, undoubtedly. Her husband comes from Bauang, La Union, my home-town. He left for America when I was still in high school. I doubt that he remembers me, but I'd like to send him a letter. He is a lucky man. Could you give me his address? Thank you, and, in the words of Mrs. Pulanco, *Kankanayon a silalaguip kami kenka—we think of you always.*"

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Well, that's all right—that last sentence, I mean. But I had a letter from a young woman (American) a week or so ago in which she said in so many words, "You are a sweet, thoughtful dear..."! The dots don't stand for anything worse—couldn't. I suppose the time comes to every man when some young woman calls him a sweet, thoughtful, old dear. I know this young woman did not put in the word "old", but she might just as well have it! And I want to make of record here and now that such an expression addressed to me is premature by, well, ever so many years, gosh darn it. There are great, romantic stars at Hollywood, ten years older than I am, and you don't hear anyone call them "sweet, thoughtful dears" Saying such a thing to a man is not being kind. It's unkind. It's unfair, unjust. Does she think I am her uncle, her great-uncle, her great-great-uncle? "Where is my chawin' terbacci? Who'n tarnation got my glasses?"

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MANILA

News Summary

(Continued from page 125)

minutes away from Tutuila Island when it sent its last message. The ship was piloted by Edwin C. Musick, who made the historic first transport flight to Manila in 1935, and carried 6 other officers of the Pan Pacific Airways Company.

Jan. 13.—The U. S. S. *Avocet* reports evidence that the *Samoan Clipper* was destroyed by fire and possibly an explosion, ending the lives of all 7 airmen who were, besides Captain Musick, aged 44: C. G. Sellers, 44, first officer; P. S. Brunk, 33, flight officer; F. J. McLean, 42, navigator; J. W. Stickrod, engineer; J. A. Brooks, 38, assistant engineer; T. J. Findley, 37, radio officer.

Spokesmen for various blocks in the House state they will vigorously oppose any amendment to the Tydings-McDuffie Act. Rep. T. O'Malley, Wisconsin Democrat, says the Roosevelt statement will not deter him from advancing his proposal of immediate independence. Sen. F. M. Tydings states that if satisfactory trade relations can be worked out, it may be possible to grant independence in advance of the date (1946) set in his Act.

The Navy Department announces that the 3 U. S. light cruisers which will participate in the 150th Australian anniversary celebration will pay a courtesy call at Singapore for the formal opening of the new naval base there on February 11. Reported that Secretary Hull will recommend the construction of 2 battleships in addition to the 2 under construction and the 2 other ships provided for in the 1939 budget estimates, believing that 6 new battleships would be the most effective manner of making it clear to Japan the United States is determined to maintain its rights and interests in the Orient.

The Senate confirms the nominations of J. P. Kennedy as Ambassador to Britain and of H. R. Wislon as Ambassador to Germany.

Jan. 14.—C. P. Romulo, publisher of the *Philippines Herald*, states after an interview with President Roosevelt that he formed the impression that President Quezon's suggestion for earlier independence is out of the picture unless there should be a clear and insistent demand for it by an overwhelming majority of Filipinos, that the transition period provided for in the Tydings-McDuffie Act will stand, and that at its expiration independence "will inevitably come".

The President nominates Solicitor-General Stanley F. Reed, 53-year old Kentuckian, to the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy left by Associate Justice George Sutherland.

Jan. 17.—Chief of Naval Operations Admiral W. D. Leahy testifies before the House naval affairs committee that the "international situation is so serious that the United States must continue to maintain national defense establishments at highest efficiency."

Jan. 18.—New York Times states that efforts of Japanese industrial interests to raise a loan of \$50,000,000 in United States for purchase of machinery are not likely to succeed, as official circles in Washington declare the government would regard the extension of credits to Japan for such purpose with disfavor.

Jan. 20.—Unconfirmed reports that Japan is building 43,000 ton battleships leads American officials to consider construction of super-dreadnaughts of more than 40,000 tons and to carry 18-inch guns, the largest now in use being 16-inch. Believed the "escalator" clause in the London Naval Treaty, whereby the pact can be voided by one year's notice to the other signatories, would certainly be invoked if the reports are confirmed. The War Department announces it is strengthening the air defenses of Panama. The government again prohibits the sale of helium gas until it will have acquired new supplies.

Jan. 21.—A special three-judge U. S. District Court in Chattanooga upholds the constitutionality of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The House passes a record peace time outlay for the navy of \$553,266,494 by a vote of 283 to 15. The bill now goes to the Senate.

A dynamite time-bomb is picked up by a U. S. Coast Guard cutter near the Japanese vessel *Hiyo Maru* in Seattle harbor.

Relief Administrator Harry Hopkins rules that Filipino residents in the United States, since they are not aliens, may be employed on Work Progress Administration jobs.

Jan. 22.—Oswald Garrison Villard warns that a fascist dictatorship would be established in the United States "the minute this country goes to war."

Jan. 23.—Washington observers state that the *Panay* bombing is bound to reflect on the Philippine situation, stiffening the attitudes of both those who want America to withdraw as soon as possible and those who believe America should proceed more slowly in that respect.

J. P. Kennedy, Chairman of the U. S. Maritime Commission, who will soon be Ambassador to England, in his annual report charges that laws concerning labor disputes are demoralizing private and official efforts to expand the merchant marine as a valuable arm of defense. He points out over a hundred American ships have changed to foreign registry during the past few years.

Senate confirms nomination of Stanley F. Reed, Solicitor-General, to the Supreme Court.

Jan. 24.—Sen. G. W. Norris endorses a boycott instituted by a woman's league to bring about not only a quick end to the Chinese-Japanese conflict, but "defeat Japan and its cruel, inhuman, merciless, and indefensible attack on a peaceful people."

Former Comptroller-General J. R. McCarl warns against the danger of a "super-state" supplanting democracy. "Only a strong Congress can save self-government." With reference to the argument that Roosevelt is not the dictator type, he states the real danger lies in the creation of a centralized government which, once established, would find "plenty ambitious dictators".

Jan. 25.—President Roosevelt emphatically reiterates his opposition to wage reductions "because the

markets for American industry depend upon the purchasing power of the working population." J. L. Lewis states in Washington that he will fight any plan to meet the current depression by price and wage cuts.

Jan. 26.—Captain R. Coffee, U. S. N. connected with the office of the Chief of Naval Operations, addressing the Women's Patriotic Conference in Washington, urges "a frank and honest acceptance of our defense obligations" particularly regarding American possessions beyond the Western Hemisphere. Without specifically mentioning the Philippines or Guam, he urges the building of a first-class naval base. "While technical changes may not permit pushing our frontier closer to the enemy's coast, yet with a navy second to none and adequate, well-placed naval bases, we can rush our frontier so far out to sea as to insure immunity from serious attack on our land and coastal interests in the Western Hemisphere, while simultaneously injuring an enemy at sea in such a way as to add greatly towards bringing him to terms."

William Green, President, American Federation of Labor, cables the British Trade Union that while the organization is willing to boycott Japanese goods, it is not prepared to recommend the United States government join in a mutual defense alliance of democratic nations against Japan.

Jan. 28.—A bill authorizing a 20% increase in the combat strength of the Navy is introduced, the measure calling for a \$800,000,000 program, including \$15,000,000 for the construction of experimental vessels not exceeding 3,000 tons displacement. The bill provides the President may suspend construction at any time to meet the possibility of international limitation agreement. Navy Department announces it has 70 warships under actual construction.

President Roosevelt believes a younger man should succeed him in 1940, "better equipped to meet the urgencies of a possible war," states H. G. Wells in an interview published in *Collier's*.

Jan. 30.—Rep. B. Snell charges that "the unanimous verdict of reputable economic opinion worldwide fixes the responsibility for this depression on the Roosevelt administration". Reported that combined export and import trade of the United States reached an estimated \$4,400,000,000 or 30% above the 1936 total.

J. L. Lewis, demands that Congress appropriate an additional \$3,000,000,000 for relief, to fulfill President Roosevelt's promise that no American willing to work would be permitted to starve. He states hundreds of thousands of unemployed face desperate need.

Spanish Embassy at Washington makes public that 26 senators and 34 representatives conveyed their greetings to the Spanish loyalist parliament on occasion of the opening of its sessions in Barcelona.

Jan. 31.—Authoritatively learned that President Roosevelt is seriously considering construction of Nicaraguan canal.

Admiral Leahy tells naval affairs committee that it would be impossible to defend the Philippines against a first-class sea-power even with the 20% naval increase proposed in the Vinson bill. His failure to mention the possibility of establishing a naval base in the Philippines created impression that the Navy Department is "desirous of withdrawing from the Philippines as soon as practicable".

Another naval official tells the United Press that one chief reason why the United States could not successfully defend the Philippines would be the necessity for splitting the fleet. "A concentration in the Pacific would leave the Atlantic coast unprotected".

Sen. J. H. Lewis proposes in the Senate that debtor nations assign to United States certain strategic Atlantic and Pacific islands as partial payment of their war debts.

Rep. H. Fish in a radio speech accuses President Roosevelt of "promoting war psychology" and of "using a war-scare to distract attention from the Roosevelt depression."

Sen. H. W. Johnson tells the Senate it should demand right to know "the foreign policies of this government, now unknown", declaring the critical state of world affairs demand that Senate be definitely informed.

Supreme Court rules that federal courts lack authority to enjoin proceedings of the National Labor Relations Board, holding that the Board's orders may be properly opposed under the procedure established in the Wagner Act.

Feb. 1.—The 31st Bombardment Squadron, U. S. A., leaves San Francisco for permanent station in Honolulu. Admiral Leahy states no definite decision has been reached on question of a U. S. naval base in the Philippines after independence and that at present the navy has no plans for defense of the Philippines after independence.

Sen. W. E. Borah warns against statements and acts that might give world the impression that a tacit alliance exists between America and Britain and that they have embarked on a naval program following consultations. Sen. Johnson shouts, "I asked yesterday, and ask again today, What is our foreign policy?"

Alaskan delegate A. J. Dimond introduces a bill making it unlawful to fish in the salmon waters adjacent to Alaska except under U. S. Commerce Department regulations. He states he is informed that American fishermen may resort to force to end the Japanese encroachments in Alaskan waters.

Feb. 2.—Admiral Leahy, continuing his testimony before the House naval affairs committee, states that the increased appropriations for the navy are justified in order to maintain the 5-5-3 ratio, that this does not represent a radical change in American policy, and that the Navy "has no plans of combining with any nation in a possible war."

Sen. E. W. Gibson introduces a bill repealing export taxes in the Tydings-McDuffie Act, stating they are "unnecessary, illogical, probably unconstitutional, and certainly inimical to Philippine-American trade." In return, Gibson suggested

the Philippines should be willing to include in the law a provision extending U. S. coastwise shipping laws to the Philippines as a help to the American merchant marine. "I can not assert too strongly that with the probable permanent derangement of our economic position in China, the Philippines under our flag must acquire added importance as the best commercial and strategic base for our vital interests in the Orient. Therefore, instead of weakening Philippine-American ties, it would obviously be to the lasting advantage of both countries to strengthen them and place them on a firm and stable basis."

Assemblyman Manuel Roxas tells the press in Washington he agrees "in principle to President Roosevelt's proposal for an extension of the preferential trade period to 1960. I expect a successful solution of the economic problems still facing the Joint Committee". Assemblyman Romero states, "There are only a few loose ends which require tying."

Feb. 4.—President Roosevelt signs the housing bill designed to accelerate the government's large scale housing program, and also the sugar control and benefit bill carrying \$39,750,000 for benefit payments to growers on the 1937 crop, of which the Philippines will get about \$8,000,000 for 1937 and an equivalent for 1938, to go, however, not to the growers but to the government for "agricultural purposes."

Revealed by "authoritative" Washington sources that the United States naval authorities have a definite plan for Anglo-American naval action if Britain and America are ever simultaneously involved in a war with an Oriental power, which contemplates the utter destruction of its fleet and the bombardment of its largest cities from the sea. Both American and British naval bases would be utilized, including Singapore and Cavite. The British main fleet would remain in the Atlantic to protect both Britain and the United States in those waters.

Feb. 5.—The United States formally notifies Japan it may invoke the "escalator clause of the London Naval Treaty of 1936 in order to build a navy exceeding treaty limits unless Japan gives assurances by February 20 that it is not constructing or intending to construct battleships exceeding 35,000 tons. The United States would be willing to discuss possible limitations of tonnage and gun calibre but it would be necessary to complete such consultations before May 1 in view of the forthcoming publication of naval estimates and the necessity of giving other treaty powers information as to American construction. The note is considered the strongest American diplomatic communication since the World War.

Sen. B. K. Wheeler states that government's rearmament program indicates America is going to take the offensive and probably join hands with Britain and France. "I am opposed to a navy for offensive purposes". Sen. R. L. LaFollette demands clarification of the nation's foreign policy before further action is taken on the naval program. Sen. G. P. Nye states he joins "heartily in the widespread determination" to delay passage of the navy bill until the nation's policy is clarified.

Feb. 6.—Anticipating Japan's reply will not be satisfactory, the U. S. Navy Department is already preparing plans for the construction of 40,000 and 46,000 ton superdreadnaughts.

Department of Commerce announces that an annual income of \$1,110 is representative of American village life.

Feb. 7.—Senator King introduces a bill repealing the Neutrality Act because it "serves the purpose of aggressor nations to the disadvantage of small and weak countries." Pearson and Allen state in their Washington Merry-go-round column that preparations are being pushed to put the navy in complete fighting trim in 3 months.

Three unions of the Committee of Industrial Organization the United Mine Workers of America, the Federation of Flat Glass Workers, and the International Union of Mine and Mill Workers—with a total membership of 680,000, are expelled from the American Federation of Labor by the Federation's executive council.

United Press reports that Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs resumed its work facing a radically revised political outlook and with the "basis of deliberations" considerably altered, President Roosevelt and President Quezon being chiefly responsible for this. "Mr. Roosevelt postulated the new politico-economic framework within which the experts will probably function. President Quezon was reported to have signified acceptance of the principle involved. That changed the entire complex situation..." "Early independence" is very likely to be side-tracked and will receive only passing mention in the final report..." "The administration has made it generally understood that while it will consider some modification of certain export taxes, the only political change contemplated is the establishment of a 14-year post-independence preferential trade period..." But President Roosevelt has made it equally plain that United States intends eventually probably in 1960, to arrive at a non-preferential trade relationship with the Philippines. President Roosevelt's expressed desire was to cushion the economic effects of independence over a longer period of time than now provided. The Administration is definitely committed to oppose preferential trade relations as a general proposition, since the Hull-Roosevelt reciprocal trade agreement program is the antithesis of "sheltered" trade agreements."

Rev. C. E. Coughlin, Detroit "radio priest", urges American withdrawal from the Orient, including the Philippines.

A federal survey disclosed that 1/8 of the total deposits of \$50,000,000,000 in the 15,000 banks of the nation are controlled by 23 major banks.

Harvey S. Firestone dies at Miami Beach, aged 70.

Feb. 8.—Secretary Hull categorically denies any alliance or naval agreement between the United States and any other power, in answer to a demand for information from Senator Johnson. President

Roosevelt states he approved the statement.

Senator Pittman, on floor of Senate, declares that world conditions have become worse since the "military clique in Japan began to rule with arbitrary power and violence" and warns the United States to be prepared against possible attack. "The authoritarian states have been consolidating and strengthening themselves and democratic powers have been retreating," he states.

Feb. 9.—Secretary Hull declares in response to questions regarded Prof. Gilbert Murray's statements, that the world has jitters today because many persons in all countries are trying to talk at the same time about international affairs without knowing what they are talking about. He says there is no vestige of truth about understanding between United States and Britain such as Murray inferred.

The U. S. Treasury announces Philippine products are not at present classed as foreign and still come within the meaning of the "Buy American" act of 1933.

House approves the revised Crop Control bill which now goes to Senate.

President Roosevelt nominates Adolf Augustus Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State.

Former President Hoover sails for Europe to visit scenes of his directorship of food administration in Belgium during the World War.

Feb. 10.—House naval affairs committee holds stormy sessions over an article by Arthur Krock, in the New York Times, in which he stated the Times had been expertly informed that a naval understanding exists with Britain. Rep. R. O. Brewster demands that Krock, one of Times board of editors, be called as a witness, and "asked where he gets the information that we can not get".

Senator Johnson replying to Secretary Hull's statement about a lot of irresponsible talking on international affairs, states the only irresponsible statement he knows of was President Roosevelt's talk of quarantining certain nations.

Feb. 11.—Secretary Hull in a four-line statement expresses United States dissatisfaction with Japanese reply to the request for information as to Japan's naval program: "This government seeks constantly to cooperate . . . and regrets any development which has the effect of encouraging rather than discouraging races in armament building." American officials interpret the Japanese proposal as means of limiting American and British fleets to their present size, while Japan builds up its own. Understood the government takes the view there is no further point in trying to engage in talks with Tokyo at present.

Rep. Carl Vinson makes public text of amendment he will propose to the naval expansion program bill, declaring it to be a "fundamental naval policy to maintain a fleet for adequate defense involving 'not only the protection of our continental coast line, the Canal Zone, Alaska, Hawaii, and our insular possessions, but also defense that will keep any potential enemy away from our shorelines.'"

Other Countries

Jan. 10.—Japanese marines occupy Tsingtao without meeting with resistance. They were met by a delegation of foreigners headed by the local Nazi leader, flying the Nazi flag on his car. Gen. Chu Teh's reorganized Chinese Communist army is reportedly teaching communistic principles to war prisoners for 3 months and then releasing them.

Jan. 11.—An imperial conference is held in Tokyo with the Emperor personally presiding (which has happened only 4 times, twice during the Sino-Japanese war in 1894, once during the Russo-Japanese war, and once when Japan declared war on Germany); it is reportedly decided not to declare war because this would hamper obtaining supplies from abroad, and to press for peace. Japan launches another "autonomous" commission government at Nantao. Japanese warplanes again attack the Canton-Hankow railway and Hainan Island. Reported that nearly all Chinese forces are being organized into guerilla units for swift, mobile action.

Jan. 12.—The first Soviet Parliament under the new Constitution opens in Moscow. Stalin receives an 8-minute ovation.

Jan. 13.—U. S. navy salvage experts state that the Panay has been damaged beyond repair and will not be refloated. The ship's safe, official papers, and some personal belongings have been recovered.

Jan. 14.—Some 20,000 Soviet-trained men from Outer Mongolia are reported joining the fighting against Japan.

The government of Premier Camille Chautemps resigns in the face of great financial and labor difficulties. The Bank of France suspends all exchange transactions.

Spanish rebels resume terrific aerial bombing of the entire Teruel front, bombing also open towns and villages beyond the lines.

Jan. 15.—Military members of the Japanese Cabinet decide that the war in China must continue to its objective as Japan will not "wait longer" for Chiang Kai-Shek's reply to still undisclosed peace terms. The Tokyo Yomiuri states editorially that America has a perfect right to send cruisers to the Singapore naval base opening ceremonies, but if the ulterior motive of a naval demonstration is involved, America and Britain should consider the repercussions. "We hope that both America and Britain will consider this point carefully and see their way clear to adopting a policy of discretion". British naval authorities at Singapore say that press reports of a hidden significance in the visit are "absolutely ridiculous".

Jan. 16.—Japan announces withdrawal of "recognition" of the Chinese Central Government as it does not appreciate Japan's true intentions and persists in opposition. Looting breaks out in Chefoo after Chinese police flee with the departure of the last foreign warship, a British destroyer; foreigners are forming vigilante committees. Chinese say that some 300,000 rifles have been distributed among the common people of Kwangtung province in anticipation of an early Japanese invasion.

The International Federation of Trade Unions and the Socialist International, meeting in Brussels, agree to ask the respective governments to institute a world-wide boycott against Japan.

Jan. 17.—The correspondent of the Manchester Guardian in Shanghai takes up with the British Embassy the refusal of Japanese censors to permit one of his dispatches to go forward; he ignores a request that he present himself at Japanese military headquarters. Arrival of British and American marines ends the reign of terror at Chefoo.

Jan. 18.—Reported the Netherlands Indies government will spend \$100,000,000 for defense, or some 36% of the estimated budget.

Jan. 18.—President Albert Lebrun issues a decree formally returning Camille Chautemps to the premiership. His new Cabinet is almost completely "radical-socialist". Yvon Delbos is again Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Chinese guerilla tactics are reported slowing down the Japanese invasion and to have placed the Japanese troops in the defensive north of Nanking and in the Hangchow area.

Jan. 19.—Royal Air Force in Singapore is to be substantially reinforced. Believed that Singapore will soon be the base for the greatest air armada in Asia.

The first parliament of the Soviet Unions adjourns its 8-day session without having accomplished any legislative work, but calling for a more determined stand against Japan. Communist Party Central Committee said by high officials to have approved a resolution demanding a drastic curb in the purge of "enemies" of the state.

Barcelona receives what is reported to be the most terrible aerial bombing since the beginning of the civil war, killing several hundred people and wounding several hundreds more in the residential districts "where women and children were enjoying the sunshine in the streets. Blood ran in the gutters and bits of flesh were everywhere".

King Carol dissolves the Rumanian parliament to be replaced in an election in which Jews may not participate either as candidates or voters.

Jan. 20.—Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye urges importance of economizing in consumption in Japan. Bad weather and stiffened Chinese resistance almost halts the Japanese advance toward Hsueh where one of the most decisive battles of the war is expected to take place. Unconfirmed Canton reports state that Japanese marines on the 18th occupied several small islands south of Hainan, possession of which has been in dispute between the governments of China and French Indo-China. Recalled by the Chinese government, the Chinese Ambassador leaves Tokyo for Hankow, while the Japanese Foreign office rules that officials of the Embassy remaining will lose their diplomatic status and be regarded as ordinary Chinese residents. The Foreign Office spokesman states, however, that although diplomatic relations have been virtually severed, this does not mean the formal rupture of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

King Farouk of Egypt marries Mlle. Farida Zulficar, the daughter of a judge of the appeal court. Both are 17.

Jan. 21.—Group of American missionaries in Shanghai state they will seek to confer with Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, hoping he will report the difficulties encountered in their work in all parts of China under Japanese control to President Roosevelt. South China continues making heavy defense preparations along all four routes by which Japanese may be expected to attack Canton. Japanese warplanes mach-

ine-gunned busses on the new Canton-Hongkong highway yesterday. International News Service reports that it has been learned that Britain has established a secret arms embargo against Japan which, though not official, is effective. Japanese steamer is Haruna Maru compelled to sail from England without cargo for which the ship had called at Middlesbrough because stevedores refused to load the vessel.

Rebels claim to have captured strategic hills dominating Teruel and that government forces are beginning evacuation. A second rebel air raid on Barcelona, yesterday, killed scores, including 7 persons aboard a British steamer discharging coal in the harbor. W. Cameron Forbes who has been visiting rebel areas in Spain states the people "appear contented and happy and well supplied with the prime necessities of life. I am of the impression that the actual rebellion is being directed against the abuses that have been committed by the republican regime. The achievements so far accomplished by Generalissimo Franco and his followers are remarkable, taking into consideration that they started their uprising with practically no financial resources at their command."

Jan. 22.—Foreign Minister K. Hirota in address before Diet states that the peace-terms submitted to Gen. Chiang Kai shek through German mediation recently had the following 4 points which he said were Japan's minimum demands,—adoption of a policy of cooperation with the Japan-Manchukuo anti-communist bloc establishment of demilitarized zones in certain areas and setting up a special administration in such areas, close economic cooperation with Japan and Manchukuo, and reparations to be paid by China to Japan. North China Provisional governments' new import and export duties go into effect "solely to relieve the masses and not to discriminate in favor of any particular country", according to the spokesman; but it is noted that the import reductions favor the Japanese type of a manufactures and that the export revisions favor raw materials.

A party of British military experts enroute to Burma, Singapore, Australia, and Malaya for an extensive survey of British fortifications and new naval and air bases.

Jan. 23.—Bombing attacks continue in the south and also in the Whampoa region east of Canton where the government sugar mills and the deepwater port being developed are located, these attacks being believed to have the purpose of weakening to economic organization of Kwangtung province as the only coastal province under Chinese control.

British government reported to be contemplating consultations with the United States and France regarding the enlargement of Panama and Suez canals for the proposed enormous new 43,000-ton battleships.

Three heavily loaded Italian bombing planes, one piloted by Bruno Mussolini, leave Rome for Rio de Janeiro via Dakar and Natal, "for the purpose of gathering information for Italian aviation."

Jan. 24.—Chinese officials admit they received the peace terms mentioned by Hirota in his speech Saturday, through the German Ambassador, but that China "could not possibly accept conditions of this kind." Gen. Han Fu-chu, governor of Shantung and one of China's old war lords is executed for treason at Hankow; he was accused of having failed to defend his province against the Japanese, retreating from Shantung with his army virtually intact. Abandoning the defensive, Chinese troops are reported to have recaptured a large area between Yenchow and Tsining, Shantung province. Chinese officials reported excited by the official expressions of Russian sympathy brought by the new Ambassador. He stated "The Soviets have the utmost sympathy for China and want to see the Chinese emerge victorious". Reported by a "very reliable traveler" that Russia is on a warfooting in the east and that there are more than 100 submarines and 500 warplanes near Vladivostok.

World Jewish Congress sends petition to the League of Nations with respect to persecutions of the Jews by the new Rumanian government.

Jan. 25.—Prime Minister Konoye declares that Japanese government has "never of itself proposed peace to the Chinese national government." Baron Sonoda in Japanese House of Peers states that if Britain "insults Oriental races" by failing to recognize Japan's position in the Far East and furnishing arms to China, Japan will not be in a position to guarantee the continued existence of British rights and interests in China." Big battle reported on near Tsining in Southern Shantung and also near Wuhu, Hohsien, and other Yangtze river cities above Nanking. President Lin Sen states "our government has repeatedly declared we will fight to the end to protect our sovereign rights and independ-

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ence." Japanese Foreign office official informs French Ambassador at Tokyo that landing of Japanese marines on Hainan island on January 19 was only to cut off Chinese maritime traffic between Hainan and the mainland and not to menace French Indo-China.

London *Daily Telegraph* states that dismissal of foreign consuls from Leningrad is explained by the fact that the city is being turned into a "giant secret, fortified, naval dockyard, arsenal, and base."

Australia's 150th birthday celebration opens.

A semi-official rebel note quotes General Franco as stating he has a "legitimate right" to bomb the Franco-Spanish frontier as the railroads are transporting munitions to the loyalists. A hundred deaths and several hundred other casualties result from a rebel air raid on Barcelona, although it lasted less than 60 seconds.

Jan. 26.—Japanese losses in Shantung province due to Chinese destruction are estimated at 500,000-1,000 yen at Tokyo. London paper reports renewed efforts of Japan to use private trading companies as a screen to obtain foreign credits for indirect use in the war, having apparently abandoned hope of securing direct state loans from either Britain or the United States.

Valencia is again bombed with 125 killed and several hundred injured. Among the dead is the captain of a British steamer. Rebels also drop 60 bombs on Valladolid, killing and injuring a score of people, including children in an orphanage.

Jan. 27.—Baron R. Asada states in the House of Peers, "We must tripple our population. It is a deplorable fact that our young woman today are practicing birth control in the interest of beauty. Birth control philosophy is a tragic mistake. Japan must have more babies." Japanese Ambassador S. Kawagoe will leave Shanghai tomorrow for Japan "bringing to a formal and Japan's relations with the former Nanking government", according to a Japanese announcement.

John Allison, only American Embassy official now in Nanking and former American consul at Tsinan, is slapped in the face by a Japanese sentry after he allegedly refused to leave Japanese-occupied premises when asked to do so. Allison protested to the Japanese Consulate after which the officer of the unit involved apologized. It is said he, accompanied by Japanese gendarmes, was investigating a Chinese house occupied by Japanese soldiers who had carried off a Chinese woman from an American institution.

Japanese spokesman in Shanghai demands that foreign firms file their code books, standard or private, with the Japanese censors and states that coded messages will not be accepted from such firms unless their respective consular agents first certify the senders as "reputable concerns". The action is alleged to be necessary "to prevent dissemination of information detrimental to the Japanese army in China." United States and British Consulates-general protest to Japanese Consulate-general in Shanghai, stating they are unable to recognize the Japanese right to censor commercial messages. The British also protested against Japanese censorships of news dispatches to the *Manchester Guardian*.

Eden at opening of the 100th session of the League of Nations Council states that Britain does not regard membership in the League as hindering friendly relations with non-members, whose cooperation in the work of the League is welcome. However regrettable the defection of some of its members, our faith in the aims and ideals that inspired it remains unshaken. Delbos also states that the French government maintains complete confidence in the League. Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to France, states the League is "merely uttering empty phrases while the world hovers on the brink of an abyss... The League's days are numbered if it rests content in its self-imposed state of immobility and paralysis."

Former Prime Minister Paul van Zeeland of Belgium, commissioned by Britain and France to inquire into international trade problems, submits his report and recommends a conference of "democratic and proletarian nations to stabilize world economic, financial, and political relations."

Sixty thousand Spanish government troops have launched an attack as Zaragoza to cut off the Teruel area.

Trainloads of wounded Italians passing through Djibuti, French Somaliland, are evidence of truth of reports that interior of Ethiopia is seething with rebellion. Fifteen battalions of new troops have arrived from Italy and public works projects have been suspended to release the workers for fighting. Colonial finances also in bad shape.

Reported from Washington that in protesting against continued looting of American property in China by Japanese soldiers, Ambassador Grew will question the good faith in Japanese assurances on which the settlement of the Panay incident was based. The State Department says it is waiting for official reports before commenting on the slapping of Allison. Japanese war minister Sugiyama tells the Diet that Japan must prepare for war with a third power.

Jan. 28.—Secretary Hull instructs Ambassador Grew to lodge a vigorous protest against the slapping of Allison. Japanese government unprecedentedly speeds two high ranking army officers to Shanghai and Nanking to investigate the charges of the United States yesterday of "flagrant disregard of American rights shown by Japanese troops", but suppresses news of the protest in Japan. Four hand-grenade explosions and five armed robberies last night marked terroristic and gangster activities in Shanghai.

London press backs Roosevelt's armament program as reassuring to every nation that wants peace, but semi-official Italian circles scoff and say that United States does not require further armaments for security and that it is apparent that the great democracies are "opening" an armament race.

Chinese delegates to the League of Nations arrange

for a secret meeting to be attended by Britain, France, Russia, and China, to consider China's appeal for aid against Japan."

Spanish government proposes an air armistice to rebels because such warfare "sheds innocent blood and hastens the ruin of Spain."

General John Metaxes, prime minister of Greece, proclaims an absolute dictatorship, and mobilizes army to suppress disturbances that may arise from a decree exiling all his leading political opponents.

Jan. 29.—In reply to a question in Diet as to Japan's "southward policies", Hirota states "Japan desires to make as wide an economic advance as it can." Chinese secret societies are increasingly harassing Japanese authorities and Chinese suspected of cooperating with them. Chinese authorities are also distributing millions of weapons to the populace throughout the country and giving military training with emphasis on guerilla tactics, while women and boys are taught nursing and war relief work. Institute of Pacific Relations declares that Japan seeks control of all Pacific fishing banks, having already invaded not only Chinese waters but western Pacific waters from Alaska to Mexico and southern waters in the East Indies and the Philippines. Reported from Paris that French, British, Russian, and Chinese delegates at Geneva have approved a practical plan of aid to China, involving credit and transportation advantages for China, and a possible oil embargo and financial boycott against Japan, without involving the League of Nations, and that American collaborations has

been invited. Reported later that Eden, Delbos, and Litvinoff told Dr. Koo their governments would not be able to go far to aid China without American cooperation.

Italian press jeers at Britain, stating that by the time its giant warships are completed, Italian aviation will have nullified their value.

Jan. 30.—Secretary Hull states with references to Geneva reports of aid to China that American attitude has been unchanged. Semi-official announcement, believed inspired by Britain, states that the League of Nations Council will proceed with plans to aid China despite lack of endorsement by the United States. Editor S. Takaishi of Osaka *Mainichi* and Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi*, speaking in Seattle, predicts close of Sino-Japanese conflict in 2 or 3 months and states that one nation must dominate the Orient for the sake of peace and prosperity and that Japan feels it should be that nation. He claims Japan does not want territory or to trespass on China's sovereignty.

Extensive Singapore maneuvers begin in connection with inauguration of the new dry-dock, and are interpreted as a warning to Japan to respect British rights in the Far East.

Germany celebrates 5th anniversary of Chancellor Adolf Hitler's rise to power.

A government officer states of Barcelona air raid today in which over 400 people were killed, including 158 war orphans, who were cowering in the basement of a church, "This is Franco's answer to our air truce offer."



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Jan. 3.—State Department announces the United States has accepted Japanese apology for the slapping of Allison by a Japanese sentry. The commander and 20 men constituting the unit involved have been ordered court-martialed. Navy Department announces that two units of Marines, 1450 men and 85 officers, will leave Shanghai for Honolulu on February 18 to take part in the maneuvers there. Some 400 British soldiers left Shanghai for Hongkong yesterday. Geneva reports state that American attitude to plan to arm Chinese soldiers against the invading Japanese may result in failure of the plan.

Franco organizes the first Nationalist government with himself as President and while he has appointed a Cabinet, he retains practically all powers in his own hands. Rebel submarine torpedoes and sinks the British ship *Endymion*, drawing 11 persons, including 3 British nationals and a Swedish non-intervention officer. The ship had a cargo of coal for Cartagena. Four British destroyers are hunting for the submarine.

Netherlands joyously celebrate birth of a daughter to Crown Princess Juliana.

Feb. 1.—Japanese troops cut through Chinese lines and occupy Linhaiwan, breaking a long stalemate. Action at a secret meeting of the League of Nations Council on a resolution authorizing interested powers to take such measures as they may think necessary to reach a just settlement between China and Japan, is delayed when delegates of South American nation state they would have to consult their respective governments.

Mussolini states in address on the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Fascist Blackshirts that "these 15 years have been written in pages of blood and glory in Libya, Ethiopia, and Spain."

Dr. Juan Negria, Spanish Premier, accuses Mussolini and Hitler of using Spain as a proving ground in preparing for the next major war. "The only solution is a republican victory," he states. Spanish government charges that Italy has assigned 4 destroyers and 2 submarines to the Spanish rebel fleet and that it was one of the latter which sank the *Endymion*. It denies that the rebels have any submarines of their own, Spanish submarines having remained with the government. Britain announces an Italo-British-French conference in which Britain will request agreement to increase in the Mediterranean patrol against piracy. Prime Minister Chamberlains states he considers it an imperative duty to bring about an end of the "appalling air-bomb disasters in Spain", and that he is trying to gain the help of other powers.

New Dutch Princess is named Beatrix Wilhelmina Armgard at official registration ceremony.

Feb. 2.—A Japanese navy spokesman denies foreign reports that Japan is building 43,000-ton battleships. Japanese occupy Pengpu, important city in Tientsin-Pukow railway, after overcoming stiff resistance. A bill is introduced in Canadian House of Commons designed to stop Japanese immigration. At present 150 Japanese are permitted to enter yearly. League Council approves resolution

inviting member nations to consider possibility of lending individual aid to China and expressing hope that nations specially interested in the Orient would lose no opportunity to examine possibilities of settlement of hostilities.

Reported that British government has relaxed its ban on foreign lending. Observers state, however, that Britain will furnish no financial assistance to Germany or Italy "pending clarification of a number of international questions." Ships of the British Home Fleet arrive at Lisbon on a 4-day goodwill visit and are enthusiastically welcomed, according to Reuters.

A bitter anti-American editorial in Home *Regina Fascisti* assails President Roosevelt as a "war-monger" tool of organized Jewry in the United States, which "is arming against the authoritarian states".

In response to Anglo-French approval, Spanish government decides to cease immediately all air-bombing reprisals if the insurgents will agree to discontinue their aerial attacks. Britain reported angered by Spanish rebel authorities stating Franco would reject loyalist proposals for a truce in the bombing of civilians; they declare the air raids which have killed and wounded hundreds of non-combatants in Barcelona are necessary to interrupt the manufacture of war materials in the loyalist capital. The British Parliament responds with a resolution denouncing attacks against civilians under any circumstances and urging international agreement to halt air raids on open towns and cities. Eden in a conference with French and Italian ambassadors proposes the strengthening of the Mediterranean anti-piracy patrol and the immediate arming of neutral merchant ships.

King Farouk dissolves the Egyptian parliament. Elections will shortly be held for a new parliament to open on April 12.

Feb. 3.—Japanese militarists are reportedly working on special six-year army plan calling for an expenditure of \$250,000,000 a year for the development of mechanized and air forces, munition plants, etc. A secret fund of \$2,500,000 a year is included for propaganda at home and in East Asia. Finance Minister O. Kaya informs the Diet that restrictions on the use of gold are necessary to save the metal for shipment abroad to settle Japan's foreign obligations. The Tokyo *Hiyakao* states editorially that Japan will carry out its stabilizing policy in the Far East no matter what resolutions the League of Nations may adopt. Japanese occupy Chefoo. Reported that a coup has been averted in Canton the object of which was to establish a new regime which would declare non-support of the National government and ban shipments of arms and ammunition through South China in exchange for a Japanese promise not to invade Kwantung province. Believed a big Japanese aerial demonstration over Canton yesterday was timed to coincide with the coup.

International News Service reports that silent struggle is going on between Hitler and the army aristocracy and that a sudden army coup is a possibility. Big business also said to be opposed to

Finance Minister Goering's 4-year economic plan as onerous and to have forced Hitler to retract orders for a renewal of the anti-Jew drive because of its concern over foreign markets.

Feb. 4.—State Department announces 15th Infantry regiment will be withdrawn from Tientsin early next month. High Army officials have long favored removal of these troops as due to their small number they would only be a "sacrifice" in any formidable attack. Americans in Peiping are bitterly critical and point out both Chinese and Japanese will interpret the move as showing willingness to abandon everything under Japanese pressure. Japanese papers announce the withdrawal in banner headlines. Japanese warn foreigners to evacuate entire central area of China, including parts of Kiangsu, Anhwei, Shantung, Honan, Chamsi, Hupeh, and Hopei provinces in which these are large foreign interests. Canton is shaken by a constant rain of Japanese bombs and the populous city is reported to be in confusion; martial law has been declared.

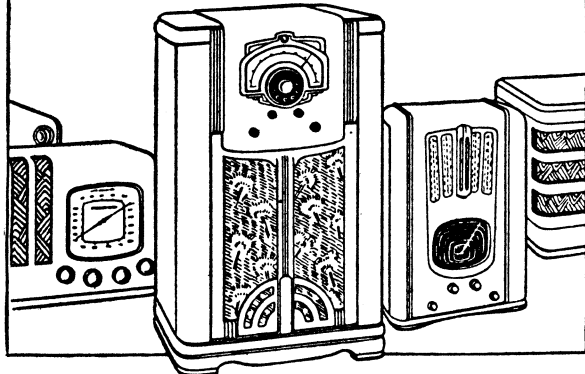
Following 3 years of negotiation, Japan reaches a trade agreement with Netherland Indies effective until the end of the year when either party may effect its cancellation.

Hitler announces a number of important changes in the Cabinet, including the dismissal of War Field Marshal Werner von Blomberg. War Minister Gen. W. von Fritsch resigns as commander-in-chief of the army and is succeeded by Gen. W. von Brauchschitz. Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Ambassador to London, becomes Foreign Minister, succeeding Baron Constantin von Neurath who becomes head of a new secret cabinet council on foreign political questions. Hitler takes over the War Ministry himself under the title "Chief of National Defense".

Reports of sinking of another British freighter, *Alcira*, in the Mediterranean threatens to lead to drastic British action. The ship, loaded with coal, was bombed by seaplanes. Understood that France has agreed with Britain regarding projected strengthening of the anti-piracy patrol. Ambassador Dino tells Eden that Italy accepts to British plan to strengthen the anti-piracy control. Britain is thoroughly aroused by the sinking of two freighters within a few days.

Feb. 5.—Britain sends note to Japan said to be identical to the American note and France a similar if not identical note to free themselves from the London naval agreement if Japan is building super-warships. Admiral Yonai, Japanese Navy Minister, states "the idea of the powers seems to be to sound out Japanese naval plans." Hirota states that the China conflict is not an international war and that Japan does not want to claim rights as a belligerent. "It is most necessary that Japan improve its relation with the United States which is contributing much to the cause of world peace and is maintaining a good neighbor policy". H. H. Kung, Chinese Prime Minister, arrives in Hongkong by plane from Hankow for unknown purpose.

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Coming Articles

by Prof. FRANK G. HAUGHWOUT

In the April issue of the Philippine Magazine—

The barometer and the significance of its recordings—minima and maxima in this part of the world.

In the May Issue—

Wind velocities, particularly of typhoon winds—how measured—authentic records of excessive velocities in the Far East.

In the June issue—

Rain and rain-measurements—flood conditions—Philippine and other records.

These three articles will form a unified series, illustrated and accompanied by authoritative statistical data, which will be of great interest to all who are interested in the weather—and who isn't?

An official communique issued at Singapore declares: "Defensive arrangements are considered satisfactory in so far as they have been tested."

Herman von Goering, Minister of Aviation, who became a Field Marshal in the shake-up, announces reorganization of the Ministry of Economics and states Germany will demand a return of "robbed German property". Berlin papers interpret move as Hitler's assumption of supreme military and economic power. "Reliable sources" indicate monarchist tendencies led to some of difficulties that caused the shake-up. London *Daily Telegraph* states that Hitler believed himself threatened by a military coup d'etat and acted accordingly, ordering the arrest of General von Frisch. He was secretly held 40 hours and then allowed to go home under "house arrest".

Britain demands from the Spanish rebels immediate cessation of attacks on neutral shipping and compensation for the sinking of the British freighter *Alcira*. Unconfirmed report that a third British steamer was sunk last Friday heightens British anger after the government had already given orders to sink all pirate craft at sight.

France War Minister Daladier states in Chamber of Deputies that the next great war will probably be fought in Africa, on the Tunis frontier.

Feb. 6.—Indicated at Tokyo that Japan's reply to the virtual ultimatum of the powers concerning its naval program will be one of defiance and it is stated that naval authorities will advise the government not to reveal Japan's future naval plans. With Japanese closing in on the Lunghai railway, China's "jugular vein", General Chiang Kai-shek has taken personal charge and a 100,000 more Chinese troops are rushed to the scene. Japanese land 100 marines under cover of naval barrage in Tongkuwan island, threatening Canton's railway facilities. Chinese working feverishly to complete dispatch northward of 3,400 British and American trucks by way of Hongkong. Japanese government announces a \$10,000,000 subsidy to two shipping lines for building 12 new passenger ships.

Rebels capture 20 villages, and enter Alhambra, breaking the loyalist siege of the Teruel-Zaragoza highway. The government forces, however, hold strategic heights.

Paris *Soir* intimates that Duchess of Windsor is an expectant mother. The Duke and Duchess have leased a chateau in Versailles for six months.

Feb. 7.—Foreign Office spokesman states that Japan may perhaps answer the foreign notes on or before February 20 and reiterates the denial that Japan is planning to build 43,000-ton battleships. "On the other hand, the Japanese people have gained the impression the principal naval powers have already commenced an armament race". The *Yomiuri Shimbun* states editorially that Britain and America "who have apparently lost their minds, now demand from Japan naval building information in threatening terms... The government and people of Japan feel strongly against the insolent demands

which are in utter disregard of international usage and diplomatic etiquette. ... It is but natural since the Japanese navy is inferior to the British and American navies from a quantitative viewpoint, that Japan should seek to compensate for the quantitative inferiority by quantitative strength." The Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi* states "It is believed absolutely impossible for Japan to notify other countries of the contents of its construction program." General Matsui orders tightening of discipline because of excesses of the Japanese troops in China.

A German spokesman states that Hitler's "policy of peace" remains unchanged. The Moscow *Pravda* interprets the Hitler coup as a move to speed preparations for a "big war".

Rebels reported to have taken entire Sierra Palomera range north of Teruel and taken 3,000 prisoners. Some, 3,000 loyalist dead strewn the field.

Feb. 8.—Japanese smashing toward Hsuechow from opposite directions on the Tientsin-Pukow railway are reported to have inflicted heavy losses on the Chinese.

London *Star* political writer states that Mussolini considers General Franco a failure and is withdrawing Italian forces from Spain.

Russian dirigible V-6 crashes into mountain side in its trial flight, killing 13. The craft was to have been used to rescue Soviet polar expedition in serious plight since storms and cracks in the icefield have separated the members from their supplies.

Feb. 9.—"One of the greatest battles of history" involving 500,000 Chinese and Japanese soldiers is in progress with rich and populous Central China as the prize. Eight Japanese armies reported to be moving from 8 different directions from the north, south, and east to encircle the Lunghai Railway zone. A semi-official announcement issued after conference between Premier Konohe and Navy Minister Yonai states that Japanese government has decided to reject the "unreasonable inquiry" made by the United States, Britain, and France as to Japan's naval program. Oliver Stanley, president of the Board of Trade, states in House of Commons in reply to questions, that no further exports of war material will be made to Japan. Prof. Gilbert Murray, chairman of League of Nations Union, states that it would be impossible for Britain alone to stop the Japanese invasion of China, but that he believes Britain would support the United States in the event of any direct action in the Orient. "I have reason to believe on good authority that we have given the American government the assurance we are ready to support them in any action they may make facing any risk. The trouble is that it was in a confidential communication of the government that most people here do not know of and the great American public does not know... We could go in with America and I think I may say I have reason to believe it perfectly certain that if we went with America, Russia would be on our side..." Carl von Weizsaecker states that the "British fleet might as well be frozen up in the polar icefields so far as giving

America support in a war or even in a naval demonstration against Japan is concerned. Mussolini holds the large British Mediterranean fleet as well as that part of Britain's home fleet presently based on Gibraltar in the Mediterranean."

Colonel Nenmoto tells Chinese newspapermen at Peking that Japanese is only people "born naturally" of a female goddess, while other people were artificially made by male gods, making them as inanimate as chairs and tables. Japanese civilization is the result of a natural growth, while other nations have to be patched up all the time through revolutions. Japan is willing to show China how to grow naturally he said.

Secretary of the Navy W. Bertrand tells Chamber of Deputies that the naval commission will ask additional appropriation to build two 35,000-ton battleships, warning that unless naval building is accelerated, Italy will have a bigger fleet than France in 1942.

Reported that Britain has redoubled efforts toward negotiation of an international air pact prohibiting the bombing of civilians. Tension between Britain and both Italy and Germany is reported decreasing and there is talk in German quarters of the possibility of carrying out British proposals for restricting the civil war in Spain.

Feb. 10.—Major fighting and rushing of reinforcements and supplies to the area by both sides, marks the opening phases of the gigantic Lunghai railway zone battle. Japanese official in Peiping admits that the Chinese guerilla warfare confronts Japan with a "black" outlook. "Our army has been unable to withdraw from the Yangtze with honor, so it has had to move forward". According to unconfirmed Chinese reports, some 100,000 Mohammedan cavalymen are on way to fight Japanese invaders of Suiyan and Shansi provinces in North China. Chinese reports state that Japan is establishing a base on Formosa for large-scale operations. A handgrenade is thrown into the office of the British-sponsored Shanghai *Standard News*, three people being injured, and 10 minutes later a grenade was thrown into the office of American editor of the *Hwa Mei-wan Pao* which has resisted the recently imposed Japanese censorship. Chinese Ambassador to Japan returning from Tokyo states at Hankow that Japanese police tortured wealthy Chinese in Japan to extort money from them for Japanese military expenditures. Authoritative London sources state that Britain and the United States have already decided to build 35,000-ton battleships and 8,000-ton cruisers, but that formal announcement is withheld pending receipt of Japan's reply to inquiries about its naval program, which reply is expected to be unsatisfactory.

Rumors across closed borders are to effect that Hitler is coping with a spreading revolutionary movement fostered mainly by Old Guard monarchists. Crown Prince Friederich Wilhelm has gone to Italy.

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Rebel authorities say they will soon begin the "third and last" drive toward the Mediterranean to divide loyalist Spain into two parts and "break the government's back."

Russia demands an immediate investigation of disappearance of the Soviet charge d'affaires in Bucharest, Rumania, who is believed to have been kidnapped and murdered. Octavian Goga, fascist, anti-semitic premier of Rumania resigns and the government announces that King Carol has established a royal dictatorship and has asked Mircea Christea Patriarch of the National Orthodox Church, to form a new cabinet.

Feb. 11.—In honor of the 50th anniversary of promulgation of Japanese constitution, an imperial amnesty decree is issued reinstating some 300,000 Japanese, including 150,000 political offenders, to citizenship, and granting a reduction in prison terms to over 1,000 convicts. The army also issued an order cancelling army orders of punishment, presumably also those punished in connection with the present "China incident." Shanghai police arrest two men, of the "Chinese loafer type," mounted on bicycles, who threw a hand-grenade into office of American-owned Shanghai Evening Post. For the third time in a week a decapitated Chinese head is found, this time of a Chinese reporter, besides a note stating "this person was engaged in anti-Japanese activities and his fate should serve as a warning."

"Unimpeachable sources" in London indicate that Dino has intimated to Eden that Italy wishes to withdraw its volunteer legions in Spain. The Russian Ambassador is also reported to have informed British government it is prepared to pay for evacuation of Russian nationals from Spain provided agreement can be reached on certain "points of interest."

King Carol announces the elimination of politics from the government through modification of the constitution. The new Premier declared a "state of siege", placing the civil administration in the hands of the army. Former Premier George Tatarescu is vice-premier and foreign minister.

Feb. 12.—At extraordinary session of the Japanese

Cabinet, replies to United States, Britain, and France are approved and after receiving sanction of Emperor are presented to respective Ambassadors at 6:30. Note states Japanese government has always been prompted by spirit of non-menace and non-aggression and has no intention whatever of possessing armaments which would be a menace to others. . . . At this juncture, when in the existence of no fair disarmament treaty to which Japan is a party . . . this government of opinion a more communication of information on the construction of vessels will, in the absence of quantitative limitation, not contribute to any fair and equitable measure of disarmament. . . . This government fails to see any logical reasoning in the assumption on the part of your government that this government must be deemed engaged in a scheme for constructing vessels which are not in conformity with the limits provided by the London Treaty. . . . However, as Japan does not fall behind other nations in the ardent desire for disarmament, she will be ready at any moment to enter any discussions on the matter of disarmament which gives primary importance to fair quantitative limitation. . . ."

Replying to American note of January 17, Japanese government expresses "profound regrets" and states that incidents in Nanking were result of "unavoidable insufficiency of force detailed for duty in protecting rights and interests of third powers" and the illegal entry of American property at Hangchow as results of "mistake in identification" in requisitioning of supplies after supply lines. Ambassador Drew receives contributions for victims of the Panay bombing totaling 16,242 yen from 7749 individuals and 218 organizations and an additional amount of 16,000 yen, collected by official groups, is turned over to him.

Ships of Britain, France, Holland, and the United States are gathering at Singapore where the new naval base will be formally opened Monday, Japan being the sole major power interested in the Orient which will be absent. Although visits of other ships are officially designated "courtesy calls", the gather-

ing is considered to constitute one of most important unofficial naval demonstrations in history. Some observers consider it a "rehearsal" for a possible Pacific war.

Hitler reported conferring with Austrian Premier Kurt von Schuschnigg at Berchtesgaden, Bavaria, the meeting having been arranged with the greatest secrecy. Hitler representative attends Pope's coronation anniversary mass, and Nazi officials are negotiating with Pastor Martin Niemöller, leader of the Protestant opposition, for his restoration—interpreted as two conciliatory moves.

Reported from London without confirmation that British Cabinet is considering loaning Italy \$125,000,000 if Italy will agree to "help localize" Spanish civil war. Eden is reported urging a "go slow" policy and withholding such a loan until Italian troops have been removed from Spain. The Daily Mail states Eden may resign over Cabinet disagreement over policy toward Italy.

New Rumanian government announces maintenance of the traditional Anglo-French friendship and adherence to League of Nations.

Feb. 13.—Vice-Admiral I. Yamamoto, speaking for Navy Minister Yonai, states that idea of a trans-oceanic war has never been entertained by Japan nor has problem of closing the Pacific ocean and engaging in such a conflict ever been studied; Japan never contemplated building a navy adequate to such a purpose. Japan will not engage in a building race and will build only what is necessary to defend its own shores and preserve peace and order in the Far East. In the event other nations build so excessively that Japan finds it necessary to compete to any extent, the means will be found. Japanese hurling their forces toward the strategic Lunghai railway zone from three directions, are reported to be making progress. International conference meeting in London under the auspices of International Peace Campaign decides upon a move for a universal boycott of Japan in order "to show we detest her action and to free ourselves of all complicity with her" in words of Viscount Cecil.

Astronomical Data For March, 1938 By the Weather Bureau



Sunrise and Sunset

	Rises	Sets
Mar. 1.	6:14 a.m.	6:04 p.m.
Mar. 6.	6:10 a.m.	6:05 p.m.
Mar. 12.	6:06 a.m.	6:06 p.m.
Mar. 18.	6:03 a.m.	6:06 p.m.
Mar. 24.	5:58 a.m.	6:07 p.m.
Mar. 31.	5:53 a.m.	6:08 p.m.

Spring's Equinox on the 21st of March at 3:00 p.m.

Moonrise and Moonset

	Rises	Sets
March 1.....	5:11 a.m.	5:15 p.m.
March 2.....	5:51 a.m.	6:06 p.m.
March 3.....	6:33 a.m.	6:58 p.m.
March 4.....	7:15 a.m.	7:51 p.m.
March 5.....	7:58 a.m.	8:46 p.m.
March 6.....	8:45 a.m.	9:44 p.m.
March 7.....	9:34 a.m.	10:42 p.m.

March 8.....	10:28 a.m.	11:42 p.m.
March 9.....	11:25 a.m.	
March 10.....	12:24 p.m.	0:41 a.m.
March 11.....	1:25 p.m.	1:38 a.m.
March 12.....	2:25 p.m.	2:33 a.m.
March 13.....	3:24 p.m.	3:24 a.m.
March 14.....	4:21 p.m.	4:12 a.m.
March 15.....	5:17 p.m.	4:58 a.m.
March 16.....	6:11 p.m.	5:41 a.m.
March 17.....	7:05 p.m.	6:25 a.m.
March 18.....	7:57 p.m.	7:07 a.m.
March 19.....	8:50 p.m.	7:51 a.m.
March 20.....	9:41 p.m.	8:36 a.m.
March 21.....	10:33 p.m.	9:22 a.m.
March 22.....	11:22 p.m.	10:09 a.m.
March 23.....		10:58 a.m.
March 24.....	0:10 a.m.	11:47 a.m.
March 25.....	0:56 a.m.	12:36 p.m.
March 26.....	1:41 a.m.	1:26 p.m.
March 27.....	2:23 a.m.	2:16 p.m.
March 28.....	3:05 a.m.	3:06 p.m.
March 29.....	3:46 a.m.	3:57 p.m.
March 30.....	4:27 a.m.	4:48 p.m.
March 31.....	5:09 a.m.	5:42 p.m.

	Phases of the Moon	
New Moon	on the 2nd at.....	1:40 p.m.
First Quarter	on the 9th at.....	4:35 p.m.
Full Moon	on the 16th at.....	1:15 p.m.

Last Quarter	on the 24th at.....	9:06 p.m.
Perigee	on the 11th at.....	4:00 p.m.
Apogee	on the 24th at.....	5:00 a.m.

The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 6:31 a.m. and sets at 6:29 p.m. The planet may be found in the constellation of Pisces, but too close to the sun for observation.

VENUS rises at 6:42 a.m. and sets at 6:42 p.m. Immediately after sunset the planet may be found low in the western sky in the constellation of Pisces.

MARS rises at 8:14 a.m. and sets at 8:40 p.m. In the early evening the planet may be found in the western sky in the constellation of Cetus.

JUPITER rises at 4:14 a.m. and sets at 3:40 p.m. An hour before sunrise the planet may be found low in the eastern sky in the constellation of Capricorn.

SATURN rises at 6:53 a.m. and sets at 6:55 p.m. Immediately after sunset the planet will be found very low in the western sky in the constellation of Pices.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p.m.

North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Arcturus in Bootes	Spica in Virgo
Regulus in Leo	Procyon in Canis Minor
Castor and Pollux in Gemini	Sirius in Canis Major
Capella in Auriga	Canopus in Argo
Aldebaran in Taurus	Betelgeuse and Rigel in Orion



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PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

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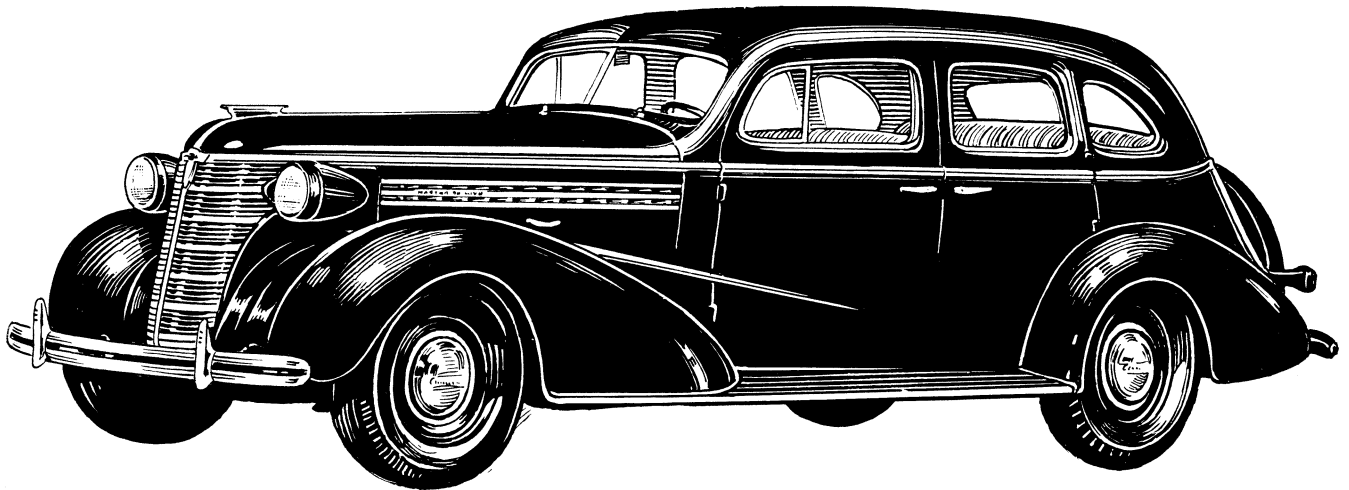
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Philippine Economic Conditions

By J. Bartlett Richards
American Trade Commissioner



The Insular Government Budget for 1939, now under consideration by the National Assembly, calls for a total appropriation of ₱79,173,000, of which ₱76,404,000 is for ordinary expenditure chargeable to current ordinary income and ₱2,769,000 is for extraordinary expenditure. Appropriations for ordinary expenditure include about ₱8,000,000 for debt interest and other recurring expenditures. Modifications of these budget appropriations may be made later in the light of the 1938 experience of the various bureau heads and the 1938 revenues. The revenue for 1939 is estimated at ₱79,257,000, which is ₱1,189,000 less than that estimated for 1938 and ₱16,990,000 less than the actual revenue in 1937. The revenue estimate was reduced for 1938, due to the lower incomes on which taxes are payable this year and to the possibility of a change in the sales tax. For the first two months, income has exceeded last year's, but it is expected that returns in March, when the first instalment of the income tax is due, may tell a somewhat different story.

Committees of the National Assembly were engaged during the month in studying proposed legislation. No bills of exceptional general interest were passed by the Assembly during the month, but the London Sugar Agreement was ratified. Among the bills under consideration were one calling for a repeal of the sales tax; one prohibiting acceptance of local deposits by Philippine branches of foreign banks; one increasing the tariff on imported hams, bacon and sausages; and one limiting net profits of public utility enterprises. Amendments to the Petroleum and Corporation Laws are being considered, which would permit the Government to enter into a contract with a large oil company for the exploration and development of oil fields in the Philippines.

An important bill under consideration would appropriate ₱85,873,600 from the Coconut Oil Excise Tax funds, to be spent over a period of four years on such projects as artesian wells (₱1,200,000); improving drainage in Manila (₱2,000,000); constructing, equipping and improving provincial hospitals (₱7,800,000); various other public buildings (₱4,000,000); national roads (₱27,000,000); local roads (₱9,800,000); concrete paving of national roads (₱10,000,000); other roads (₱2,500,000); flood control (about ₱12,500,000); railway lift bridge, Manila (₱3,000,000); dredging the harbor and making new land, Manila north port district (₱2,500,000); and Manila airport (₱1,500,000). It is expected that further legislation may be introduced next year to appropriate possibly ₱12,000,000 for school buildings.

In addition to the four-year program to be financed from the Coconut Oil Excise Tax fund, the same bill includes appropriations totaling ₱4,423,000, mainly for buildings, equipment, etc. in connection with the national defense program, to be paid out of the General Fund over a period of two years. Also included are appropriations totaling ₱2,275,000 for port works, lighthouses, etc. and airports, to be paid out of the Port Works Fund over a period of two years.

Another bill pending in the Assembly would increase the Revolving Fund for municipal water works from the ₱2,000,000 authorized in Commonwealth Act No. 125 to ₱7,000,000.

With this heavy government construction program, on top of the active current demand for cement for government and private construction, the Cebu Portland Cement Company is taking steps to increase its capacity nearly 200 percent. Filters and other equipment now being installed will increase the capacity of the present plant from 1,400 barrels a day to 2,000 barrels. Tenders are being asked on a new plant which will duplicate the present plant, including the new filters, thus increasing the capacity to nearly 4,000 barrels a day, or about 1,400,000 barrels a year. The company produced 523,000 barrels in 1937. There is a severe shortage of cement at present, which is being met in part by the importation of Japanese cement.

Business was generally rather quiet in February. Importers placed exceptionally good orders for American cotton textiles during the month but stopped ordering about the end of the month, when it became clear that local stocks were not moving. Consumption of flour continued light, though demand for canned fish and canned milk was good.

Sales of automobiles and trucks fell off, following the exceptionally heavy January sales. Tire sales improved, however, despite the fact that payment of annual registration fees, required by the end of February, left transportation companies and other large operators of motor vehicles generally somewhat short of cash. Domestic collections fell a little behind in some lines, for the same reason, but credit conditions were generally satisfactory throughout the Islands. Importers for the most part continued to take up drafts promptly and some who had fallen behind as a result of over-ordering in recent months made progress in cleaning up their outstanding obligations.

The export sugar market was quiet and slightly easy, with little business done. Exports increased. The domestic market was very dull, with prices declining slightly. Copra prices were weak in the first two-thirds of the month, due to unprecedented arrivals, an easy oil market in the United States and a poor demand for copra in Europe. Prices stiffened, however, in the last ten days. Exceptionally heavy copra arrivals in January and February appear to have been due partly to unusually large production and partly to liquidation of speculative stocks in the provinces. Copra exports were heavy in February, but oil exports were relatively light. Stocks of both copra and oil were heavy at the end of the month. The cake market was easy. Desiccated coconut exports increased, but continued below normal, with the mills operating at about half-time.

The abaca market continued weak in February, with both Manila and Davao prices receding, particularly the latter. Buyers remained cautious at the end of the month and further weakness was indicated. Balings and exports were low in February. Leaf tobacco exports continued negligible in February, but cigar shipments to the United States were good.

The rice market was steady to firm throughout the month, with a premium on old-crop rice, of which the National Rice and Corn Corporation is now the only considerable holder. The palay market was firm, with some apparently speculative buying by private millers.

Gold production fell off to ₱4,567,470, about ₱150,000 under the January figure. Base metal exports were smaller. The National Assembly is considering enabling legislation to permit the government to enter into a contract with a large oil company, giving it exploration rights over considerable areas in 13 provinces.

Consolidated bank figures showed a seasonal increase in loans, discounts and overdrafts and demand deposits. Cash holdings of banks continued to increase, keeping pace approximately with the increase in active circulation, which set a new all-time record in February. The dollar continued firm on the exchange market.

Government revenues continued good, collections by the Bureau of Internal Revenue being eight percent greater than last year and collections by the Bureau of Customs about 26 percent greater. Collections of customs duties were only five percent over the previous February, however.

The Manila Railroad Company has called for tenders on a 22-room hotel, to be built at Tagaytay Ridge, a popular resort about 40 kilometers from Manila. It is expected to cost about ₱120,000 and will be managed by the Manila Hotel, a Manila Railroad Company subsidiary. Hotels will also be built at other points of interest or scenic attraction, with the idea of encouraging tourist travel in the Philippines.

News Summary

The Philippines

Feb. 14.—President Manuel L. Quezon asks the resignation of provincial Fiscal Manuel Blanco of Iloilo, and orders the dismissal of Assistant Fiscal Debuque, chief of police Abordo of Janiway, and Secret Service Agent Adelantar, for abuse of authority in connection with the maltreatment of a prisoner arrested in connection with the strike in Janiway and Barotac Nuevo centrals.



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Feb. 15.—In a letter to Secretary of the Interior Elpidio Quirino President Quezon states that Governor Tomas Confesor of Iloilo allowed himself to become unduly excited by the Iloilo strikes and that the mobilization of constabulary and state police in several municipalities was unnecessary and ill advised as the right to strike has not been declared illegal either by the Constitution or any act of the Legislature. He cautions against the use of armed forces unnecessarily as creating the impression the government is acting on behalf of one or the other side.

Secretary of Public Works Miguel Cuenco appoints Capt. Alden Crawford, U. S. Army, acting Director of Aeronautics.

Major J. P. Guido is named acting chief of the Division of Investigation, Department of Justice.

Feb. 17.—President Quezon tells 200 labor leaders at a Malacañan luncheon that social justice does not and can not mean partiality either toward labor or capital. "My heart is wholly with the working class, but my head is not. As head of the government I have to look not only after the welfare of labor but that of the whole Commonwealth." Regarding a resolution favoring his reelection, passed by the labor conference, he states that with his term of 6 years he will have done all he can humanly do for the Commonwealth. He defended Secretary Ramon Torres against charges that he was pro-capitalist. Guia Balmori, daughter of Joaquin Balmori, is crowned Miss Philippines for 1938.

Feb. 18.—In an after-luncheon talk before Governors, Assemblymen, and Cabinet members at Malacañan, President Quezon asks for cooperation and states those who do not agree with his policies should join the opposition to which they ought to belong. He declares that while he was neutral in the municipal and provincial elections, he would interest himself in the elections to the Assembly as he did not want an antagonistic legislature. As to the current dispute between governors and assemblymen for priority, he states that governors will be upheld in provincial matters, assemblymen with respect to national matters. Vice-President Sergio Osmeña seconds the President's plea for unity, stating that only by cooperation can the political ambitions of the people be realized; past differences between him and President Quezon, he says, were over procedure and not aims.



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Bids are reported to have been called for the construction of a 22-room hotel at Tagaytay to be the first of a chain of provincial hotels built by Manila Railroad and operated by the Manila Hotel. The Tagaytay Hotel will cost between P100,000 and P120,000 and will be finished in about 8 months. It is understood the government is prepared to spend at least P1,000,000 on a hotel building program. Hotels will be built in Legaspi, Pagsanjan, and Los Baños, all to be finished this year, if possible, and a larger hotel will be built in Baguio next year. The one in Legaspi will have 40 rooms. The Assembly recently appropriated P100,000 for a Philippine Tourist Bureau.

Feb. 21.—Former Senator Hadji Butu dies after an illness of several months. Before the American administration he was Secretary of State to Sultan Jamalul Kiram.

Feb. 24.—Supreme Court reverses the decisions of the Court of First Instance and the Court of Appeals in the Cuevo-Barredo case, ordering the contractor to indemnify the mother of a worker who was drowned in the performance of his duties. The case came to national notice when President Quezon denounced the first decisions, not knowing it had been appealed, as contrary to the spirit of the law and smacking of 16th century justice.

Judge Francisco Zulueta orders the four Manila gasoline companies involved in the recent strike to restore the salaries and wages of their workers to what they were before the enforcement of the 8-hour labor law and fixes the minimum wage as P1.50 a day.

University of the Philippines' Board of Citizens chooses Dr. Pedro T. Lantín, noted for his work on typhoid therapy, and Dr. Victor Sevilla, eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist, as the "two most distinguished alumni" for 1937-38.

Feb. 25.—President Quezon sends message to the Assembly asking for an enabling act permitting the government to enter into a contract with the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company for the exploration and development of Philippine oil fields.

Political circles in Manila wish to know the identity of the Filipino officials referred to in Washington reports as stating that the Commonwealth government would probably react very favorably to any proposal postponing independence. Floor Leader Jose Ozamis says, "There is no understanding to that effect here". Assemblyman Maximo Kalaw states such a plan would be premature. "We have 8 more years to go and nobody can tell what will happen during that time. If we were in the 8th year now and with the Oriental situation as it is, the launching of such a plan would be justifiable".

Feb. 27.—The light cruisers *Trenton*, *Milwaukee*, and *Memphis* arrive in Manila Bay from Singapore; together with the vessels of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet now here, the present makes the largest naval concentration in the Philippines since the Battle of Manila Bay in 1898.

Feb. 28.—Provincial Governors, in convention in Manila, adopt a resolution endorsing the proposal to amend the Constitution to permit the reelection of President Quezon.

Reported that the Bureau of Internal Revenue has started action to collect P795,450 in alleged unpaid taxes from the Manila Electric Company.

March 1.—The last of the ten Cabanatuan jailbreakers surrenders to the authorities after a constabulary and police hunt that covered several provinces.

March 2.—The Assembly ratifies the London Sugar Agreement of May 6, 1937, the first treaty to be laid before the body for concurrence. The Philippines was represented by a delegate, Assemblyman Felipe Buencamino, who formed part of the United States delegation.

Assemblyman Hilario Abellana of Cebu advocates indefinite postponement of the withdrawal of American forces from the Philippines, stating that if necessary independence should also be postponed because of the disturbed Far Eastern situation.

March 3.—President Quezon at a press conference declines to comment on the newspaper reports of a move in Washington to change the transition period laid down in the Tydings-McDuffie Act, stating that he has received no official reports of such a proposal, but that if and when his opinion is sought by President Roosevelt, he would be glad to give it. He announces a plan to revive the old Council of State as an advisory body, to include besides the Speaker and the Floor Leader of the Assembly, also, on occasion, chairmen of Assembly committees, and also the Chairmen of various government councils.

Judge Zulueta fixes the minimum wages in the Santos-Lopez Sugar Central and the Philippine Starch and Sugar Company, Iloilo, at P1.00 for ordinary laborers and P1.50 for machinists.

March 4.—President Quezon nominated former Senator Jose Generoso to the recently enlarged Court of Industrial Relations.

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Reported that there is opposition among assemblymen against the revival of the Council of State as it would tend to make the Assembly a mere ratifying body.

University of the Philippines Regents approve the 1938 budget of P1,693,437 and also restore salaries to the 1932 level, when they were cut 15%. They also approve the transfer of the Northern Luzon Junior College from Vigan to Baguio.

March 5.—The International Stock Exchange of Manila discontinues the "pegging" system adopted last September, and general irregularity features the trading.

March 7.—The finding of broken airplane parts on the beach near Calauag, Tayabas, is believed to indicate that the Philippine Aerial Taxi Company's Bellanca plane, piloted by Bert Hall and missing since February 28, when the plane left Manila for Paracale, probably crashed at sea.

March 8.—The Assembly Commission on Appointments approves various appointments, including that of Judge Generoso.

March 9.—An Assembly caucus approves in principle the proposal to revive the Council of State.

Reported that Secretary of Agriculture Eulogio Rodriguez disapproves of the proposal of abaca producers to enact a law limiting exports, both because the Philippines no longer has a monopoly and because other fibers would be substituted in the world market.

March 10.—An Italian goodwill mission to Japan passes through Manila and calls on President Quezon. Ambassador Paulucci, head of the mission, tells the press that Japan's campaign in China is justified.

March 11.—President Quezon appoints Assemblyman Sultan Ombra Amilbanga as Governor of Sulu, the first Mohammedan to be given the position. He has been instructed to "dissociate himself from any political or factional group in his province."

March 13.—Mrs. C. M. Cotterman dies, aged 72.

The United States

Feb. 13.—It is understood by United Press that President Franklin D. Roosevelt believes the present time unfavorable for a naval limitation conference. A high administration official hints that the United States may soon assume the lead in what would be the greatest naval race in history. Rep. Tinkham of Massachusetts states: "Every day brings the United States nearer to a war with Japan as planned by Britain to further British interests. Britain has forced an imperialistic policy on the United States."

Rear-Admiral J. C. Townsend, commander of the three American cruisers participating in the inauguration of the Singapore naval base, states that the presence of the ships is an indication of Anglo-American amity but that he does not think it should be given too much international significance.

Rear Admiral C. H. Woodward states that United States must be prepared against "gangster dictators."

Feb. 14.—Sen. W. H. King introduces resolution providing that Congress instruct the President to call international arms conference, but congressional leaders state that a conference at this time would be futile, and Sen. K. Pittman states that calling it now would indicate weakness on the part of the United States. Rep. H. Fish, New York Republican, advocates that Japan be given naval parity. He says that United States has blocked a naval conference with Japan and while Japan expressed a willingness to give up battleships and airplane carriers, the United States refused and is leading a race for naval supremacy although figures show it is already 50% larger than Japan's. The administration is reported aroused by Fish's statements, called "shameless politics" which his own party would not endorse if it were in power. Parliamentary means may be taken to discourage such irresponsible statements regarding the nation's foreign policy in Congress. Newspapers generally condemn Japan's secrecy. "It looks like a naval race. Too bad! But we have got money to stay in such a race longer than Japan. We had better do it. What we need is a navy twice as strong as Japan's", states the New York News. Sen. G. P. Nye states "We are as definitely near engaging in a foreign war tonight as we were 30 days before declaring war against Germany. It has been pretty well established we could not beat Japan at present. May be we could if we spent a number of years, but what would we win?"

The Senate passes the new Farm bill establishing drastic government control of production and marketing of cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco, and rice.

Admiral C. T. Grayson, Chairman of American Red Cross and physician to Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson, dies, aged 59.

Feb. 15.—President Roosevelt signs the Farm Act, second major objective of his legislative program. The first was the Housing Act.

President Roosevelt tells the press the United States must consider the possibility it might be faced by war on both sides.

Abandoning a 13-year old policy, the Navy transfers all warship construction data to a secret file "in the interest of public welfare".

Six U. S. army "flying fortresses" leave Langley Field, Va., for good will flight to Buenos Aires.

The Dollar Company, San Francisco, announces that curtailed schedule provides for average 3 monthly sailings from San Francisco, 2 for Manila and one around the world. Shanghai is eliminated as a port of call.

Feb. 16.—High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt arrives in San Francisco. He praised Rear Admiral Harry Yarnell, asserting he is greatly responsible for keeping the United States out of war. Dismissing reports of his supposed political aspirations, he says the "domestic political situation is farthest from my mind at present. I still have a job to do".

Rep. B. N. Scott, at continuation of hearings on the Vinson bill, warns the House naval committee of danger of the fascist German-Italian-Japanese alliance, which is already spreading propaganda in South America. Rep. R. O. Brewster states that 20% increase in navy is unnecessary because of "imminent abandonment" of the Philippines which has changed the entire situation since 1930 when the Washington and London treaties were negotiated. Rep. F. C. Kniffin states he is preparing an amendment excluding the Philippines from America's naval frontier.

Some 60 prominent persons, including former Secretary of State H. L. Stimson, send a petition to President Roosevelt requesting an amendment to the Neutrality Law to make it inapplicable to Spain as the law now deprives the government of Spain of internationally lawful aid.

Feb. 17.—Army authorities said to be unusually active in hunting alien spies intent on obtaining secret plans for construction of American war machines. Most of the spies will be quietly deported to avoid international tension resulting from trials.

Sen. R. S. Copeland introduces an amendment to Merchant Marine Act of 1936 to permit Filipinos residing in the United States to serve on American ships.

Reported United States and Japan have concluded a fisheries agreement under which Japanese will have right to fish in Alaska area but will discontinue operations considered destructive to fishing industry. No announcement has been made.

Feb. 18.—President Roosevelt states in press conference that inflation or further dollar devaluation will not be considered in combatting the current depression. His policies will seek a moderate rise in general price level especially as regards raw materials and highly competitive finished goods that have registered decreases, and a better balance between competitive and administered prices.

President Roosevelt nominates Henry L. Stimson and Michael Doyle, a well-known lawyer to be members of the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague.

Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles states he knows nothing about Buenos Aires reports of a proposal of certain Latin-American countries for a Pan-American defense plan against aggression from Europe or Asia, although he states the United States is cooperating with other American republics in the solution of various military and naval problems. Five U. S. Army bombers arrive at Buenos Aires, completing their 6,000-mile flight in 34 hours, 15 minutes, including 6 hours' stop at Lima, Peru. The sixth plane is delayed at Lima because of a damaged propeller.

Sen. King states that "Filipinos seem unwise and almost foolhardy" to ask for independence now but that as they want it they should have it and that he will introduce a bill within 30 days advancing the independence date but continuing preferential trade

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THE MANUFACTURERS

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relations. He states he will not wait for report of the Joint Preparatory Committee as he has not sufficient confidence in it.

War Department announces bids for construction of \$500,000 mansion for U. S. High Commissioner in Manila and a \$250,000 summer establishment in Baguio, will be opened on March 15, to be completed during 1938.

Feb. 19.—High Commissioner McNutt, who was tumultuously welcomed in Indianapolis before Indiana Democratic Editorial Association, emphasizes seriousness of Far Eastern situation and declares that American withdrawal from Orient would result in continuation of conflict there for another century. There can be no formidable opposition from British, French, or Dutch, and United States is a vital factor. Removal of American influence would so upset balance of power that "the day of our race in the East will be over". "Through a process of progressive democracy, America might bring peace to world". He says a "very fine relationship exists" between the United States and Philippines, and "I, personally, am very fond of President Quezon." He states economic problems must be solved before other problems can be successfully met and that United States must reshape its course to give Filipino people a more equitable financial and economic relationship. Earlier, the editorial association endorsed a "McNutt for President" boom, but McNutt declined to disclose whether he would seek presidency. He emphasized he was not called to Washington but planned to discuss number of things with President Roosevelt. "I am not here on political mission and will remain in Philippines as long as I am needed there."

B. M. Gancy urges House naval affairs committee not to relinquish military and naval bases in Philippines "because sooner or later America will have to go to war with Japan", and such bases would be among most valuable assets. He states also that every effort should be made to build up an efficient, modern, and mobile Philippine Army "to conserve independence and protect the people from slaughter."

Alaska Delegate A. J. Dimond radiocasts an appeal to Congress to prevent further Japanese encroachments in Alaskan fishing waters, warning the situation may lead to "armed conflict".

Feb. 20.—W. E. Dodd, until recently Ambassador to Germany, testifies before the House of foreign affairs committee as to plans of empire of Germany and Italy. A committee member quoted Dodd as saying he had seen maps revealing that Germany desires Netherlands, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, plus nazification of Austria and the Balkan states, and that Italy wants Spain, Egypt, and Palestine.

Feb. 21.—Navy Department announces that annual maneuvers will range westward to Hawaii and Midway and southward from the Aleutians to Samoa.

Feb. 22.—Reported that official circles in Washington indicate that the British policy with respect to Italy and Germany may lead to further United States isolation and that British recognition of Ethiopia and extending credits to Italy for exploitation of the country would be a serious blow to the sanctity of treaties. Some said it would mean a British "let-down" of the United States for the second time.

Five U. S. Army bombers reach Santiago, Chile, after a 5-hour flight from Buenos Aires, on their way back to the United States. The sixth "flying fortress" was detained at Buenos Aires for minor repairs.

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, in the first of an international radio series entitled "America Speaks", relayed to England and broadcast from there, declares that totalitarianism in any form is alien to the spirit of English-speaking people and that democracy can not live in the same country with fascism or communism.

The American Institute of Public Opinion reports results of an interview with representative groups: 76% of the American people oppose immediate independence for the Philippines because of the Japanese threat, the value of the Philippines as a naval base, and belief that the Filipinos are not yet ready for it.

Feb. 23.—Senator Minton states that the presentation of the McNutt reception as intended to announce a bid for the presidency sprang from the fertile minds of newspaper writers. "Although a good many of us regard him as the logical choice for presidential nomination, our political efforts on his behalf will come later." High Commissioner McNutt himself states, he is not a candidate for any public office and that he is giving his entire time, energy, and thought to American affairs in the Philippines. He stresses the absolute necessity of amending the economic provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, stating that failure to do so would be "economic murder". The Philippines should be ready to meet all "internal and external" problems before obtaining complete independence, he says. He pays tribute to the new Philippine government, saying his relations with Filipino officials have been "a real pleasure"—"just as pleasant as back in Indiana".

Reported from Seattle that the Philippine government has ordered 9 planes for the Philippine Army. Joe Louis, heavy-weight champion of the world, in New York knocks out Nathan Mann in the 3rd round.

Seymour Parker Gilbert, a partner of J. P. Morgan & Company since 1931 and considered one of the greatest financial experts since Alexander Hamilton, dies, aged 45. He was Under-Secretary of the U. S. Treasury 1921-23 and Agent-General for reparations payments in Germany 1924-30.

Feb. 24.—High Commissioner McNutt greets 3,141 men and women in a "how-do-you-do-handshake-and-smile reception" in a "new kind of political debut, smacking of Hollywood", according to the Associated Press.

High Commissioner McNutt states after an interview with President Roosevelt that the President is apparently very well satisfied with progress of events in the Philippines, and that he seemed extremely concerned regarding the Philippines, especially as to the present attitude of the Filipino people. McNutt is reported to be very enthusiastic about the future of the Islands. The Commonwealth has been successful and the people and officials have shown a high ability in self-government. The Philippine Army has made notable progress "but it is a little too early to say how efficient it will be from an absolute national viewpoint". He states he believes the people are not at present in favor of advancement of the date of independence because of the general situation. As to economic development of the Islands, "the surface has only been scratched".

Feb. 25.—The United Press reports that President Roosevelt may ask for a reconsideration of Philippine independence because of the Oriental crisis.

High Commissioner McNutt tells the press that "the four horsemen of murder, loot, rape, and destruction are riding the Orient", and it is reported he is likely to suggest United States cooperation in the development of Manila as a Far Eastern trade clearing house and gateway to the East Indies and in the possibility of interesting Shanghai business men to transfer their activities to Manila. Commercial trans-Pacific flying is reducing Manila's former geographical difficulties.

The Associated Press reports that Filipino officials in Washington say that the Commonwealth government would probably "react very favorably" to any proposal postponing independence because of the disturbed conditions in the Far East.

Members of the Joint Preparatory Committee are reported deadlocked over the manner in which export taxes would be graduated upward. An American official states that the Filipino members are "reaching for the moon and hoping to grab off a couple of stars".

Sen. R. M. LaFollette introduces a resolution calling for a constitutional amendment requiring a referendum in case of war.

Feb. 26.—High Commissioner McNutt has a second conference with the President, lasting two hours. He is reported as having reiterated his doubts as to the wisdom of any change in the inde-

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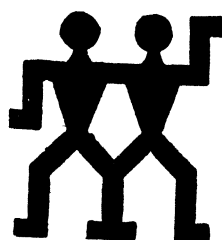
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pendence date and as having urged reconsideration of the whole question and an approach to it from the viewpoint of the Oriental crisis. He tells the press it is unavoidable that the Philippine problem is "related in many ways with the situation in China". He states the President has an "amazing command of the facts and a broad, sympathetic interest in the Philippines, and that he expressed particular interest in the progress of the Philippine Army."

Feb. 27.—Reported that the War Department has completed plans for mobilizing 1,250,000 men in 4 months and for transforming 10,000 industrial plants into war munitions and war equipment works. In the meantime, 300,000 regulars and reserves would serve as shock troops.

Sen. R. R. Reynolds proposes that Britain cede Bermuda, Nasau, and Nova Scotia to the United States as part payment of World War debts.

Feb. 28.—Reported that any proposal to extend the transition period to Philippine independence would encounter vigorous opposition in Congress.

The Supreme Court in a case involving a Milwaukee firm voids a federal injunction against picketing by strikers, holding that the Norris-La Guardia Act prohibits such injunctions.

March 2.—The House naval affairs committee overwhelmingly endorses President Roosevelt's national defense policy and urges that naval construction be pushed at the discretion of the President.

"Reliable sources" state that members of the Joint Preparatory Committee have agreed to abide by official advice to delay completion of their report until "a more suitable time"—after Congress has adjourned. Members have indicated the report will recommend modification of the Tydings-McDuffie Act.

March 5.—American and Filipino quarters in Washington are said to be predominantly opposed to the suggestion that the Filipino members of the Joint Committee submit a minority report on the export tax issue. High administration officials favor presenting a unanimous report so that their recommendations may be presented to Congress in a unified form and so as to avoid the development of unsolved questions into a Filipino-versus-American issue. It is pointed out that the administration's new tentative policy toward the Philippines indicates the advisability of avoiding all appearance of controversy.

March 6.—A U. S. Coast Guard cutter arrives at Canton island with a field party and settlers. Last Thursday, President Roosevelt issued an executive order directing the Secretary of the Interior to take control of Canton and Enderbury islands in the Phoenix group, basing his claim on their discovery by American whalers, although Britain also claims sovereignty. Last year New Zealanders occupied Canton and erected a radio station there. The islands are valuable as trans-Pacific aviation stations.

March 7.—The Coast Guard Service announces it is assigning 8 cutters to a Bering Strait patrol despite advices from Japan that it has abandoned its "fishing exploration cruise" in Alaskan waters.

President Roosevelt nominates J. B. Poindexter for another term as Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

March 8.—Secretary Cordell Hull states that the United States and Britain have a "fairly accurate understanding as to each other's attitude with regard to the ownership of the Canton and Enderbury islands". Members of the House of Commons have asked what the British government is doing to preserve British rights. A Berlin official states that the incident shows that the United States is ready to take what it wants and talk about it later. Japanese officials are reported to be concerned about Britain's "tolerant attitude" with respect to the matter which is believed to indicate Anglo-American cooperation in the Pacific. Canton island measures 8 by 4 miles and Enderbury 3 by 2-3/4 miles.

An amendment to the Department's appropriation bill is approved by the Senate appropriations committee forestalling dismissal of some 3000 Filipinos employed in the Post Office and Treasury departments. The bill originally excluded "aliens" from employment, but the amendment permits employment of any person "eligible for citizenship who has filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen or who owes allegiance to the United States". Sen. Carter Glass, Chairman, states the provision embodies a policy to which the committee will in the future adhere.

March 10.—The statement of Geoffrey Shakespeare in the House of Commons that the facilities of Singapore may be made available to the United States "arouses much interest" in Washington.

Reported that the United States has rejected, for military reasons, applications of British and Dutch aviation interests for permission to establish commercial air bases in Hawaii.

Sen. R. S. Copeland introduces a bill providing that Filipinos who were permanent residents of the United States when the Tydings-McDuffie Law took effect (May 1, 1934) may be naturalized as American citizens.

March 11.—President Roosevelt sends Congress, without comment, the report of President Manuel L. Quezon covering the period from the inauguration of the Commonwealth, November 15, 1935, to the end of 1936. President Quezon reviews the activities of the Philippine government, the soundness of the present economic and financial conditions of the country, the need for diversification of crops in view of the prospective curtailment of the free entry of Philippine products into the United States, the advisability of starting new industries, especially for the production of food and clothing, which constitute the main imports, and stresses the defense preparations, stating that "the defense function, inherently the first responsibility of sovereignty, presents in the case of the Philippines, problems of unusual gravity."

Reported that an order of the British authorities last March put Canton and Enderbury islands under the jurisdiction of the British Governor of the Gilbert Islands.

March 12.—Some Filipino members of the Joint

Committee state that the draft of a scheduled speech of High Commissioner McNutt which they have seen indicates that the Roosevelt administration has decided because of the international situation "to defer complete independence to the remote future". Commissioner Quintin Paredes is reported to have suggested to President Quezon that the McNutt speech be broadcast in the Philippines as "of great importance to the Philippines—a message all Filipinos should hear". Said that Roosevelt advisers are studying advisability of postponing congressional consideration of modification of the Tydings-McDuffie Act until a comprehensive political and economic policy has been definitely chartered, as the prospect of a divided report of the Joint Committee may have an unfortunate effect.

March 14.—Former Senator H. B. Hawes is reported to have written President Roosevelt urging that the United States retain possession of the Philippines until 1946 because of the danger of the country's seizure by Japan.

Other Countries

Feb. 13.—Chinese admit Japanese are moving forward from both the north and south along the Tientsin-Pukow railway toward its junction with the Lunghai line at Hsuehchow.

Fuehrer Adolf Hitler and Chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg are understood to have agreed to maintain the principles of the Austro-German agreement of 1936, but it is said Hitler refused to dissociate himself from the Nazi's in Austria and their activities while Schuschnigg refused to join the Anti-Comintern pact. Angry demonstrations were staged in Vienna on return of Schuschnigg from his conference with Hitler, but tension in other capitals relaxes as it is believed Hitler reiterated his hands-off policy with respect to Austria.

Feb. 14.—Singapore naval base is formally opened and the new graving dock is named after King George VI, with the ships of three friendly powers attending.

Japanese press dispatch from Singapore, published in Tokyo, states that "in spite of British excuses, there is every evidence that the visit of the 3 American cruisers is nothing more than a demonstration against Japan... Britain, following its successful campaign on isolating Germany from the world before the Great War, is now trying to isolate Japan..."

The Foreign office spokesman hints in a press conference that Japan might reconsider its refusal to give information about its naval building program if it were unofficially approached. He agrees that unofficial information would not necessarily be binding.

U. S. Marines prevent armed Japanese military officers from entering the American defense sector in Shanghai International Settlement. The attempt was apparently an outgrowth of the establishment of armed Japanese patrols in Nanking Road yesterday, which the Japanese explain are for protection of Japanese troops which frequently pass. Japanese planes attack American Baptist Mission Hospital at Chengchow several times injuring a number of Chinese patients. A 40-foot American flag and the letters U.S.A. are painted on a roof and a big American flag flew on a staff nearby. More than 100 bombs were dropped on the city. Port authorities are holding the liner *President Doumer*, pride of the Messageries Maritimes, Shanghai-bound, at Rokuren, the Japanese objecting to picture-taking by some of the passengers and crew while in the Indian Sea. The ship has not been heard from.

Josef Stalin, breaking long silence, states that internally the bourgeoisie has been crushed and a socialist state established, but that the Soviet Union is still in danger of armed attack by capitalist countries. He urges that the international proletariat must be linked up with the Soviet people and connections with the working classes in bourgeois countries strengthened and organized in order to give political assistance in event of an armed attack on the Soviet Union.

French diplomats ask Vatican to use its influence with Gen. Francisco Franco to end bombing of civilians in Spain.

Feb. 15.—British, French, and American authorities have agreed to support the Shanghai Municipal Council in opposing Japan's attempts to interfere with the functions or character of the administration, according to British Foreign Office official.

U. S. Marines for the fourth time prevent entrance of armed Japanese troops in the American defense sector in Shanghai. A Japanese spokesman states they want to place patrols in American sector to supervise civilian and military Japanese in the area. Settlement authorities consider the presence of armed patrols as likely to increase existing uncertainties rather than promote peace and order. With reference to the recent clashes between American forces and armed Japanese patrols in Shanghai, the Japanese army spokesman states that Japanese military are not liable to arrest in Japan and consequently will not submit to arrest by Shanghai Municipal Police. Several American woman missionaries narrowly escape death with bombing of mission boats on the Yellow River where the Independent Gospel Boat Mission has been carrying on relief work. Chinese troops retake Tsinning.

"Understood" in Vienna that Schnuschnigg has appointed Dr. Albert Seyss-Inquart, a prominent Austrian Nazi, Minister of the Interior, while Hitler was reported massing troops on the border in connection with an ultimatum demanding strong Nazi representation in the Austrian Cabinet. Further yielding to Hitler demands, he also appoints Nazis or Nazi sympathizers to 4 more Cabinet positions—ministers of justice, finance, forestry, and labor, and the new Cabinet immediately decides to submit to President Wilhelm Miklas a proposal for amnesty to all persons convicted of political crimes. Berlin communicate states measures have been agreed on "which will guarantee such close and friendly relations between the two states as will correspond to the history and general purpose of the German people". French political writer Pertinax states: "We are witnessing one of

the greatest events in contemporary history, the repercussions of which will be beyond measurement."

Reported that Russia will enter the naval race and build superdreadnaughts and cruisers, and that all foreigners will be evacuated from Leningrad which will be converted into an impregnable naval and military fortress.

The General Confederation of Labor of France, acting against the regime of Premier Camille Chauvignat, demands the resumption of former Premier Leon Blum's reforms, including control of banks, foreign exchange, nationalization of transportation and insurance, old age pension, a national unemployment fund, and a labor code.

The Congress ministries in Bihar and the United Provinces, India, resign following the setting aside by the Governor of Bihar of an order of the Premier for the release of 38 political prisoners. Mahatma Gandhi states, "It is the principle that counts. If a minister is supposed to have power, why should the Governor interfere?"

Chinese foreign legion airmen, including Americans and Russians, continue their smashing success against the Japanese. Japanese troops are reported to be seriously affected in morale.

West and northwestern Ethiopia reported in revolt against the Italians.

Feb. 16.—French and British governments have instructed their Ambassador in Berlin to request information on events in Austria and to state the two powers are far from being disinterested in the position of Austria. Radical Austrian metal workers, representing practically all the heavy industries, stage an impressive demonstration in Vienna against the appointment of Seyss-Inquart as Minister of Interior. Inquart has already proposed heavy sentences on publishers and editors found guilty of "jeopardizing Austro-German relations". It is believed that Mussolini has renounced the protection of Austria and is paying the price for the continuation of the Rome-Berlin axis. London reports are that Hitler is still dissatisfied and wants closer Austro-German military cooperation and is insisting that Austria participate in the anti-Communist pact.

U. S. Marine headquarters in Shanghai announces that Japanese military commanders have "expressed regret that the operations of Japanese patrols have given rise to controversies" and that the Japanese "stated instructions have been given to gendarmes not to extend their routine patrols to the American defense sector."

Marshal Pai Chung-hsi, Moslem warlord of Kwangsi province, urges the 50,000,000 Mohammedans of China to unite against Japan.

Stated in the House of Commons that the discharge of prisoners including terrorists with the worst police records, could not be agreed to by the Governor-General of India.

Two rescue planes reach the four Russian scientists afloat on an ice floe of Greenland, their first contact with the outside world in 8 months.

Feb. 17.—Sentiment in favor of big navy program for the United States is growing rapidly in view of indications that the Austro-German crisis is directly related to the Mediterranean balance of power and indirectly to the situation in the Far East. Mussolini's silence has contributed to the impression Italy expects to profit in the Mediterranean, and the strengthening of the alignment against communism in Europe is regarded in Washington as affecting



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the United States because of its repercussions on the balance of power in the Orient. Seyss-Inquart entrains for Berlin in response to several urgent telephone calls, "to inform the German government as a representative of the Austrian government of the execution of the measures agreed upon". The new Cabinet earlier in the day complied with the German demand for release some 3,000 political prisoners, including 54 involved in the bloody putsch against Chancellor Adolf Dollfuss in 1934. Czechoslovakia is speeding construction of its fortifications on the Austrian frontier because of the increasing German domination over Austria. British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden states in the House of Commons that the League of Nations has "some duties with respect to the integrity and independence of Austria" and that Britain is not willing to make the first move. He said Germany had sought neither the views nor the advice of the government. It is understood that Eden informed the Austrian Ambassador it is not prepared to support Schnuschnigg in the event of grave developments. Observers believe that Britain and France are both convinced it would be impossible to check Hitler's plans as to Austria. The official organ of the Italian Foreign Ministry states that "the new Austro-German collaboration is greeted with open favor by the Italian government as the start of a new era of pacification between two great people bound by race, language, and common culture." French Foreign Office officials voice suspicion that Mussolini abandoned Austria to Germany in return for German support of further Italian conquests in North Africa.

Finance Minister O. Kaya submits an extraordinary military budget bill to Emperor Hirohito, calling for 4,850,000,000 yen. Increased taxes and new bond issues are expected to raise the funds.

French line *Doumer* is released by Japanese authorities after 2 members of the crew were fined \$14.50 each. The ship was held up for several days on suspicion that members of crew were photographing fortified areas.

Feb. 18.—Announced at Tokyo that fresh troops are being sent to China "to meet the new situation". General Iwane Matsui recently asked for 4 additional divisions because of the growing length of Japanese lines of communication. Foreign military observers in China state that recent military events on many battle fronts appear to be turning in favor of China. Chinese have regained their morale, and are now adopting positive tactics. The People's Volunteer Corps and guerilla units are growing formidable and the air force is hitting its stride. Chinese planes, some operated by Russian and American pilots, shoot down 5 Japanese pursuit planes over Hankow during an air raid of 15 Japanese bombing planes and 15 pursuit planes, apparently sent in retaliation for recent heavy successful bombing of Japanese troop concentrations on all fronts. Reported from Shanghai that General Matsui is being recalled and General Shunroku Hata, will take his place, the

reason suggested being that Hata is more diplomatic and Cabinet has decided to treat foreign interests, including customs and other Shanghai problems, in more conciliatory manner.

A joint Austro-German communique is issued at Vienna stating that "no further measures" are anticipated toward making Austria a Nazi state and that Austrian sovereignty will be upheld. A Nazi spokesman states Hitler is determined to complete an economic Austro-German union, and that other nations had been informed their interference would not be tolerated. France makes strong representations to Britain in favor of "maximum help" by the 2 powers to Schnuschnigg to resist further Nazi encroachments. The situation was described as of grave concern to all Europe. Reports that Hitler and Mussolini will soon announce a military alliance, strike the French government like a physical blow. Mussolini has long wanted this, and his surrender of Austria to the Nazis is thought to have been Hitler's price. The Italian Ambassador in London is reported to have demanded British recognition of Ethiopia as an Italian colony before a discussion of Austrian and other European problems.

General Franco states in reply to British offer of good offices to obtain agreement regarding bombing of civilians that he has taken note of humanitarian initiative of British Government and regrets the loss of life occasioned, but has no answer to that initiative.

Prime Minister William Mackenzie King of Canada, although agreeing that the 30,000 Japanese in British Columbia, constitute a serious problem and that it is desirable to place Japanese immigration on same basis as Chinese, which amounts to total exclusion, states this should be done by agreement rather than by law as international affairs are already bad enough and such an act might strike back not only against Canada, but the Empire.

Feb. 19.—General mobilization bill is introduced into Japanese Diet.

Feb. 20.—Hitler in a Reichstag speech announces recognition of Manchukuo and repeats his demand for return of German colonies. He states that since Italy's withdrawal Germany no longer thinks of return to League of Nations. He denies reports of differences between Nazi party and the army. He declares that Germany will protect the political freedom of the Germans in Czechoslovakia, and will ignore Britain, France, and other western powers in carrying out his new policy. He declares curtly that only a restoration of Germany's colonies would pave the way for a new understanding with Britain. He says Germany had no territorial claims against France since the return of the Saar. He says cooperation among Italy, Germany, and Japan is a powerful factor in the Pacific and that Japan is a defender of Western civilization. He attacks the Soviet Union as "an incarnation of the urge to destruction—if Japan is damaged, not England or the United States would profit, but Bolshevism. If

Spain becomes Bolshevized, the epidemic will spread elsewhere." Austrian Ambassador to London indicates that Britain and France will lend strong support to Austrian freedom. Italians are reported to be inwardly disquieted, though publicly praising the Austro-German orientation. British Cabinet's two unusual week-end meetings indicates difficulty of decision whether to continue a watchful waiting policy or to respond to French pressure to show firmness.

Foreign Secretary Eden and Under Secretary Viscount Cranbourne resign. Eden's uncompromising attitude toward Germany and Italy caused the break with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain who wants a conciliatory policy toward Mussolini and a four-power pact between England, France, Germany, and Italy. The development is believed to indicate a victory for the "Old Guard" over proposals of advocates of the League of Nations, and a breach in the Anglo-French entente. London crowds shout, "We want Eden... Up with the League... Don't sell out to Italy".

Mighty Japanese and Chinese fighting forces are converging on the Yellow River where China's "Battle of the Marne" has begun in South Shansi and Northern Honan. Chiang Kai-shek in radio broadcast on 4th anniversary of the "New Life" movement states that Japan's military adventure in China has "fundamentally failed" for although it has mobilized more than 1,000,000 soldiers and expended billions of yen, it thus far occupies only 1/7 of the total territory in 7 provinces, and its influence is confined to a few cities and towns; troops do not dare go beyond lines of communication. Our vast territory and huge population, well-developed culture, abundant natural resources, and a history of more than 4,000 years—all these factors assure China ultimate victory".

Rebels win important positions near Teruel, making the holding of the city untenable.

Two Soviet ice-breakers rescue the 4 marooned scientists who had drifted about 1200 miles to the southeastern coast of Greenland.

English Post Office announces inauguration today of the despatch of all first-class mail by air for the Far East and Near East at 1-1/2 pence a half ounce for letters and a penny for post cards.

Feb. 21.—Prime Minister Chamberlain invites the Italian Ambassador to a conference at the Premier's official residence. Lord Halifax also was present. It is believed Chamberlain wishes to sidetrack Spanish and other issues in order to hurry completion of an Anglo-Italian rapprochement in Mediterranean. Eden who resigned yesterday receives messages from all over the Empire urging him to hold steadfast. British and French officials agree that the "diplomatic offensive" by Italy and Germany and the resignation of Eden left Western democracies facing one of the gravest crises since the World War.

(Continued on page 207)

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Editorials

U. S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt's Washington radio address of March 15, in which he powerfully advocated a "realistic re-examination"

The Re-examination Proposal

of the entire Philippine problem, "the needs of these people [the Filipinos] and the long-range

interests of ourselves"—the address is understood to have received the advance approval of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and also, in so far as its main content as summarized in the last paragraph is concerned, of Commonwealth President Manuel L. Quezon—, is notable chiefly for its honesty.

Some years ago, Senator Millard E. Tydings, in an address made in Manila, described in gloomy phrases the inevitable result of the terms of the Tydings-McDuffie Act on Philippine economy, but carefully refrained from making any references to the international aspect of the question or to any interests the United States might have in the matter. "You have asked [for independence] . . . you have stated you are ready to assume the grave responsibilities . . . bear the burdens. . . Therefore the United States is beginning the termination of its sovereignty in the Philippine Islands. . ."

The Tydings address was a solemn warning, but the statements made were only in part true. The responsibility for the situation then existing was thrown entirely on the Filipinos, which was unfair. The onus for seeking a re-examination was thrown entirely on them, while American spokesmen assumed a wholly indifferent attitude, which did not square with the facts.

At the time, this writer made a plea for mutual frankness and honesty. "Those who hope to see the very natural anxiety which has been ruling the Philippines relieved by a repudiation on the part of the Filipino leaders of the independence ideal, are certain to be disappointed. While 'immediate, complete, and absolute independence' was never more than a political slogan used for rallying purposes at home and for wresting further political concessions from the United States, there can be no question that ultimate national independence as an ideal has inspired many generations of thinking Filipinos, as that same ideal has inspired patriotic men in every country. . . All political parties and all political leaders in the Philippines are committed to independence, and, be it said to the credit of the Filipinos, a disavowal of the independence ideal would, even in the face of disaster, probably never be made. Yet some compromise between idealism and reality can no doubt be reached. The Filipinos can, for instance, frankly state that they recognize that world conditions are such as to make it highly inadvisable to attempt to establish a fixed date for the inauguration of a completely independent republic. American leaders, on the other hand, should not demand frankness from the Filipinos, and be less than frank themselves. Let them openly state what is the truth—that America's national interests and its world responsibilities are such as to make complete with-



drawal from the Philippines impossible, and ask for continued cooperation of the Filipinos in maintaining a far more extended American-Philippine relationship than was contemplated in the Tydings-McDuffie Act. . . Some form of relationship must be evolved which will be truly democ-

cratic and which will violate neither the political ideals nor the interests of either the Americans or the Filipinos." (*Philippine Magazine*, March, 1935.)

Practically first among American statesmen, High Commissioner McNutt has admitted that more than Filipino interests are at stake. While pointing out in his radio address that independence for the Philippines may mean "a mere trade of sovereignty", and not only "economic disaster", but "racial extinction", he stated also: "We lose our voice in Oriental diplomacy. We leave a barrier reef of islands from Kamchatka to Borneo . . . which . . . in foreign hands will block our trade and intercourse with China. . . It will solve the issues of the freedom of the seas and freedom of the air . . . unfavorably to us. . . The Philippine problem has broadened to become a part of a greater Oriental problem. . . As long as our flag flies there, the Philippines will be the cornerstone of peaceful reconstruction in the Far East. . . Certainly the Philippines is an outpost, and a distant one in miles. But today it is only five days by trans-Pacific clipper. The Philippines is an outpost of decency and peace; the only safe outpost for Christianity in the Orient; the only outpost for Americanism in the Orient. . . [Now the last paragraph, endorsed by President Quezon] Without too great a loss of time and with the cooperation of the Filipinos, we should proceed to a realistic re-examination of the needs of these people and the long-range interests of ourselves. If this study results in a policy favoring a permanent political and economic relationship with the Philippines, it will be, I trust, because the Filipinos want it and it is in aid of our national purposes. America will not impose her sovereignty by force on any people. The enduring welfare and safety of both countries are to be the paramount consideration. It is my conviction that they are not far apart and that they can be harmonized—harmonized for the salvation of the Philippines, for the larger interests of America, and for the peace of the Pacific."

Later President Quezon stated at a press conference that if references made by High Commissioner McNutt to certain reservations of powers to be retained by the United States were actual conditions, he could not accept them in full, and that he would be opposed to an indefinite continuation of the Commonwealth Government under the present limitations of power, as these make it impossible for the Philippines to build up its own national economy which is an absolute prerequisite to eventual independence; however, the reservation of the control of foreign affairs by the United States would be acceptable, he stated. He indicated that he would favor some such status as that of a self-governing British dominion.

Upon his return to Manila, High Commissioner McNutt

told the press at once that the essentials of his plan were summarized in his last paragraph and that other conditions mentioned were all open to discussion.

President Quezon held a number of conferences with his Cabinet and members of the National Assembly, and later with High Commissioner McNutt. But no formal announcements have been made. The newspapers, however, have listed forty-one of the ninety-five members of the Assembly as in favor of the postponement of independence in one form or another. Some twenty-six were said to favor the Tydings-McDuffie Act schedule. Others refused to commit themselves, but all members expressed themselves as in favor of a "realistic examination".

The extraordinarily difficult position of the Filipino leaders should be understood in the United States. Even for such a reasonable attitude as President Quezon assumed, he was bitterly assailed the next day by individually insignificant but vocally loud critics who charged him with being ready to "betray the people's aspirations." Some of them even sent messages of protest to Washington. There is every reason to believe these protestations are wholly insincere and made purely for the sake of pre-election agitation, but they nevertheless complicate a situation already difficult enough.

It has been stated, not without reason, that even if he desired to do so, President Quezon could probably not swing the Philippines to accept any plan involving the indefinite continuation of the present status and that for him to advocate such a course, might cost him his leadership as well as his name in Philippine history. But it is not a foregone conclusion that President Quezon could not swing the country to such an acceptance and it might be said that he should have the courage to follow the wise course even if it is unpopular. But would it be unpopular? The crux of the matter is that the masses of the Philippine people and few even among the better educated elements actually realize what the loss of the American connection would mean, for some years to come, economically and as respects the country's security, and probably never would until the disastrous consequences were upon them. Can they be made to realize it sufficiently, even in part? It is not required that they should give up the independence ideal. It is required that they give up the independence-in-1946-lie written in the Tydings-McDuffie Act. Are all the dreadful object lessons of the present day lost upon them? Is President Quezon's final role in history to be that of a Haile Selassie, a President Miklas, a von Schnuschnigg?

Probably politically the most practicable step would be a move toward a "dominion" form of government, as advocated in this Magazine for a number of years, and most recently in an editorial of last December in which the writer stated: "A dominion form of government, therefore, might be considered not only as a form under which American sovereignty might be exercised over the Philippines for a longer period, but as a form under which ultimate independence could be better and more surely prepared for. It would be, in fact, the natural transition form between the present Commonwealth and future independence. . ."

Much has been gained by High Commissioner McNutt's able presentation of the facts as they

affect both the United States and the Philippines. An honest basis for negotiation has at last been established, from which, by a process of mutual give and take, a more satisfactory form of continued association between the two countries may certainly be worked out.

Both Britain and France, at this writing, have just, in effect, accorded de facto recognition to Adolf Hitler's *anschluss* of Austria with Germany.

Engulfment of Austria After Britain's virtual abandonment of the principle of collective security ad-

vocated by former Foreign Secretary

Anthony Eden, about all that Britain or any other power will be able to do for some time to come is to recognize such *faits accomplis*. As stated in an editorial in last month's *Philippine Magazine*, anticipating the course of present events, "the lid is off".

Up to the moment Hitler sent his land- and air-forces into Austria, he asseverated that Germany would respect Austrian independence. Hypocritical, transparent—almost comic—efforts have been made to give this armed, foreign invasion some semblance of legality. A "plebiscite",* even, a farcical concession to "democracy", is to be held, but the aggressive and coercive nature of Germany's action can not be camouflaged.

Apologists have attempted to prove that the fact that "not a shot was fired" indicated a widespread desire among the people of Austria for union with Germany. Actually, however, the pro-union party is a minority, and the entire German maneuver was a coup, a sudden, surprise stroke, carefully planned in advance with the connivance of traitorous officers in the Austrian army and officials of Nazi persuasion in Austria's transportation and communication systems. Under such conditions, the people and the constituted authorities were helpless, especially in view of the practically publicly announced abandonment of Austria by the powers which, besides Germany, had signed solemn treaties guaranteeing that country's independence. Had Hitler believed that Britain and France would have gone to war to defend Austria, he would never have dared to send his troops a foot beyond the German frontier.

The fact that the people of Austria speak German, does not make them Germans any more than all English-speaking people are English. Largely in race, certainly in temperament, and wholly in political spirit, the Austrians are no more German than the French.

Austria was for centuries a power of the first magnitude. The Babenberg dynasty dated from the tenth and the Hapsburg dynasty from the thirteenth centuries. Vienna was already a city of importance under the Romans. Vienna was and still remains one of the "greatest centers of cultural communion and inspiration" in the world.

That this once so great a nation has passed into the shadows of the German "national socialism" or Nazism, is one the most ominous things that has happened since the World War. But this is not entirely Hitler's doing. After the World War, in 1918, the Austro-Hungarian Empire was partitioned among Italy, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Rumania, and

*Held on April 10. The "Ja" (Yes) vote reached 99.082 % according to the official announcement!



Jugoslavia, leaving an Austria reduced in area from 116,000 to 32,000 square miles with a population reduced from 51,000,000 to 6,000,000, and bringing about a lack of balance between urban and rural areas which vitally handicapped the Austrian Republic. This and the refusal of the Allied powers to lend the necessary economic and financial aid, resulted in a general and long-continued economic depression which led to consideration of plans for union with Germany. In 1919, indeed, the National Assembly of Austria framed a constitution which declared Austria to be a part of the German Republic, but this was vetoed by the Allied powers which were fearful of any augmentation of German power. It is to be emphasized that the Austrian National Assembly took this action before the rise of Hitler and that it was a wholly spontaneous movement. There is undeniably a certain geographic and economic logic in an Austro-German union, and such a union, voluntarily established, has been advocated in the past by many a non-partisan student of international affairs. It was advocated by the present writer in this Magazine—before Hitler.

The lamentable state of Europe ever since the World War has been largely due to the efforts of the Allied powers to further "Balkanize" the continent with the aim of preventing a resurgence of Germany. For Hitler's recent action in Austria, in fact, for the very appearance of a man like Hitler, the Allied or formerly allied powers have chiefly themselves to blame. Had Britain and, especially, France backed up the régime of the German Republic, established just after the War, the world would never have heard of the clairvoyant figure who today embraces in himself all the disordered neuroticism of the defeated, humiliated, and distressed German people, the leader who now speaks of his "fate having blessed him" and of the rise of the new Germany as "almost like a dream". There is something dream-like about the entire situation, the daily newspapers read like a story-book of medieval times—the insane mob worship of the "Fuehrer", the obscurantism, the oppression, the persecutions, even the grisly public beheadings. A public beheading also seems to be destined for the unhappy Dr. Kurt von Schnuschnigg, Premier, called a traitor by Hitler with no better justification than that he fought for the independence of his country, even while already in the net of the screaming German despot.

Britain's—and France's—"policy of appeasement" came too late. Had a policy of justice been followed after the war, had there been established a peace without "victory", that victory would not now have the taste of dead seapapples. It should have been realized that a great people can not be held down indefinitely even after a defeat in war. A Tiger on top dictated the terms of the peace, and now the tiger that was down is shaking himself free, snarling.

There are other, perhaps more defensible moves Hitler may make to readjust the German boundaries. If he stops with them, even the rape of Austria might in time be forgiven, especially if the German people, as they regain a saner mentality, discard the greater part of their present lunatic racial and state philosophy. This is a possibility, indeed a probability if the German people are given time, and so good might come out of evil.

If, however, Hitler, stuffed with success, enters on still more grandiose adventures, he would certainly clash (even if the European democracies remain supine), with the

megalomaniac Benito Mussolini. The Italian Duce, for reasons of his own, has allowed Hitler to have his way in Austria so far, but he knows Italy holds the former Austrian Tyrol and the former Austrian Mediterranean seaport, Trieste, and that any Pan-Germanic dreams would certainly include a recovery of these. Europe is not big enough for two dictators on the rampage. Sooner or later they would clash, and, it is to be hoped, would each destroy the other.

The notable symphonic concert given under the direction of the young composer and conductor, Federico Elizalde, on the 15th of last month, would not have been possible had it not been for the fact that a capable symphony orchestra has been developed here during the past ten or twelve years by Dr. Alexander Lippay under the auspices of the Manila Symphony Society and, previously, the Asociacion Musical de Filipinas. The occasion served to emphasize once more the cultural importance of the work done here by Dr. Lippay and those who have given him their support. This much has to be said by way of introduction to comment on a concert that was especially interesting from several viewpoints.

Mr. Elizalde, who recently returned to the Philippines for a short stay, is a Manila-born composer who, having spent most of his formative years in Europe and America, where he found his way into a group of prominent moderns, becoming, indeed, a protege of the great Manuel de Falla, is heart and soul a modernist. This was already apparent when, on a previous brief visit here, some seven years ago, he gave a concert in the Grand Opera House. At that time he revealed himself to a somewhat sceptical audience as a sincere and courageous musician, choosing for his program music which he knew was not likely to be popular, solely in the service of the cause of modern music.

Again in his concert last month, Mr. Elizalde, with the sincerity and courage that seem to be characteristic of him, choose to perform the music to which he is devoted, with no thought to showmanship or mere effect; yet the music did have its effect and entirely captivated the audience, although it may be said that Manila is no longer wholly ignorant of the more modern type of symphonic music thanks to the efforts of the Manila Symphony Society.

Elizalde showed a keen sense for orchestral coloring and mood and great sensitiveness and refinement of interpretation, fully brought out in his rendering of de Falla's "El Amor Brujo". And in this and the same composer's "El Sombrero de Tres Picos", he evoked all the rhythm and splendor, all the sensuousness of sound of the great Spaniard. Elizalde is so entirely devoted to his task as a conductor and so oblivious to everything else, that he obviously had an inspiring influence on the musicians under him, and they played with an enthusiasm that was inevitably communicated to the audience.

The dramatic excerpt from Elizalde's own opera, "Paul Gauguin", seems to combine a high intellectualism with the temperament of the Latin, and, though apparently following the trends of composers like Hindemith and Alban Berg, shows a distinct individual quality. If the opera as a whole fulfills the promise of this fragment, it is an interesting, perhaps outstanding achievement in modern music.

Typhoons and the Barometer

By Frank G. Haughwout

ASIDE from politics and the vagaries of the stock market, the one topic of discussion of perennial interest in the Philippines is typhoons. I have participated in many of these discussions and have, at times, endeavored to correct some of the misapprehensions that exist regarding these storms, that find expression either in unreasoning criticism of those whose work it is to forecast them and issue warnings to the public, or in needless panic at the slightest indication of stormy weather. In the three articles that will compose this series I hope to be able to throw a little light on a few of the most debated features of typhoons. As for those who are prone to panic, I can think of no better cure than a careful reading of Rev. Miguel Selga's informative and amusing article "Tifonitis."¹

The present article will deal briefly with the significance of barometer readings as they may be observed in this part of the world. It is in no sense an essay on the structure and functions of the instrument. It is merely an endeavor to bring out some interesting things about the barometer that are not generally known.

There are few scientific instruments that lend themselves so kindly to use by the intelligent layman as the barometer. There is, however, one fundamental essential that must be observed if the relation is to be happy and fruitful: The barometer must be a good instrument, accurate to a high degree throughout the limits of its scale, and before it is placed in service this should be assured through comparison with another instrument of known accuracy in order that its errors, if of serious extent, may be determined. This should be done from time to time for barometers, particularly those of the aneroid type, may undergo changes with time which vitiate the readings. Particularly should aneroid barometers be checked after a typhoon with a pronounced fall of pressure.

In passing it may be said that even the finest barometers have slight errors which have to be considered in computing their readings. However, a barometer whose error is uniform throughout the limits of its scale may, in general, be regarded as a good instrument. It is the barometer with inconstant errors that should be guarded against. There may be other defects, but to the amateur this is one of the most dangerous because he may be unaware of it. It is also annoying to the meteorologist who seeks to utilize the

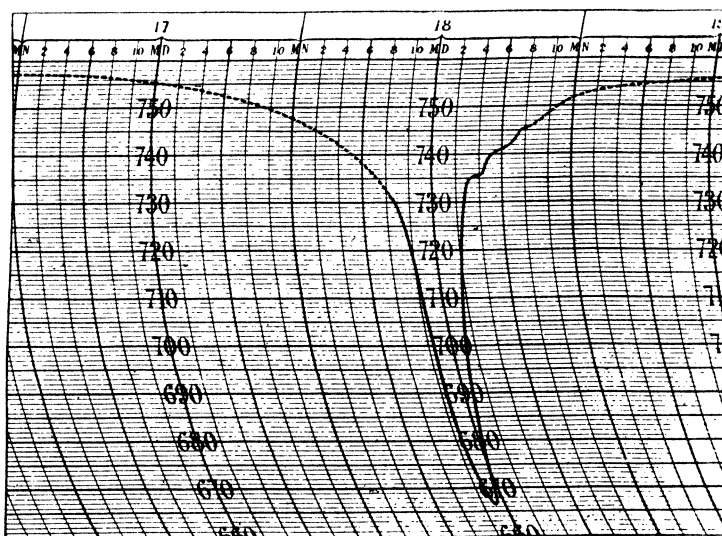


FIG. 1.—Barogram showing the greatest fall of the barometer ever officially recorded in the Far East. (S.S. *Saparoa*, August 18, 1927.)

records of the amateur in question, although he probably will quickly discover that something is wrong.

There is not space here to go into details regarding the structure and operation of barometers. Those who are in possession of a barometer have doubtless studied the instructions which are furnished with the instrument by all reputable dealers. This, of course, should be done before any effort is made to use the instrument.

Now, the barometer is a contrivance by which it is

possible to measure the weight of the atmosphere or, in other words, the pressure the atmosphere exerts upon the surface of the earth and surrounding objects, and the pressure it also exerts at various heights above the surface of the earth. It requires little exercise of the imagination to appreciate that the higher we mount above the surface of the earth the lighter the weight of the air that is pressing down upon us, for the simple reason that as we mount we leave below us an ever increasing volume of air that, of course, is not pressing down on us. Thus, it happens that on the day this article is being written the atmospheric pressure recorded on the same afternoon by the Weather Bureau was 758.76 mm. (29.87 in.) at Manila and 637.10 mm. (25.08 in.) at Baguio. It is therefore seen that the barometer is truly an instrument for measuring the weight of the atmosphere at different elevations and, incidentally, an instrument by which the elevation of different points above the surface of the earth can be determined with considerable accuracy.

There is no essential difference in the principle involved when the pharmacist weighs a gram of drug on his balance, the grocer a kilogram of sugar on his spring scales, or when, on the other hand, the meteorologist weighs the atmosphere on his mercury barometer or on his aneroid. With the first instrument the atmospheric pressure is balanced by the weight of a column of liquid (usually mercury); with the second it is indicated by the movements of the flexible lid of a metallic box which is nearly exhausted of air. The difficulty encountered by people is that the weight of the atmosphere is expressed, not in grams or ounces, but in millimeters or inches. This seems anomalous and, in point of fact, it is.

¹ This article is one of a number of writings on Philippine weather lore heretofore unavailable to those who do not read Spanish, which are being collected by the author. With the collaboration of Miss Mollie MacDonald, they are being translated into English and it is hoped that they may, in due time, be printed.

The explanation is that the first barometer was a mercury barometer. It was discovered that if a glass tube about thirty-three inches long and closed at one end, is filled with mercury, the open end then closed with the finger and inverted under the surface of mercury contained in a bowl the tube being held vertically, closed end up, the mercury in the tube will fall to a point about thirty inches above the surface of the mercury in the bowl when the finger is removed from the open end of the tube. It was subsequently discovered that the height of the mercury in the tube does not remain constant but, on the contrary, fluctuates almost constantly. In time these fluctuations were correlated with changes of temperature and atmospheric pressure. It naturally became convenient to measure these changes in terms of the height of the mercury in the tube as expressed by the units of ordinary linear measure or, in other words, in inches and hundredths of an inch. In high grade barometers the measurement is carried to three decimal places. When the metric system of measurement was adopted in continental Europe the scale was marked in millimeters instead of inches. That scale is used by the Philippine Weather Bureau, and by observatories in general in the Far East.

The aneroid barometer is read by noting the position of a needle that moves over the surface of a graduated scale. Uniformity in the reading of the two types of barometer is secured by graduating the aneroid scale to the equivalent of the millimeters or inches of the scale of the mercury barometer. However, the movements of the needle of the aneroid merely express the extent of contraction of the flexible vacuum box under the influence of heightened atmospheric pressure, or its expansion when the atmospheric pressure falls and the elasticity of the box enables it to approach its normal shape. These movements of the box are highly magnified by transmission to the needle through a system of delicate levers.

A third scale is being introduced on barometers and will, in time, supersede the old linear measures, for it is completely definite and can be used for measuring pressure and nothing else. The unit here is known as the millibar and it is a direct descendant of the well known dyne. It is based on the C. G. S., or centimeter-gram-second system now widely used in scientific work. Without going into details it may be said that 1,000 millibars (one "bar") are equivalent to the pressure of a column of mercury 750.1 mm. (29.531 in.) high at the temperature of freezing water, and under conditions of gravitation existing in 45° north or south. These three systems of barometric units may be converted, one to the other, by the aid of the following table:

Inch	Millimeter	Millibars
1	25.4	33.9
0.0394	1	1.33
0.0295	0.75	1

The instrument of choice for the amateur is the aneroid. It never can be relied upon for delicacy and extreme accuracy to the extent that may be expected of a first-class mercury barometer; but a well made aneroid will answer all the needs of the layman as, indeed, it does those of many a ship and small weather station. The author has a very fine aneroid of the Algué type which he has had in service in this country and in China for more than ten years and which, when carefully read, seldom shows a variation of much more than one-tenth of a millimeter from the official reading at the Manila Observatory for the corresponding hour.

Aneroids require, at the most, two corrections. On the other hand, the process of working out the corrected from the observed reading of a mercury barometer is a small task in itself. This has recently been obviated in the more elaborate instruments by the introduction of the Gold Scale which performs the calculations mechanically in a manner somewhat resembling the working of the slide rule. Essentially, the aneroid requires only one correction when the reading is made—that for elevation above the sea level. Temperature charges are compensated for in the making of the instrument and, the reading not being dependent upon the displacement of weight, no gravity correction is needed. If the aneroid is located above the sea level all that is necessary is to ascertain the amount of correction needed and then set the needle permanently so that it records the sea level quantity instead of the actual reading at the elevation. Even slight elevations are sufficient to warrant correction for it must be realized that an elevation of eleven meters will cause a fall of one millimeter in the barometer, or 0.01 inch for every 9.17 feet of ascent. Accordingly, as all barometric readings are reduced to what they would be if they had been actually taken at sea level so that uniform values may be shown on the weather map, it becomes necessary to either make this adjustment or calculate the difference each time a reading is taken. Allowance is made in the same way for any scale error in the instrument.

Things are not so simple in recording the reading of a mercury barometer. First, the thermometer which is attached to the instrument and records its temperature (which may appreciably differ from that of nearby objects) is read to tenths of a degree. After this the actual height of the mercury column is read off on the scale with the aid of a contrivance known as a vernier which makes it possible to read the scale in hundredths of a millimeter or thousandths of an inch. This completes what is known as the observed reading. Then the operator gets out his pad and pencil

(Continued on page 198)

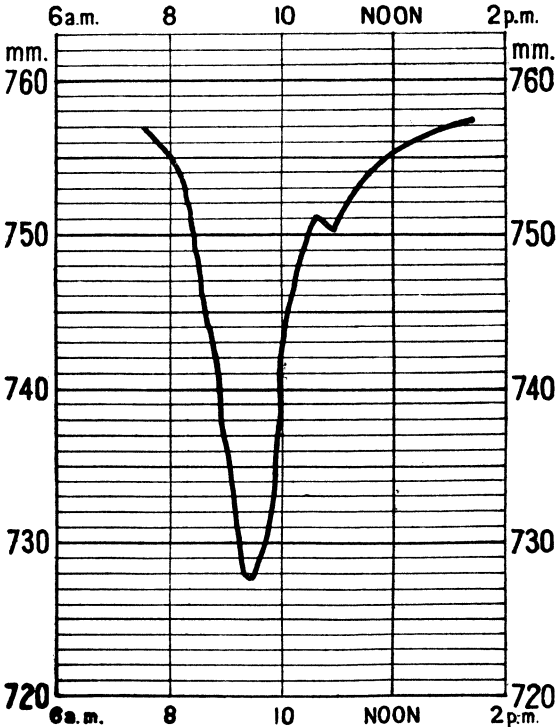


FIG. 2.—Barogram showing the rapid fall and rise of the barometer in a rapidly moving small but intense typhoon. (S.S. *Barentsz*, July 8, 1936.)

It Isn't Just Horses

By Alfredo Elfrén Litiatco

SATURDAYS the office closed at noon, so usually Gloria and Ramón would lunch together, take in a show, and wind up at the beach. This Saturday, however, Gloria had to take an examination in Physiography early in the afternoon. Hence, Ramón had about four hours to while away before he could pick her up at the University.

After lunch, then, he turned his steps towards the State Theater, which was showing "Woman Chases Man" and Walt Disney's Academy Award Review. But he had not gone far when, in one of those little streets which twist into Rizal Avenue, he was halted by the sight of a kitten in a gutter.

It was a black kitten, no bigger than a clenched fist and not easily distinguished from the sewage in which it was half submerged. Evidently, it had been crouching so for a long time now, as mud had already caked on that part of its body which was out of water. It was quite still, except that its forlorn eyes blinked wetly.

Ramón watched it with a growing pity not unminged with horror. How, he wondered, could any one be so heartless as to cast away so tiny and defenseless a creature?

And yet, he knew well how utterly cruel some people can be, especially to animals. He recalled the first time he had seen evidence of that.

He was but a lad of fourteen or fifteen then. He was on his way to school one morning when he came across a herd of cows being driven to the city slaughter-house.

One of the animals, as if sensing that death was her destination, would once in a while try to leave the drove or halt right in the middle of the street. Whenever that happened, one of the men in charge of the herd would not only lash her savagely but jab at her eyes with the sharp, forked end of a stout stick. The cow would attempt agonizedly to dodge the savage thrusts, but with little success: her head was held close to that of the next cow by a rope through her nose.

The sight had revolted young Ramón, and for a long time afterwards the mere remembrance of it sufficed to nauseate him. Now, he recalled it again as he looked at the black kitten.

He recalled many things as he looked at that kitten. There was his niece, barely a year old, who less than a week ago was suffering from bronchitis. Distressed, Ramón had watched her, wincing every time she moaned or whimpered, feeling helpless as he saw her panting exhaustedly, wondering subconsciously, irrelevantly, why it was her abdomen rather than her chest that seemed to heave most....

Just so did the kitten's belly contract and expand now. Again Ramón asked himself how people could be so cruel. Did they not realize that this creature also had a heart and lungs and brains, that it could also bleed and feel pain, get hungry and suffocate? Why, drowning it or leaving it to starve was just as inhuman, as criminal, as doing the same thing to a new-born baby!



Like a baby, this kitten was just beginning life. And already, it was confronted with death. What touched and, in a sense, horrified Ramón most was the expression in its eyes. There was no bewilderment there, no suffering even—*not any more*; only, seemingly, an utter hopelessness, a terrible resignation. It was as though it had gone through so much fear and pain that it no longer cared what came next—it couldn't be worse than what it had had to endure already. This kitten was in fact now dead—in spirit; this kitten had at last accepted defeat, and waited but for its final manifestation.

It was a feeling with which Ramón was to some extent acquainted. Twice, he had been close to death; and while he had never quite lost hope, he knew what it was to feel completely helpless in the face of a threatened disaster, and could, in consequence, easily imagine what it would be to lose the very last shred of hope, with nothing left to do but wait for the worst.

So he lingered by the kitten, wondering whether there was anything he could do for it. But nothing quite practical suggested itself to his mind, and presently he reluctantly proceeded on his way.

His thoughts, however, kept returning to the kitten; even in the theater. The first-rate farce of "Woman Chases Man" distracted him most of the time; but one of the Disney prize-winners reminded him again. For it was entitled "Three Orphan Kittens," and the very first scene showed the tiny creatures being thrown away on a night when snow was falling thickly and lay heavy on the ground.

On leaving the theater, Ramón retraced his steps, intending to while away in the office what time yet remained before he could call for Gloria. Then, too, he wanted to see how the kitten was faring—if it was still alive and around.

It was. Its eyes were closed now, but it was still breathing; it had, in fact, somehow succeeded in crawling out of the muddy water in which it had partly lain. It was now in a groove made by the enormous wheels of some passing truck, and the thought of what he might be seeing now had the kitten been in that spot earlier, was chilling to Ramón: in his mind there flashed a swift, vivid picture of crushed bones, mashed entrails....

Longer than he realized, he stood there looking at the hapless little creature. He even squatted a little to peer closer, having half a mind to pick it up and bring it to a safer place. He could, he told himself, take a page of the newspaper he carried, wrap it around the kitten so he need not soil his hands, and—

Suddenly he became aware that three or four alley children, smudged and smelly, had gathered around him. He straightened up a bit precipitately, and as he did so saw out of the corner of his eye that a girl, a bit frowsy but definitely pretty, was watching him from a near-by window.

He flushed and, as casually as he could, walked on to his office. There, he tried to read—in vain. His conscience bothered him, summoning memories to jeer him.

From high school, he had graduated with a prize, a gold medal, for having written the best essay on a given subject, "Human Respect." Eloquently, he had asserted that it was despicable to be dominated or even influenced by what others think. And now . . .

Why had he deserted that kitten simply because people had begun to stare at him? Why had he allowed human respect to interrupt a good deed? Why should he be ever ashamed of being kind?

He got to his feet. He would go back. There was still time to take that kitten and bring it home.

He looked around, considering. His eyes fell on an envelope on his desk, a large, brown envelope which contained photographs of movie stars. It gave him an idea.

He could use it as a bag and put the kitten in it. That was it! Then he need not be carrying it in his hand, for all to gape at.

He emptied the envelope, took his paper, and returned to the little street. He flushed again as he reached it, but this time his shame was for the show of bravado which he detected in his own manner. Trying to be more natural, he stepped up to where he had left the kitten.

It was no longer there.

Slowly, he walked up and down the street, alert eyes darting here and there. But he could find no trace of the kitten. Whether it had drowned or died in some other way, whether it had been able to creep to some hiding place or been taken away by some charitable person, Ramón could not know; all that he knew was that it was gone.

"Well, that's that," he muttered; and while he had the guilty feeling that he was not a little relieved to find he need not take the kitten, after all, he also felt that he had done what he could.

But although the kitten itself was gone, it continued to fill Ramón's mind with all sorts of disturbing thoughts. Even when, later on, he had Gloria by his side at the beach, he could not overcome a certain wretchedness that haunted him. There was no use telling himself, with self-scorn, that he was being hysterical—carrying on like some neurotic woman; that there was no good in making himself miserable like this, for there was nothing he or anybody else could do about it all. In spite of every effort he could make, his reflections revolved afresh around what, in his Apologetics class in college, he had learned to call the problem of evil.

In that class, he had been taught how to debate—very logically, very glibly—with such as might confront him with that problem. He had been drilled so well in stock arguments that he was convinced he would never be led to doubt the existence of order in the universe, and consequently of the One who must be responsible for that order, by the presence of so much evil—tyranny, injustice, cruelty, suffering, and the rest of the black, terrible company—in the world.

But Time proved him wrong; demonstrated that he had been too confident. As he met more people and read more books upon leaving school, as he came in direct contact with the darker aspects of life, as his mind became more mature and questioning, the defenses which his religious training had supplied to keep his spirit tranquil, even smug, began to crumble one by one. Perhaps he hadn't been

taught enough; anyway, arguments which of old had seemed to him sufficient and devastating commenced to appear subtle rather than sound, plausible at first, then unsatisfying.

In his student-days, he had grown to believe that his old Apologetics professor, Father Jordan, was unconquerable, armored in a logic which apparently was God's own. "There is no objection against our religion which can not be met," the genial priest was wont to say. . . How Ramón would like to argue with him now! This insistent problem of evil—

But reflect, my boy: The evil in this world is not the work of God. It is the work of man. Man has a free will. If he elects to do wrong, God will not stop him. Were He to compel us to be good, there would be no merit in being good. He has no desire for evil to exist; He certainly does not cause it to exist; He merely tolerates its existence—if we choose to bring it about.

So the wicked have their way. And the good suffer. All the time.

No, my boy, not all the time. Only in this life, only in our valley of tears, outside Eden. "My kingdom is not of this world." Let the wicked have their little day; Judgment will come soon enough. And what if the good suffer for a while? An eternity of happiness awaits them.

Admitting that the Hereafter is a fact, that divine justice is sure to come, there remains yet much evil staring at us like a huge question mark. Take that kitten. It has no soul, we are told. There will be no heaven for it, no limbo even. But there is a hell for it—or there was. Yet, it could not conceivably have done anything to deserve such punishment. It is said that not a leaf falls but that God knows it; He takes care of all His creatures. What about that kitten?

The angels fell because of pride, my boy. So did Adam and Eve. Do not seek, do not hope, to know everything. Only God can know everything. How do you know He neglected that kitten? And you must not think all Creation is senseless simply because of one difficulty which, for the present, seems inexplicable.

But that's just it, Ramón's thoughts went on. This one difficulty did not end with itself; it but started a whole train of difficulties. There was that passage in a Dorothy Parker story—

. . . It was a gray night with spurts of mean, thin snow, and the streets shone with dark ice. As she slowly crossed Sixth Avenue, consciously dragging one foot past the other, a big, scarred horse, pulling a rickety express wagon, crashed to his knees before her. The driver swore and screamed and lashed the beast insanely, bringing the whip back over his shoulder for every blow, while the horse struggled to get a footing on the slippery asphalt. A group gathered and watched with interest.

Art was waiting, when Mrs. Morse reached Jimmy's.

"What's the matter with you, for God's sake?" was his greeting to her.

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Old Fortifications in Netherland India

By Teo de Witte

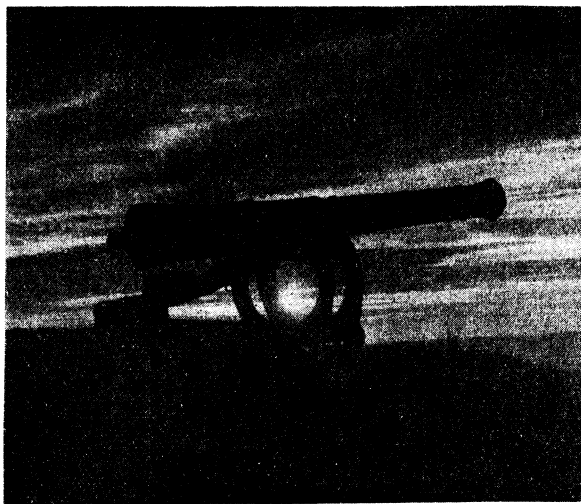
PROTECTION of the first trading posts against local and European enemies, was the original purpose of the forts constructed by the Dutch in many parts of the Netherland Indies, the remains of which are still to be found there in places three centuries ago considered strategic.

The Dutch came to the east first as peaceful traders. The war with Spain, begun in 1568, had disrupted their trade with the Levant, and after several unsuccessful attempts to reach the Orient by way of the icy waters along the north coasts of Europe and Asia, courageous pioneers followed the route of Cornelis Houtman who organized an expedition of four ships which set forth in 1595, sailed around the Cape of Good Hope, crossed the Indian Ocean, and passed through the Strait of Sunda, to the south coast of Java, thence returning to Holland two years later. The importance of this discovery of an accessible route to the Spice Islands resulted in the formation of the Dutch East India Company. Houtman made other voyages over the same passage and was killed by the natives of Achin.

A lively trade developed, especially with the Moluccas, but soon it became evident that the trade posts established had to be protected not only against piratical native chiefs, but against the rival English and the hostile Portuguese and Spaniards. From the defensive measures then taken by the Dutch merchants, grew the military power that led eventually to Dutch control and sovereignty over the area.

The residences and warehouses of agents of the Company at different points were at first protected only by wooden stockades or earthen walls, but later came skilful builders and capable strategists. Stone walls were constructed, meters in thickness, and moats dug around them. Bastions were built to protect these walls. And outer works—ravelins, reenforced by redoubts, all in the approved medieval European manner. Look-out towers rose above the walls. In the walls were casemates and embrasures for cannon, and bomb-proof magazines for supplies and munitions. In the inner court and in the walls were the residences of the commandant and others, and barracks for the garrison. Often there were water reservoirs or cisterns.

Of these constructions, a number have been preserved through the centuries, although the government in modern times has only lately begun to give the preservation of these monuments to the enterprise and courage of our ancestors the attention this deserves. For many years they were neglected and given over to the ravages of time and the jungle. It was in fact only when the missionary-archeologist, Dr. Neyens, declared in the monthly publication of the Royal Batavian Society that the English in



Fort Marlborough at Benkoelen, Southern Sumatra

Colombo showed more respect for the graves of the Hollanders buried there than the Dutch showed in their colonies for the relics of their own forefathers, that there was an awakening. A number of the old forts however have been utilized as barracks, hospitals, prisons, and museums, and these are consequently well preserved.

The names of these forts, scattered throughout the Archipelago, are interesting, and point to the practical sense of the Dutch as well as to their historical traditions. One frequently meets with the names of Dutch provinces and cities, usually in the Latinized

form of the seventeenth century, Zeeland becoming Zee-landia, Holland, Hollandia, and so on. Sometimes the forts bear the short and businesslike appellation, "Beschermer" (Protector). The Company showed an ethical trend in such names as "De Grootmoedigheid" (Magnanimity). Royalist builders bestowed such names as "Nassau" and "Oranje". Contrary to the Portuguese and Spanish custom, the forts of the Protestant Dutch were not named in honor of any of the Saints. These doughty forefathers of ours, rough as they were, were earnest believers in "The Lord" and feared to give a holy name to anything so worldly as a warehouse or a fortification. For their holy places they built churches where the intricate carvings, the rich silver work, the glittering chandeliers, and the costly linen testified to their belief in God, the Republic, and themselves.

Reference is here made only to individual forts and fortifications. Nowhere in the East is there another such magnificent medieval walled city as old Manila.

Old Fortifications on Java

Of the old and once renowned *Kasteel van Batavia*, built by Jan Pieterszoon Coen who took and destroyed Jacatra and founded on its ruins the capital of the Netherland Indies and to whom the Dutch in large measure owe their empire in the East, there remains only the Imhoff Gate on the Heerenweg, a tower, and a number of small draw-bridges. All the old fortifications have been removed. Across from the capital city are a few small islands. On Onrust there remain the foundations of *Fort Beekhuis*, built in 1671, a circular fort, like that of *Purmerend* which is better preserved. There are also remains of former fortifications, moats, etc., on Kerkhof and Poeloe Kelor islands. At Bantam may still be seen *Fort Speelwijk*, built in 1686. It is a square, with bastions of different shapes at the corners, and has two towers. Some restoration work was begun in 1912. There are also remains of the older *Fort Diamant*. Nearer the center of Java, in the old autonomous states, there stands at Djogjakarta,

the large and well preserved *Vredenburg*, built in 1760. It is of the same type as the forts at *Bojolali*, *Klaten*, and *Soerakarta*—square, with three bastions, two fortified gates, and surrounded by a deep moat. These forts were all substantially rebuilt during the régime of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, one-time British administrator of Java and Sumatra, and builder of Singapore. The fort at Klaten is named *Engelenburg*, that at Soerakarta *Vastenburg*. The latter was built in 1775-79 and has a monumental Portuguese bell-tower. The smaller fort, *De Grootmoedigheid*, was built in 1746 and rebuilt in 1772 and 1788. On the coast, at Cheribon, there formerly stood the famed *De Beschermers*, erected by Camphuys to take the place of a wooden fortification built in 1681. It was torn down in 1832. The old fort at Tegal is still used as a prison. The fort at Pekalongan built in 1753, is also now a prison. On the road to Djogjakarta stands at Oengaran, an authentic mountain fortification, square-built, with four corner-bastions, two fortified gates, and a sally-port. At Japara stands a fort built on a triangular plan with bastions on the three corners.

Sumatra

There was so much fighting on Sumatra, both with the natives and with foreign enemies, that few of the old fortifications remain. In the independent state of Atjeh, the fortified *Kota Radja* was leveled to the ground by the iron-handed General van Heutsz. Among the three most important forts today are the one at Bengkoelen, occupied by the English from 1674 to 1825, which is still used to garrison Dutch troops. It is a large fortress which commands the entire roadstead. Numerous marble tablets bear the names of the English governors and officers who were buried there. The fort was built in 1714 and was given the heroic name *Marlborough*. High walls rise above a deep moat and conceal under their sloping surfaces quarters for the defenders and munition and supply magazines. There are two inner courts. The fort is impressive even today. Less formidable is the fort at Palembang which, after its capture by the English in 1659 was greatly enlarged. It is endangered today by the encroachments of the Moesi river. In the uplands there are only the ruins of the former fortification at Padang, and only the names remain of *Fort de Kock* and *Fort van der Capellen*.

Borneo

In Borneo nothing remains of the primitive old fortifications known as "loges". Remembered by name are those at *Soekadana* (1606), *Mar-tapoera* (1638), *Landak* (1608), and *Pontianak*, which also possessed a fort (1779). At Bandjermasin was *Fort Tatas*. There was also a fort on the east coast of Puntiano.

Celebes

Much more interesting are the fortifications on the island of Celebes, where the Dutch, after driving out the Spaniards and the Portuguese, soon became powerful. Makassar in the south and Menado in the north controlled the two ap-

proaches to the rich Moluccas or Spice Islands. At Menado in 1665 they built a wooden fort, *De Nederlandsche Standvastigheid* (Dutch Steadfastness) which was replaced in 1673 by a stone-walled fort built by *Bouwmeester* (Builder) Franc and renamed *Nieuw Amsterdam*. It was enlarged in 1703. It lies near the sea and was originally outside the town, but since then the town has grown up around it. It was built on the plan of a square with breastworks and double walls and bastions on the four corners. The two bastions toward the sea are circular, those on the land-side are square. The inner court measures 86 by 45 meters. In 1900 the authorities began tearing down the walls on the land-side. The buildings within the fort are used as barracks but these will soon make way for a new *stadhuis* (municipal building). The troops stationed there, which are constantly being increased in number, will be housed in new quarters. It is recognized that Menado is even more of a strategic location now than it was three centuries ago. The fort at Amoerong was originally projected in the form of a half-moon, but later a right-angled wall was added. It is now in part in ruins. *Fort Leyden* at Kwandang was built in 1766 and most of the four-sided wall is still standing. The fort at Bwool is entirely in ruins. The fort at Gorontalo was torn down in 1911. It was built in 1852 to take the place of a wooden fort erected in 1756. On the way to Panipi one sees the remains of two small mountain forts.

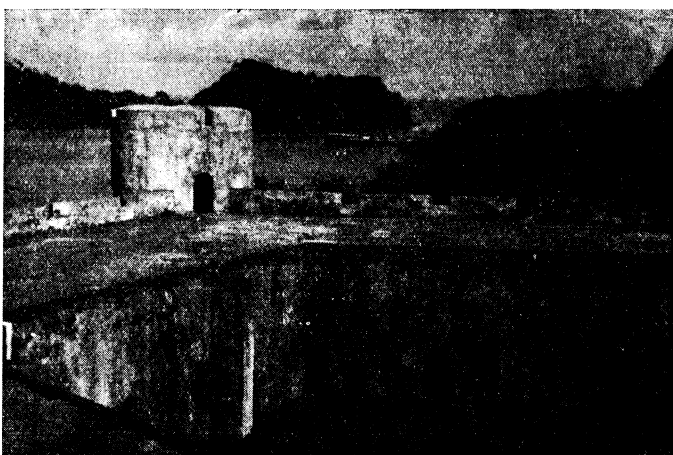
The most picturesque fort on Celebes is *Fort Rotterdam* at Makassar. It lies on the coast and was originally built by the Portuguese who named it *Oedjoeng Pandjang* (Five-corners). It was strengthened by the Dutch between 1669 and 1677 and fortified gates on both the land and the sea-side were built. They also added a ravelin which is now in ruins. The fort is irregular in plan, with two orillons on the sea-side and two bastions on the land-side, and is surrounded by a wide moat. Entrance on the land-side is through a fortified S-shaped passage. There are three gates on the side toward the sea. The fort has an area of 148 by 125 meters. In the middle of the inner court stands a Protestant church with friendly-looking Gothic windows, but within the low, arched foundations is the powder magazine—a typically practical arrangement with respect to the principal concerns of the time—religious belief and self-preservation. The massive bell tower is separate from the church and rests on arches and cross-vaults of Portuguese build.

The principal buildings within the fortress are now used for various government offices and barracks. The outpost *Vredenburg*, in the same town, dates from 1702. It is a blockhouse, built on a heavy foundation and the high, four-sided roof rests on pillars set on the parapet.

Amboina

Noteworthy is the formerly powerful *Fort Victoria* on Ambon (Amboina). It was built by the Portuguese about

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Fort Banda

The Flood

By Ricardo C. Cais

IT rained for many days and very soon the river was filled to the banks; the water began to spread up the tributaries and then over the fields and as far back as the foot of the hills.

At Nasiping, downstream, the river runs through a gap in the mountains which did not seem wide enough for so much water and the onrush of floating debris that consisted of fallen trees, sunken boats and their merchandise, and animals, dead and dying, all rushing to the sea in confusion.

After the third day of the rain, Father said it would be safer for us to go back to town. The water in the river was muddy and very cold and these signs indicated heavy rain upstream that might mean a flood.

The sky was covered with clouds so thick that early morning was like late afternoon. My brother and I began to catch the chickens under the house and to put them in chicken baskets. Manang looked after the pots and the plates, while Mother bundled up the clothes, half dry and half wet. Shortly afterward we were on our way to town, my brother riding on Toro who pulled the sled that contained the few indispensable things we had brought with us to the farm not many weeks before.

We were all reluctant to leave, and hoped we would soon be able to return. There were still bundles of cogon and other building materials which I proposed to take back to town, but Father said we could leave them as maybe we would be returning in a week. We put all these things inside the little hut, sharing Father's optimism that everything would end well. Then we would come back and finish the fourth wall, which was still open and had served as a very wide door. We also had the kitchen lean-to still to finish.

But we were not thinking very much of the little house. The tobacco was growing fast. Some of the plants has already four leaves, and the corn, too, was over knee-high. Our field was a hectare of green, promising a rich harvest.

And there were the vegetables. The eggplants now looked like so many heads in rows at a distance. The watermelons, *patolas*, and *ampalayas* were beginning to creep, spreading a network on the ground. And crickets and other insects were making their homes under the thickening leaves.

There was not much money in all this. People from the town, mostly the wives of merchants and clerks who did not have to till the soil for a living, used to come to the country in the morning and afternoon to buy fresh vegetables. Some would bring rice to exchange, others a few cakes of brown sugar. Anything was acceptable. In this way mother accumulated enough to do her marketing every Sunday. We got our petroleum for the week, our supply of salt and salted fish, maybe half a kilo of pork once in a while, or a *camiseta* for brother or for me, depending on who had the most holes in his old ones, bought many months before. Father was content with his old ones which he said sister could always patch.



And Trining would also come down with her friends occasionally. When we invited her to stay, she would say that would not be becoming. That was her way of hiding her feelings. But whenever she came, they would tease me at home. We would eat watermelons, and on my account Mother would sell the vegetables cheap. But Trining would try to buy them dear and they would keep up that negative kind of bargaining for a long time.

But now there was already a general migration. All the lowland plantations were deserted. Overloaded sleds packed with personal belongings were moving in a procession toward the town. And the carabaos pulling these crude vehicles were little troubled with their burdens, for the ground was wet and slippery. Old women with baskets on their heads, men with raincoats of palm-leaves, young women shyly holding the front of their wet dresses to keep them from clinging too close, came trailing behind, carefully avoiding the mud and walking on the grass. Children who did not mind the rain ran ahead or remained behind to play and run up again to rejoin the others.

"Do not get too close to the river," the old folks warned the children, and the children obeyed at first. After a while they began thrusting sticks into the water to break up the foam floating on the surface.

That evening in town, Father and Mother kept talking about the rain and the flood that was rising and rising. I think they hardly slept that night. The last thing I heard Nanang say was: "*Apo Dios*, be merciful to us and do not let the flood destroy the crops!"

Early the next morning Father and Mother were still talking in the kitchen. Father had gone out to view the flood and was telling Mother the extent of the devastation.

"Everything is under water," he said with a ring of hopelessness in his voice. "Only scattered tips of the *talahib* are visible. All the houses there have been washed away. There is water all around our place and even in the barrios on the other side of the river. This is the biggest flood in years."

"After breakfast, take the carabaos to the pasture; we will leave them there until the water goes down," he told us. Brother and I took the work animals to the meadows on the hillsides where we let them loose to fatten while there was no plowing to be done. We returned to town in the afternoon with bundles of dead guava twigs for fuel, and put them under the house to dry.

But the water did not subside as in previous years to permit another planting. The fields stayed under water for almost two months. Besides, there were no more tobacco seedlings, for the two extra plots we had had were sold to Tata Sebio. Everybody agreed there was no more chance for another crop that year.

The water rose so high that it did considerable damage to the rice granaries in the barrios. The result was almost a famine in Alcala and the neighboring towns. Rice, if offered for sale at all, sold at seventy to eighty centavos a

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Luncheon Talk Today

By Fred Passmore

FIVE of us were seated about a table at an eating place on the Escolta, three Americans and two Filipinos, all young men who liked sandwiches and coffee, and usually talked about every inconsequence under the sun.

"It's plain enough by now," exploded Bill, "that the New Deal of Franklin D. Roosevelt will prove a disillusionment."

"Why?" I wanted to know.

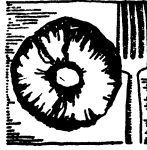
"It already is," Tom said, coming to the support of Bill, his thin, intellectual face suddenly tense, and his big blue eyes lighting up. "It has not stabilized the economy, as was promised, nor given the people assurance of security."

"This is of portent," he went on, "not only to the United States but also to the Philippines, and to all people everywhere who had hoped that the dilemmas and contradictions of capitalism could be remedied gradually and peaceably. It'll only be a few years now until the issue between the Right and the Left will come to a head in the United States."

"You're right when you imply that the capitalistic system is the cause of your economic ills," Pedro joined in seriously. "The system has an inherent weakness. It is incapable of achieving a balance between production and distribution. Most of the profits are drained off by the big business men. They use a lot of this money to pay for their own personal necessities and luxuries; they put some of it into the reserves of their companies; but most of it goes into new investment, and that means that the productive plant is further enlarged. But they already have too much productive plant in the United States. They are capable of producing more than the public can consume, even if this public were able to buy all it needed. Still, there are millions of people unemployed, and there is poverty in the midst of plenty. They have solved the problem of production, but they certainly have not solved the problem of distribution."

"The New Deal is correcting the evil," Jesus now said eagerly, "just as President Quezon proposes to do here through his Distributive State. Roosevelt is having the government intervene. Through higher taxes—income, inheritance, capital gains, and the like—he takes a lot of this profit away from the rich. Then he institutes public works, relief payments, and unemployment and old-age insurance; also higher wages and shorter hours for labor. The profit which formerly went into new productive plant, you see, is now turned back to the people, thereby increasing their power to buy consumer's goods. The people get more of the goods they need, and the factories already built are enabled to keep running. It is proposed also to break up the big holding companies and corporations which had created monopolies and were able to dictate prices. So, there you are. The New Deal has the solution to your distribution problem."

"The idea would be wonderful," agreed Tom drily, "if it would work—but it won't. The inflation of the currency, the stupendous public debt, the increases in taxes, and the



conflict between government and big business only serve to alarm the capitalists. They are timid men when it comes to turning loose of the fortunes they've already built up, and they're certainly not going to put their money to work unless they're sure they're going to get it back, with interest. So the billions lie piled up in the banks while the people starve. Furthermore, the United States is no longer an adequate field for investment. As Pedro says, we already have too much productive plant.

"And never forget that there are still millions of workmen unemployed, and that this number is on the increase, now that 'recession' has set in. They'll either have to be reabsorbed into private business or the government will have to continue to look after them. Private business can't and won't assume the burden as long as capital is kept idle through fear of the government and lack of opportunity. As for the State, it can't go on forever piling up mountains of debt. What will it do when it can no longer feed the hungry?"

"Don't think for a minute either that big business is going to surrender its prerogatives without a fight. Rapidly, now, the whole situation approaches a crisis. There are going to be big changes, and we will live to see them."

"What do you mean?" I asked.

"One way out," Bill argued, "is for the idle capital to go to regions now economically undeveloped, South America, Asia, the Philippines. More productive plant is needed in those places."

"But that would mean imperialism!" Jesus exclaimed passionately.

"Yes," Bill agreed. "And not only that. It would mean that the forces of the Right had won out in the United States, for capital won't go to these undeveloped regions in much quantity until it has the armed strength of the country behind it, until government becomes the instrument of big business. Doubtless the whole country would be organized and controlled internally much as in Italy and Germany. Through this superior organization and control, the unemployed would be put back to work in private business under regulations and at wages fixed by the government, and the right of the workmen to have unions and to strike would be taken away. We would have a capitalist dictatorship, but propaganda and appeal to the nationalistic spirit of the people would lead them to support the capitalistic necessity for expansion."

"It is entirely possible that some such form of Fascism will be the next major development in the United States—which will be America's tragedy. Democracy and the humanities will go down. Americans and subject peoples alike will be ground beneath the juggernaut of militarism. The capitalistic system is an expanding system. A country based on it finally reaches the point where it must expand or explode. Witness Japan, Italy, and Germany. Internal pressure forces them to seek outlets abroad. Such

(Continued on page 191)

Around the World with 850 Words

By Jane Garrett

WHILE students are discussing the question as to what may be the best permanent language for these Islands it is worth while to consider briefly the simplified English language system known as **BASIC ENGLISH**, the more so, because scholars in many different countries have already given it respectful attention.

The originator of the system is C. K. Ogden, of the Orthological Institute, Cambridge, England. (Although a scholar of profound learning, Mr. Ogden eschews the use of any honorary initials). In his book, "Basic English", he tells us of his chief objectives:

"What the world needs most is about 1,000 more dead languages—and one more alive. The so-called national barriers of today, are, for the most part, ultimate language barriers. The absence of a common medium of communication is the chief obstacle to international understanding, and consequently the chief underlying cause of war. It is also the most formidable obstacle to the progress of international science, and to the development of international commerce. . .

"Basic English has two chief purposes:

"1. To serve as an international auxiliary language for use throughout the world in general communication, commerce, and science.

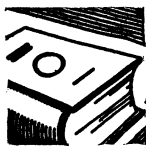
"2. To provide a rational introduction to normal English; both as a first step, complete in itself, and for those whose natural language is not English. . .

After reading a few chapters of Ogden's book one is a bit skeptical; these ideas are certainly too good to be true. But the author proves to be convincing. He maintains that the average non-English speaking person can, after quickly learning his 850 simple, carefully selected English words, and by following the study plans worked out by the author and his assistants, express himself fluently in forcible idiomatic English in an amazingly short time,—certainly in less than half a year.

If Ogden's theories are correct it would be a good thing for all school children in whatever country—and especially in the Orient to learn this simplified English. They would thus add something to their cultural equipment and would gain a useful—perhaps an indispensable tool in their struggle to adapt themselves to the on-coming Industrial Age.

By what method does Ogden propose to give a smooth working knowledge of the English tongue in the short span of half a year or less? Speaking from the Basic English teacher's point of view the author would say: Don't confuse your student with too many words and forms; at first you had better focus the pupil's energy upon the learning of the prescribed 850 words, chosen for their common usefulness; then direct attention to the different idiomatic combinations that these words may form. Show him how to stretch and transpose, and to change the endings or the meanings of these 850 working units so that he can express practically every common operation or feeling, and by the time he has done these things he has mastered the basic principles of the English language and is ready to advance on more difficult paths if he wishes to.

Minute details and directions for teaching this language system are given in handy volumes edited by the author



and his helpers. In China, Japan, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Poland, and other countries, distinguished educators have given approval to Ogden's plan and many experimental classes have been started. A center in Geneva expects to correlate the work being done in different countries. In Shanghai,

Basic English publications are already on the market edited especially for the use of Chinese students.

In the Philippines it might be desirable to familiarize teachers with the progressive theories adopted by Ogden, for here the English language is too often presented in a confused, helter-skelter manner. Little children can learn more easily simple words like "come", "tell", "help", "friend", "move", rather than "arrive", "inform", "assist", "companion," and "transfer". Long words and involved, ornate phrasing have no part in Basic English. If our barrio schools were provided with the carefully prepared phonograph records which are already available to help instructors to give the proper pronunciation of all the 850 words in Basic English, Filipino teachers would find their work rather easy. But as it is now, many Filipino children are quite unintelligible when they try to speak English. With the assistance of a trained voice on the phonograph they might easily be taught to say in a perfectly correct tone simple statements like "The train comes at three-thirty", whereas at present the trilled r's in "The-trrrrrrrrrrain-arrrrrrrives-at-thrrrrre-thirrrrrty" sound as if the little ones were trying to gargle.

As to the absurdly erratic spelling of the English language, this defect should be remedied. If teachers and publishers wish to introduce Basic English in the Orient the writer suggests that the present is as good a time as any for a Conference of Oriental educationists to submit a workable plan for reforming English orthography. In doing this they would be rendering a great service to the world. Certainly there is no good reason why millions of Asiatic pupils should be forced to spell in the irrational manner that English-speaking people have condoned for centuries.

That English is the logical language to choose for the world's common use is a proposition on which Ogden brings many good arguments to bear. Quoting a famous German authority, he reminds us that "when we consider its richness, intellectuality, and condensed adaptability, no other living language can be compared with English."

In another passage he informs us of more pertinent facts: "1—English is now the natural or governmental language of over 500,000,000 people. It is already the second language of the Far East; it is compulsory in countries of such diverse interests as Japan, Germany, Argentina, and Estonia; it is the language of more than 800 of the world's 1,400 radio stations.

"2—No other existing language can be simplified to anything like the same extent."

There is no reason why Filipino educators should lag behind leaders of thought in China. A Chinese scholar

who believes in Basic English writes as follows:

"The Orthological Institute of China is a group of teachers and men of letters which is making the attempt to give young persons in China power in English in a shorter time

than it is now needed. If we are able to give to science learning only a small part of the time now made use of in word learning we will be able to put more time on the learning of things that are more important."

BASIC ENGLISH

Operators Etc.	NECESSARY NAMES				QUALIFIERS	COMMON THINGS		OPPOSITES
Come	Account	Education	Mesh	Servant	Able	Angle	Knife	Awake
Get	Act	Effect	Metal	Sex	Acid	Ant	Knot	Bad
Give	Addition	End	Middle	Shade	Angry	Apple	Leaf	Bent
Go	Adjustment	Error	Milk	Shock	Automatic	Arch	Leg	Bitter
Keep	Agreement	Event	Mind	Side	Black	Arm	Lemon	Blue
Let	Air	Example	Mine	Sign	Boiling	Army	Library	Certain
Make	Amount	Existence	Minute	Silk	Bright	Baby	Line	Cold
Put	Amusement	Expansion	Mist	Silver	Broken	Bag	Lip	Complete
Seem	Animal	Experience	Money	Sister	Brown	Ball	Lock	Cruel
Take	Answer	Expert	Month	Size	Cheap	Band	Lung	Dead
Be	Apparatus	Fact	Morning	Sky	Chief	Basin	Map	Dear
Do	Approval	Fall	Mother	Sleep	Chemical	Basket	Match	Delicate
Have	Argument	Family	Motion	Slip	Clean	Bath	Monkey	Different
Say	Art	Farm	Mountain	Slope	Clear	Bed	Moon	Dirty
See	Attempt	Father	Move	Smash	Common	Bee	Mouth	Dry
Send	Attention	Fear	Music	Smell	Complex	Bell	Muscle	False
May	Attraction	Feeling	Name	Smile	Conscious	Berry	Nail	Feeble
Will	Authority	Fiction	Nation	Smoke	Cut	Bird	Neck	Female
At	Back	Field	Need	Sneeze	Dark	Blade	Needle	Flat
About	Balance	Fight	News	Snow	Deep	Boat	Nerve	Foolish
Across	Base	Fire	Night	Soap	Dependent	Book	Nose	Future
After	Beat	Flame	Noise	Society	Direct	Bone	Nut	Green
Against	Beef	Flight	Note	Son	Early	Boot	Office	Ill
Among	Behaviour	Flow	Number	Song	Elastic	Bottle	Orange	International
Before	Belief	Fold	Observation	Sort	Electric	Box	Oven	Last
Between	Birth	Food	Offer	Sound	Equal	Boy	Parcel	Late
By	Bite	Force	Oil	Soup	Fat	Brain	Pen	Left
Down	Blood	Form	Operation	Space	Fertile	Brake	Pencil	Loose
From	Blow	Friend	Opinion	Sport	First	Branch	Picture	Loud
In	Body	Front	Order	Stage	Fixed	Brick	Pig	Low
Off	Brass	Fruit	Organization	Start	Free	Bridge	Pin	Mixed
On	Bread	Furniture	Ornament	Statement	Frequent	Brush	Pipe	Narrow
Over	Breath	Garment	Owner	Steam	Full	Bucket	Plane	Old
Through	Brother	Glass	Page	Steel	General	Bulb	Plate	Opposite
To	Building	Gold	Pain	Step	Good	Bull	Plough	Public
Under	Burn	Government	Paint	Stitch	Great	Button	Pocket	Rough
Up	Burst	Grain	Paper	Stone	Grey	Cake	Pot	Sad
With	Business	Grass	Part	Stop	Hanging	Camera	Potato	Safe
For	Butter	Grip	Paste	Story	Happy	Card	Prison	Secret
Of	Canvas	Group	Payment	Stretch	Hard	Cart	Pump	Short
Till	Care	Growth	Person	Structure	Healthy	Cat	Rail	Shut
As	Cause	Guide	Piece	Substance	High	Chain	Rat	Simple
Than	Chalk	Harmony	Place	Sugar	Important	Cheese	Receipt	Slow
A	Chance	Hate	Plant	Suggestion	Kind	Chin	Ring	Small
The	Change	Hearing	Play	Summer	Latent	Church	Rod	Soft
Any	Cloth	Heat	Pleasure	Support	Like	Cigarette	Roof	Solid
All	Coal	Help	Point	Surface	Living	Circle	Root	Special
Every	Colour	History	Poison	Surprise	Liong	Cloud	Sail	Thin
No	Comfort	Hole	Police	Swim	Male	Coat	Scissors	White
Some	Committee	Hollow	Polish	System	Married	Collar	School	Wrong
Such	Company	Hope	Porter	Talk	Material	Comb	Screw	
Other	Comparison	Hour	Position	Taste	Medical	Cord	Seed	
This	Competition	Humour	Power	Tax	Military	Cow	Sheep	
That	Condition	Ice	Powder	Teaching	Natural	Cup	Shelf	
Who	Connection	Idea	Price	Tendency	Necessary	Curtain	Ship	
What	Control	Impulse	Print	Test	New	Cushion	Shirt	
I	Cook	Increase	Process	Theory	Normal	Dog	Shoe	
He	Copper	Industry	Produce	Thing	Open	Door	Skin	
You	Copy	Insect	Profit	Thought	Parallel	Drawer	Snake	
And	Cork	Instrument	Property	Thunder	Past	Drain	Sock	
But	Cotton	Insurance	Prose	Time	Physical	Dress	Spade	
Or	Cough	Interest	Pull	Tin	Political	Drop	Spider	
Because	Country	Invention	Punishment	Top	Poor	Ear	Sponge	
If	Cover	Iron	Purpose	Touch	Possible	Egg	Spoon	
Though	Crack	Jelly	Push	Trade	Present	Engine	Spring	
Out	Credit	Join	Quality	Transport	Private	Eye	Square	
While	Crime	Journey	Question	Tree	Probable	Face	Stamp	
How	Crush	Judge	Rain	Trouble	Quick	Feather	Star	
When	Cry	Jump	Range	Turn	Quiet	Finger	Station	
Where	Current	Kick	Rate	Twist	Ready	Fish	Stem	
Why	Curve	Kiss	Ray	Unit	Red	Flag	Stick	
Again	Damage	Knowledge	Reaction	Use	Regular	Float	Stocking	
Ever	Dance	Land	Reading	Value	Right	Floor	Stomach	
Far	Danger	Language	Reason	Verse	Round	Fly	Store	
Forward	Daughter	Laugh	Record	Vessel	Same	Foot	Street	
Here	Day	Law	Regret	Vibration	Second	Fork	Sun	
Now	Death	Lead	Relation	view	Separate	Fowl	Table	
Then	Debt	Learning	Religion	Voice	Serious	Frame	Tail	
There	Decision	Leather	Representative	Waiting	Sharp	Garden	Thread	
Together	Degree	Letter	Request	Walk	Smooth	Girl	Throat	
Well	Design	Level	Rest	War	Sticky	Glove	Thumb	
Near	Desire	Lift	Rhythm	Wash	Stiff	Goat	Ticket	
Almost	Destruction	Light	Rice	Waste	Straight	Gun	Toe	
Enough	Detail	Limit	River	Water	Strange	Hair	Tongue	
Even	Development	Linen	Road	Wave	Strong	Hammer	Tooth	
Little	Digestion	Liquid	Roll	Wax	Sudden	Hand	Town	
Much	Direction	List	Room	Way	Sweet	Harbour	Train	
Not	Discovery	Look	Rub	Weather	Tall	Hat	Tray	
Only	Discussion	Loss	Rule	Week	Thick	Head	Trousers	
Quite	Disease	Love	Run	Weight	Tight	Heart	Umbrella	
So	Disgust	Lump	Salt	Wind	Tired	Hook	Violet	
Very	Distance	Machine	Sand	Wine	Trained	Horn	Wall	
Tomorrow	Distribution	Man	Scale	Winter	True	Horse	Watch	
Yesterday	Division	Manager	Science	Woman	Violent	Hospital	Wheel	
North	Doubt	Mark	Sea	Wood	Warm	House	Whip	
South	Drink	Market	Seat	Wool	Wet	Island	Whistle	
East	Driving	Meal	Secretary	Word	Wide	Jewel	Window	
West	Dust	Measure	Selection	Work	Wise	Kettle	Wing	
Yes	Earth	Meat	Self	Writing	Yellow	Key	Wire	
Please	Edge	Memory	Sense	Year	Young	Knee	Worm	

Summary of Rules
Plurals in 'S'.

Derivatives
In 'er,' 'ing,' 'Ed'
From 300 Nouns

Adverbs
In 'Ly'
From
Qualifiers

Degree
With
'More' and 'Most'

Questions
By Inversion
And 'Do'

Operators
and
Pronouns
Conjugate
In Full.

Measurement,
Numerals,
Currency,
Calendar,
And
International
Terms
In English]
Form

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Basic English
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Basic Step by Step
Basic Words
Brighter Basic
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The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

LAST month the campaign in North and Central China began to tell on the strength of the Japanese army in the field. A new page was also turned in the history of the Chinese armed resistance. The Chinese army not only launched a general offensive, but also took back many cities from the Japanese in open battles (hitherto the recapture of cities and towns by the Chinese has been in the nature of raids).

Even from Suiyuan where the Chinese forces were considered the weakest, reports came that General Ma Chan-shan, hero of the Nonni River seven years ago, supported by the three leading Mohammedan generals of Ninghsia, successfully attacked and recaptured Toketo, an important town southwest of Suiyuan's provincial capital, while some of his vanguards penetrated the Japanese-controlled area as far as Chahar Province. The real significance, however, is not in that local victory but in the fact of the close cooperation between the Chinese and the Mohammedans in resisting the Japanese invaders. For the two peoples (the Mohammedans and the Chinese) have not always been on friendly terms, and the Japanese fished in the muddled water. They aimed at nothing short of establishing Japanese hegemony as far as Sinkiang in order to harass Russian Central Asia on the one hand and British India on the other. They sent their "Mohammedan pilgrims" to Mecca via Central Asia instead of by the more convenient sea route, and in Japan published papers in Arabic championing the interests of the Mohammedans in Central Asia. The Chinese Government, fully aware of the danger, months ago sent General Pai Chung-hsi, a Chinese Mohammedan from Kwangsi, to the Northwest to appeal to his co-religionists for help in armed resistance. Evidently his trip bore fruit and the Japanese plot failed.

The Japanese victory in Shansi carried with it, as pointed out in my article last month, the seed of its own defeat, because most of the Chinese troops did not retreat to the south and west of the Yellow River, but remained in the province to continue harrassing the invaders. In spite of this threat to their rear, the Japanese, using rubber boats which they carried overland, crossed the river at three points, Hoch'u, Chuntu, and Fenglingtu, respectively in the northwest, west, and southwest of Shansi. The cross-



ing at the latter ford was a most serious threat to the Chinese because it is near Tungkwan, and if this strategic point should fall into the Japanese hands, they would then be in position to march either westward to Sian, provincial capital of Shensi and cut the Chinese highway communication with Outer Mongolia, or eastward to attack Loyang and Kunghsien, two important military centers in North Honan on the Lung-Hai railway. But the Chinese harrassment of their rear was so serious that no further reinforcements could be sent to follow up their spearhead units' successes, with the fatal result that these vanguards of the Japanese army were either liquidated or driven back across the river again. The stabs of the Chinese forces at the Japanese rear have been so serious that they had to withdraw from many of their outposts in southern and western parts of Shansi, while their garrisons in many other cities of the province had to be provisioned by airplanes. Meanwhile many Chinese troops recrossed the Yellow River to attack the Japanese.

In North Honan there was not much change in the situation with the Chinese guerilla warriors continuing to attack and recapture towns and cities along the Ping Han Railway and its branch, the Taokow-Chinghua line. One important move of the Chinese in this sector was the crossing of river by Chinese soldiers at Mengtsin to attack the Japanese at Menghsien and remove the menace on Kunghsien, south of the river.

On the northern end of the Tsin-Pu line, the Japanese renewed their drive on Hsuechow during the middle of last month and succeeded in breaking through the Chinese line from the north and northeast, reaching respectively Hanchwang and Taierchwang, [30 [and 40 miles from their objective. The Chinese then fought back in a counter-offensive, pushing the Japanese some 15 miles back to Lincheng and, holding them at bay at Taierchwang, also recaptured Yihsien, Tsaochwang and Linyi, respectively 16 miles north, 20 miles northwest, and 40 miles northeast of Taierchwang. Furthermore, from Lincheng northward to Taian, a distance of about 100 miles, the Chinese troops cut the Japanese line at ten points, systematically des-

(Continued on page 190)

Dawn in the Slums

By Jose Tamayo

NIGHT was a mask
Awhile concealing Day,
A dame you met in
The carnival so gay.

Day in the mask
Did have a voice so sweet,
And you did ask her—
But she was so discreet.

You waited then
Were silent and so kind.
Then you were kissed,
And out did fly your mind.

Dawn . . . at last Day
Removes her mask of night.
But ugly she is,
When seen in the clearing light.

With Charity To All

By Putakte and Bubuyog

A. "The recall of Spanish Consul General Antonio Jaen Morente for allegedly spreading Communist propaganda in the Philippines was formally proposed last evening on the floor of the National Assembly by Assemblymen Camilo Osias and Pedro C. Hernaez while interpellating Assemblyman Felipe E. Jose who, in a prepared speech, severely criticized local Spaniards, especially the local supporters of General Francisco Franco."

—Morning daily.

If Assemblyman Osias succeeds in having Consul General Jaen Morente recalled, the next proper step would be:

1. To have the royal and pontifical University of Santo Tomas confer the degree of Doctor of Civil Laws, *meritissimus*, on the distinguished Spanish *hidalgo*, Don Camilo.

2. To have Don Camilo recalled to the Katzenjammer Kids' page where he properly belongs.

3. To have Don Camilo recalled to the middle ages.

4. To confer upon Kamilo von Osias the order of Talong and Ampalaya.

B. One of the following is subversive:

1. "Women are created for motherhood. Their physiology and psychology are such that they alone may bear children."

—Very Rev. Silvestre Sancho.

2. "After having spent forty years having women weep on my shoulder I have come to the conclusion that it is just as well for a woman to have a genuine bonafide trouble as not; because she has to have something to worry about anyway, and if she hasn't a real grievance she will make one over which she can shed just as many tears and be just as wretched."

—Dorothy Dix.

3. "Democracy is defined by everybody according to his own views—I should say to his personal preference. If you have an apostle of democracy who believes in the accumulation of wealth, you will find that when you try to raise taxes it is not, according to him, democracy. Also when you tell a man running a factory that he should not work his laborers more than eight hours a day, it is not democracy."

—President Quezon.

4. "Money is a pleasant commodity."

—Wilhelm Roscher.

5. "The price-form, however, is not only compatible with the possibility of a quantitative incongruity between magnitude of value and price, i.e., between the former and its expression in money, but it may also conceal a qualitative inconsistency, so much so, that, although money is nothing but the value-form of commodities, price ceases altogether to express value."

—Karl Marx.

6. "If any member of the Catholic church in the Philippines wishes to exercise his privilege of attacking the Spanish Nationalists, let him go to it: that is no concern of mine."

—Archbishop Mons. Michael J. O'Doherty.

7. "And last, but by no means least, I would advise courage—the courage of one's convictions—the courage to see a thing through. This is not easy. The world is in constant conspiracy against the brave. Tradition, social organizations, family relationships, even the sacred bonds of friendship, frequently are in opposition. Socrates drank the hemlock, Galileo languished in priestly dungeons, Christ died on the Roman cross because with courage they sought what Kipling calls, 'the way, and the truth and the light.'"

—Dr. MacArthur.



8. "The Communists disdain to conceal their views and aims. They openly declare that their ends can be attained only by the forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions. Let the ruling classes tremble at a Communist revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win."

"Working men of all countries, unite!"

—The Communist Manifesto 1848.

9. "It is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven."

—Jesus Christ.

10. "Cawal Ning Capayapan (Knights of Peace)."

C. One of the following is sheer nonsense:

1. "Democracy is a hollow shell."

—Dr. Bocobo.

2. "History is a strange thing."

—Dr. McNutt.

3. "The official Japanese Domei news agency today quoted Foreign Minister Koki Hirota as saying he hoped Philippine authorities would refrain from seeking an 'indiscreet' solution of the land-holdings question in Davao."

—United Press.

4. "I do not believe a general (European) war is an immediate prospect."

—Ex-President Hoover.

5. "Und giffs any monkey-shines while ve iss oudt comes der broom handle. Of all der dum-goozled punker of a piggle to be in!"

—Der Captain.

6. "When I give my hand and pledge in any agreement, I expect that everyone who enters into the same agreement with me does the same."

—Der schone Adolf.

7. "Rome, Tuesday 9. The Italian Fascisti have broken loose again. Yesterday a man climbed up to the top of the Duomo at Milan and waved a black shirt, shouting EVIVA ITALIA! The whole nation is in a ferment. Anything may happen."

"Rome, Wednesday 10. It is all right. It transpires that the shirt was not black, it was merely very dirty."

—Stephen Leacock in "Winnowed Wisdom."

8. "There is a Nordic world-feeling, reaching from England to Japan, which is full of joy just because of the burden of human destiny."

—Oswald Spengler in "The Hour of Decision."

"Peace is good economics... Peace gives value to property."

—Don Camilo.

D. There is no truth in the rumour that:

1. In 1950, President Bocobo of the University of the Philippines will request from the legislature an appropriation of ₱250,000 for the encouragement of Philippine folk-dances such as Trucking, Tango, Shimmy, and the Big Apple.

2. The Philippines will be air-conditioned this summer.

3. Mayor Posadas will no longer cancel permits to hold public meetings.

4. A self-respecting man in this country can avoid being made Doctor of Civil Laws, *meritissimus*.

E. One of the following is a damn lie:

1. That Theo. F. Rogers was once seen drinking red wine.

2. That Assemblyman Capunan can lick the Mikado single-handed.

3. That we refused the present of half-a-dozen *geishas* from the Japanese government.
4. That Mussolini has annexed Germany.
5. That Lord Halifax has refused Hitler's offer to make him the first Nazi governor of England.

F. There is something in the rumour that:

1. Mussolini will be the next person upon whom will be conferred the degree of Doctor of Civil Laws, *meritissimus*.
2. The Japanese women belong to a different race.
3. Mayor Posadas will give up his sun-helmet for the *Apparel Arts*' sake.
4. A Filipino professor of German in a local university has recently renewed his allegiance to the Reich.

Answers:—A 3; B 1; C 1, 6, and 9; D 2; E 1 and 3; F all.

"Miguel Cornejo has announced his resignation from the national executive council and the committee on organization of the Popular Front, which he calls 'a mere tool for obtaining permits to hold public meetings and demonstrations under that name, by the communists, radical socialists, and sakdalistas.' Protected by the name of the Popular Front, subversive elements are enabled to propagate doctrines against the government, religion, capitalism, fascism, and 'against everybody who does not sympathize with their principles.' The Popular Front, Cornejo also believes, is without definite policy or responsible leadership."

—Morning daily.

This country does not have many things to be thankful for. We are not a people with a mission, though we often send missions abroad. We are not the Chosen people; we are Filipinos not Koreans. But in one respect we are luckier than most peoples. We have Miguel Cornejo, the local champion of Fascism, who is internationally known in Pasay. Under his enthusiastic Führership, Pasay may soon become one of the great Fascist nations of the world.

With apologies to Tomaso Fonacier, the Stanford University efficiency expert who invented the "Stanford University Minute Letter" form.

MINUTE LETTER

Use check mark to avoid writer's cramp and also to allow time for cutting classes.

Dear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turkish Delight Family Wife c.l. Wife Hotsie 	I am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thirsty Broke Sober In jail Being conferred D.C.L., 	<i>Meritissimus.</i>
I need	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mazuma Advice a woman Spirits 	I spend my spare time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In bed Shooting bull Trying to keep sober Cheating myself at solitaire Growing a mustache Reading Emilio Postum Attending classes 	
Thanks for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gin, <i>marca demonio</i> Money Advice Money Love Money Not writing Money 	Don't	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disappoint me Read the "Tragic Journey" Say "You can't" Pamper Labor Pamper the Assemblymen 	
		Yours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respectively In Christ With * * * Effectively 	

The "China Incident"

(Continued from page 180)

trying rail as well as highway communications. The Chinese counter-attack was carried on on such a big scale that even the part of Shantung north of the Yellow River was attacked, one Chinese cavalry unit successfully wresting Pingyuan from the Japanese. At the time of writing, it is threatening Tehchow.

One noteworthy fact that has emerged from the fighting in this sector is that the 29th Army which lost the Peiping-Tientsin area almost without a fight and had since then fought without distinction, gave an excellent account of itself last month. General Chang Tzu-chung, a division commander of this army who was deprived of his rank but ordered to remain in command and for whom a courtmartial order was delayed so that he might redeem himself through meritorious service—a practice common in China for at least two millenia—, fought so well that the courtmartial order was cancelled by the Chinese Government. Also it was no other than General Liu Ju-ming, another division commander of the same army responsible in part for the loss of Nankow, who led his cavaliers to Pingyuan. Thus even the troops with an inglorious past record have improved in morale and fighting ability.

The success of the Chinese in this sector was due partly to the mechanized units that led the counter-offensive and partly to the close cooperation between the people and the army. Most of the defeats of the Chinese troops heretofore may be traced to the insufficiency of airplanes, tanks, and artillery. Chinese soldiers had always been subjected to heavy cannonading, airbombing, and gunfire from tanks before they had a chance for hand-to-hand fighting. Even then, they often gave an excellent account of themselves. They had been wishing for a chance to fight the Japanese on a 50-50 footing, and, therefore, when the Chinese artillery units and airforce demolished the enemy defences before their eyes and the tanks led them in attack, the effect on the individual soldiers can be imagined. They felt honor-bound to make good and they did. But there is something that goes deeper than that. The atrocities committed by the Japanese soldiers in North and Central Shantung taught the people in South Shantung that when the Japanese came everything would be lost, and so they have come to look upon the Chinese soldiers as real defenders of their homes as well as the country, and for the welfare of these benefactors of theirs no sacrifice is too great; hence many Chinese army units were loaded with free presents from cabbage and pork to medicine for chilblain and shoes and socks. This is something new to the Chinese soldiery who in their former civil war campaigns always found the population more or less hostile. The change largely accounts for the excellent morale of the Chinese troops.

On the southern front of the Tsin-Pu railway, a stalemate ensued till the end of last month when the Chinese high command, inspired by the successful counter-attack in the north, ordered a general offensive in this sector. Then in a few days Chinese troops were once more within sight of Wuhu, harrassing the Japanese.

Early last month the situation south of the Yangtze was so bad for the Japanese that a few days after the arrival of their 70,000 reinforcements in Shanghai, three cities on the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway fell into the hands of the Chinese guerillas who also seized the Pootung-Chuansha light railway, opposite Shanghai. The Chinese mobile units also made good their promise, mentioned in my last article, of taking Wushing from the Japanese. The invaders, however, claimed to have liquidated the Chinese army in Kwangteh, giving no details of the fighting. But soon after the order for a general offensive on all fronts south of Hsuechow, came encouraging reports that Kwangteh had

been retaken by the Chinese after annihilating 5,000 Japanese, that the Chinese had also seized one more strategic point to the east, Szean, and that, crossing the Chientang River, the Chinese troops in Chekiang had recaptured Haining, Haiyen, and Chapoo on the northern coast of Hangchow Bay.

Much has been heard of the Chinese guerilla warfare and little of the Japanese practice of this same tactics. But even in the early days of the present fighting, it had already been adopted by the Japanese without, however, much success. Recently news dispatches afford an excellent comparison between the two. Last month the Japanese "puppets" in Peiping called a conference of the district magistrates in Hopei, and of those of the 129 districts only twenty magistrates attended. Of this number eight were said to have no actual control over their districts, while the district government of Paoting collected since the beginning of this year only \$18 in taxes, which is a most eloquent proof of its impotency. All in all the Japanese considered only two districts in whole North China safe for economic development, and the Japanese-appointed governor of Shantung admitted in Peiping that there was not a single district in his province where there was no fighting. In addition to these indirect proofs of the effectiveness of the Chinese guerillas, an American reporter sent out messages from Central Hopei to the effect that there the 8th Route Army had established seventeen stable district governments and that was but one of the five areas in Hopei, Shansi, and Chahar, operating under the Three-Province Border Government at Fuping, Hopei, created by a Chinese Government mandate.

It must be admitted that in some places the Japanese were able to smash the local Chinese governments, but they did it so clumsily that the situation is likely to get worse instead of improving. They burned down villages so as to terrify the people into not supporting the Chinese fighters, not realizing that those whose houses were burned might join the guerillas. In Paoting and Tingsien, Hopei, over 20,000 innocent civilians were reported killed by the Japanese, while lately General Chu Teh, commander of the 8th Route Army, claimed to have received reliable information from Tientsin that the Japanese were about to use bacteria against the Chinese people in North China in order to weaken their armed resistance. The report, if true, shows how desperate the Japanese must be.

The immediate effect of the inauguration of the "Reformed Government" in Nanking under Japanese auspices was the creation of friction between it and the "Peking Provisional Government", the latter addressing a sharp note to the former demanding the fusion of the two governments.

The government reserve bank in Peiping is something of a farce. It claims, on the one hand, to be the "bank of banks" in North China, while on the other it could not quote on its inauguration day a mere pittance of G\$300, New York.

In short, the Japanese army in the field has become a spent force with a stalemate at the fronts and their rear far from being consolidated. And politically as well as economically the "puppet" régimes which rest on Japanese bayonets are far from "satisfactory", Japanese claim to the contrary notwithstanding.

Luncheon Talk Today

(Continued from page 185)

may be the fate of the United States if the New Deal really proves a failure. A whole series of wars may eventuate, in the course of time, both with lesser countries and with other imperialistic powers, and the world will be cursed with such spectacles of fire and sword as it has never yet seen."

"We won't have Fascism," Tom contradicted, his face working. "The failure of the New Deal will aggravate the next depression, and finally lead to a crisis similar to the one in 1932, only worse. Then the people, through their government, will take over the means of production, exchange, and distribution. We'll have a socialist régime. Since the State itself will own everything it will be able to set up the necessary controls for balancing production and distribution within the national boundaries. Expansion abroad won't be necessary.

"And don't think I mean what they've got in Russia when I say socialist régime. That place had been a feudalism, under the Czars. It was agricultural rather than industrial. The Soviets are having to install the means of production, to introduce industrialism, to organize and educate a conglomerated mass of peasants and nomads scattered over one-sixth of the earth's surface. They're not out of a condition of civil war, even yet. In the United States we'll begin at a point of development which the Russians can not reach for another forty or fifty years.

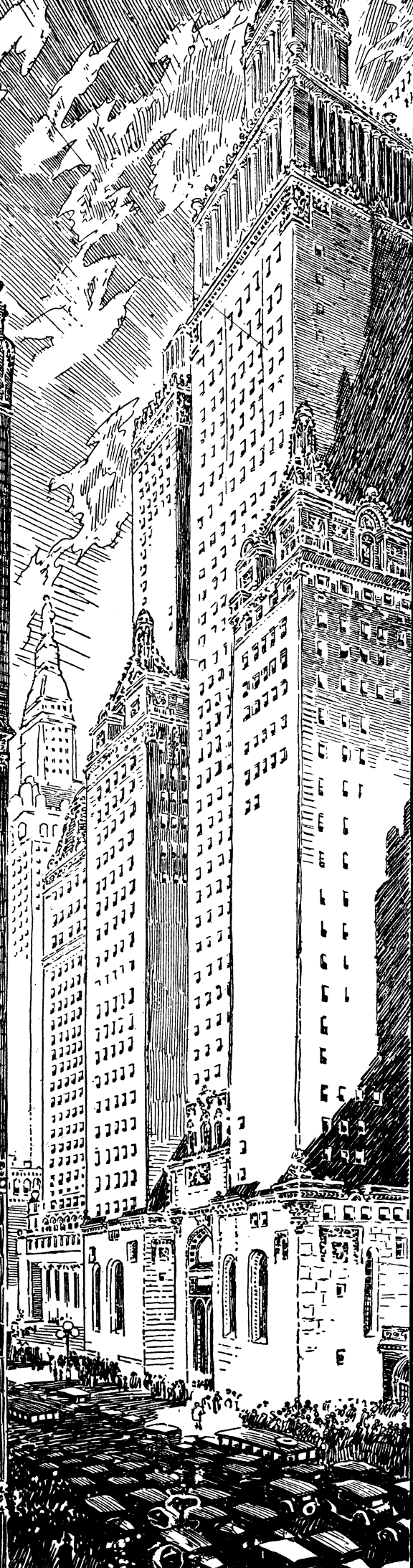
"And we don't necessarily have to have a dictatorship. Democracy and socialism are not incompatible. Democracy would even work better when not subject to the wholly anti-Democratic influences of capitalism. We should be able to keep our civil liberties, and our incentives to work. Your income will simply be based on what you do instead of on the wealth you possess. Under socialism we stand a good chance to achieve both liberty and security for the individual.

"We have in the States a magnificent structure of means for production. With the right organization and system we could make an ample level of life available to every one. And, believe me, the day will come when we'll set up such a system!"

I ate on in silence. Could it be that America really stood on the threshold of a new social order?

I had to admit to myself that all is not well even there, but I still believed existing evils would be rectified by the President and Congress under the Constitution, and that the America I had always known would in time go forward to ever greater prosperity. If more participation by government in economic affairs should become necessary I couldn't help but feel that this would come about gradually, sanely, and peaceably, and that the essential features of our present system would be retained.

It is true, though, I thought, that the trends in the older countries seem to be toward some form of either Fascism or Communism, as my friends had said. That is a warning. Any way, these young men, I found, are awake to what is going on the world, and I was stimulated by their talk as well as, well—surprised.



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The Flood

(Continued from page 184)

ganta. People depended on roots: camotes, ubi, and *tugui*. Some boiled unground corn. Only the well-to-do had rice.

As for us, we shared in the general suffering. But one Sunday morning I noticed Father and Mother talking together. Later I saw mother open our trunk. She took out an old roled up paper, brown with age, and placed it beside her rosary and prayer book lying on the table. They took the paper with them to the church.

When they came home it was already noon. Weked inquisitively, "Nanang, where did you go?"

"We went to the *Capitan*," they said. "We have sold the land."

"Sold it! And what...?"

"What are we going to do? ... don't worry, son," Tatang cut my mild protest, "we have an option to cultivate the land."

I knew they had not brought back the roll of brown paper. It was the deed—the title to the only piece of land we had.

When the flood really subsided, we went to see what remained of the field. Stopping on the spot where our little hut had stood a few paces from the three stones on which we had done our cooking, now half-buried in the mud, two depressing thoughts were prominent in my mind: the land was no longer ours, and we were tenants.

Old Fortifications

(Continued from page 183)

1580 and after its capture by the Dutch in 1605 was enlarged by the competent Steven van der Haghen. Still later a circular wall and a moat were added. In 1657 Gijzels added some "seapoints". The strategist Rumphius, in 1673, advised that the place be abandoned, but although this was decided upon, it was never carried out. The fortress is built on an irregular plan with seven corners all provided with bastions. The *Hollandia* and *Gelria* bastions were originally rectangular but were later rounded. The latter has a pointed tower dating from 1772. The *Friesland* bastion on the side toward the town was torn down in the nineteenth century. The fortress has two richly decorated main gates and a sally port, also a water-gate, dating from 1775, built by Fr. F. Wagner. In the roomy castle area stand the barracks dating from 1686, a powder house with a decorated front bearing inscriptions dated 1766, and another magazine built in 1786. The entire, imposing place is today occupied by troops.

On Paso stands the ruins of the blockhouse *Middelburg*, built in 1686 to replace an older fort built in 1626. On *Hitoe* are the ruins of some small forts also dating from the seventeenth century. Interesting, too, is the *Rotterdam* blockhouse on *Lariki*, built on the coast near the mouth of a small stream. It was of two stories and was built by Gijzels in 1633. Only the ruins of the lower story and the stone gate posts of the stockade remain standing today. On *Hila* may be mentioned *Fort Amsterdam*, 1633. Not far from there Steven van der Haghen built *Kasteel van Verre* in 1600, named after the *Compagnie van Verre*, one of the "wild" companies later incorporated with the government-recognized *Oost Indische Compagnie*. The entire archipelago was dotted with similar small forts to overawe

the embittered and stubborn native population. After the last of the punitive expeditions, most of them fell into decay.

Interesting ruins are still to be found at *Pilauw* of *Fort Hoorn* of the second half of the eighteenth century, with its rectangular walls and breastworks and its four corner-bastions of coral-stone. *Fort Zeeland* on *Haroekoe* replaced a blockhouse built in 1626 by van Gorchum. More important is *Fort Duurstede* built in 1690 at *Saparoa* to take the place of a bamboo stockade called *Fort Hollandia*. It is situated on a peninsula and covers a lozenge-shaped area of 40 by 100 meters with two half-circular bastions at the two sharper points, each with ten gun embrasures, and with outlook towers at the two other angles. On *Noesa Laoet* *Fort Beverwijk* presents a picturesque ruin overrun by tropical vegetation. On *Manipa* are the ruins of a fort the name of which is worth mention—*Fort Wantrouw* (Distrust). *Fort Overburg* was torn down in 1897 by the natives who used the stones to rebuild their houses after a big village fire. On the island of *Ceram* there are a number of unrecognizable ruins. *Fort Defensie* on *Kajeli* is a historical place. A wooden fortification built in 1657 was replaced in 1664 by a wooden fort called *Oostburg*, which was set afire by the natives. It was rebuilt, still of wood, and given the present name, and this stood until 1778 when a stone fort was erected in its place.

The largest and most monumental fortress in our colonies is the grim and massive *Fort Belgica* on *Banda*, southeast of *Amboina*, testifying to the intelligence, courage, and stubbornness of our daring and enterprising forefathers. The Dutch knew well that the *Moluccas* were the golden gardens of India, producing the costly pepper and cinnamon all Europe wanted. To defend it was worth time, effort, money, and lives. Originally there stood *Fort Nassau*, built in 1609-10 to take the place of the Portuguese fort destroyed by the Dutch. It had heavy, stone-covered walls, four corner-bastions, and a moat, with outworks, only parts of which remain standing today. The real fort of *Banda* is the *Belgica*, standing on a hill and commanding a magnificent view of the entire bay. It was first built by *Pieter Both* in 1611, torn down in 1633, then rebuilt by the famous Governor *Speelman* in 1667. The fortress is five-cornered, with pointed bastions, and the walls are built of huge stone blocks, with stone sentry-towers. The sloping walls of the inner fortification protect various magazines and quarters for the garrison.

On the nearby *Goenoeng Api* (Fire-Mountain) are the ruins of *Fort Kijk-in-de-Pot* (Look-in-the-Pot), built by van der Vliet in 1664, with the aim of protecting both bay and strait. It was built in the form of a broad half-moon. On *Lontor* where the first spice-gardens were laid out, stands *Fort Hollandia*, dating from 1621, and built of coral-stone, with four bastions and a round tower and spire. *Fort Concordia* stands on a height, by the sea, with three bastions, a round tower with a spire, and another smaller tower. On *Poeloe Aei* stands *Fort Revenge*, built in 1616, five-cornered, with as many bastions. The foundations of a large building in the inner court still remain. *Noesa Laoet* has a two-story blockhouse, built of coral and clay, called *Beverwijk*. On *Poeloe Raoen* are the remains of a fort at *Nailaka*, abandoned by the English in 1616.

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Ternate

In the Batjan group is *Fort Alting* on Soeloe Besi which until 1910 was the dwelling of the representative of the Sultan of Lodji. On Batjan only a part of the moat of *Fort Barnevelt*, 1609, remains.

Ternate was a hotbed of continuous trouble for the Dutch—trouble with the Portuguese and the English and with the Sultans of Ternate and Tidore. Governor C. Matelief de Jonge built *Fort Oranje* in 1607, first called *Maleyo*, as a counter to the Spanish fort *Gamma Lamma*. The fort lies on the coast, outside the town, and has a thick, square-built wall, with four bastions. In 1636 a strong seabulwark was built. The inner court has an area of 200 by 135 meters. In the bell tower there is a bell, dated 1603, with an inscription in Latin to the Virgin, apparently of Spanish origin. A half mile to the north of Fort Oranje stands *Fort Teloco* or *Hollandia*, built on a rock jutting out into the sea, originally built by the Portuguese and already mentioned in 1606. It was largely destroyed in 1696 by the Sultan of Ternate. At Kajoemerah there is an irregular, four-sided wall, dating from the eighteenth century, with sharply pointed bastions and a still partly discernable moat. The buildings within have disappeared. On the way to Catello is *Fort Kota Djandi*, entirely in ruins. On the island of Halmahera there is a brick column marked with the letters V.O.C. (Vereenigde Oost Indische Compagnie) and the date 16. . . , still testifying to the fact that the Company was in possession of the land "by right of conquest".

Of the small Soenda islands, only Timor can pride itself on a fort, *Fort Concordia*, a somewhat euphemistic name for that warlike first century of Dutch colonization.

With the exception of the originally English fort on Benkoelen, these old fortifications point to the original production centers of Java's tobacco, Palembang's pepper, and Moluccas' spices. Only later were such new centers developed as Deli with its rubber and tobacco and oil, Pladjoe (near Palembang), Tjepoe (between Semarang and Soerabaya), Balikpapan and Tarakan on Borneo with their oil fields, and lastly neglected New Guinea where the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company is now exploring for oil. The sugar plantations of Java are also comparatively recent. These changes in the centers of production have moved the center of gravity of our defense system. The old, medieval fortifications are of little use. Today troops and airplanes are concentrated at such points as Batavia, Soerabaya, Menado, Tarakan, and Balikpapan, and warplanes and submarines, destroyers and hidden coast batteries have taken over the work of the old walled places.

Yet one must respect those pioneers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, those brave men who stood their ground, often in groups of not more than a few score, in an enemy world, among rapacious and treacherous native potentates, open to the raids of their own, no less piratical neighbors from Europe, in a region of murderous climate, quartered in a type of dwelling that made mock of the most elementary ideas of hygiene, in solitude and loneliness. But they stood fast in the tradition of the House of Orange:

Je Maintiendrai

They were not fainthearted. As the great Jan Pieterszoon Coen wrote in every one of his ordinances: "*Ende despereert niet—daar kan in Indie wat grootsch verricht worden*" (Do not despair—something great can be done in India).

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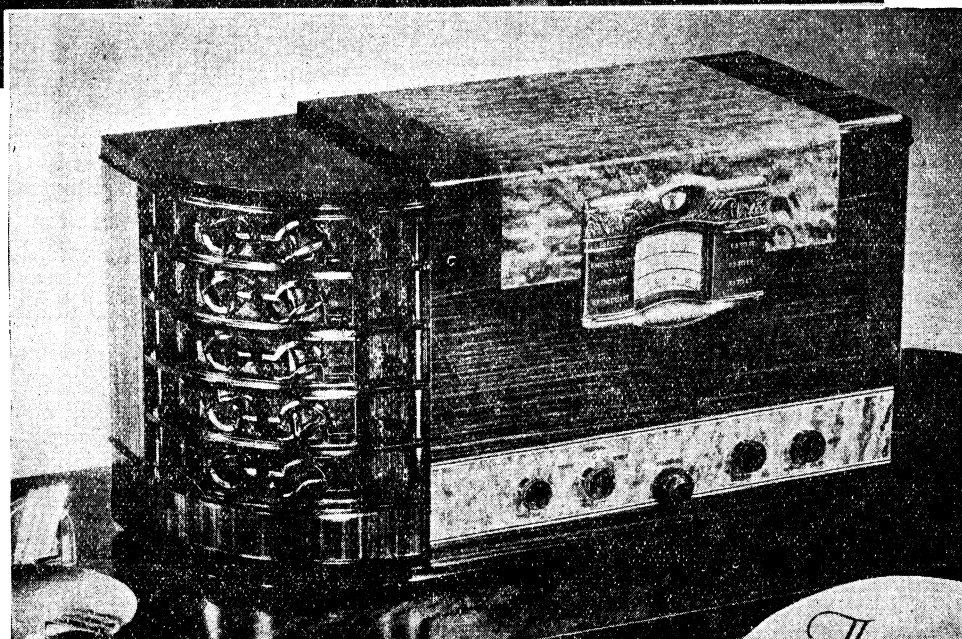
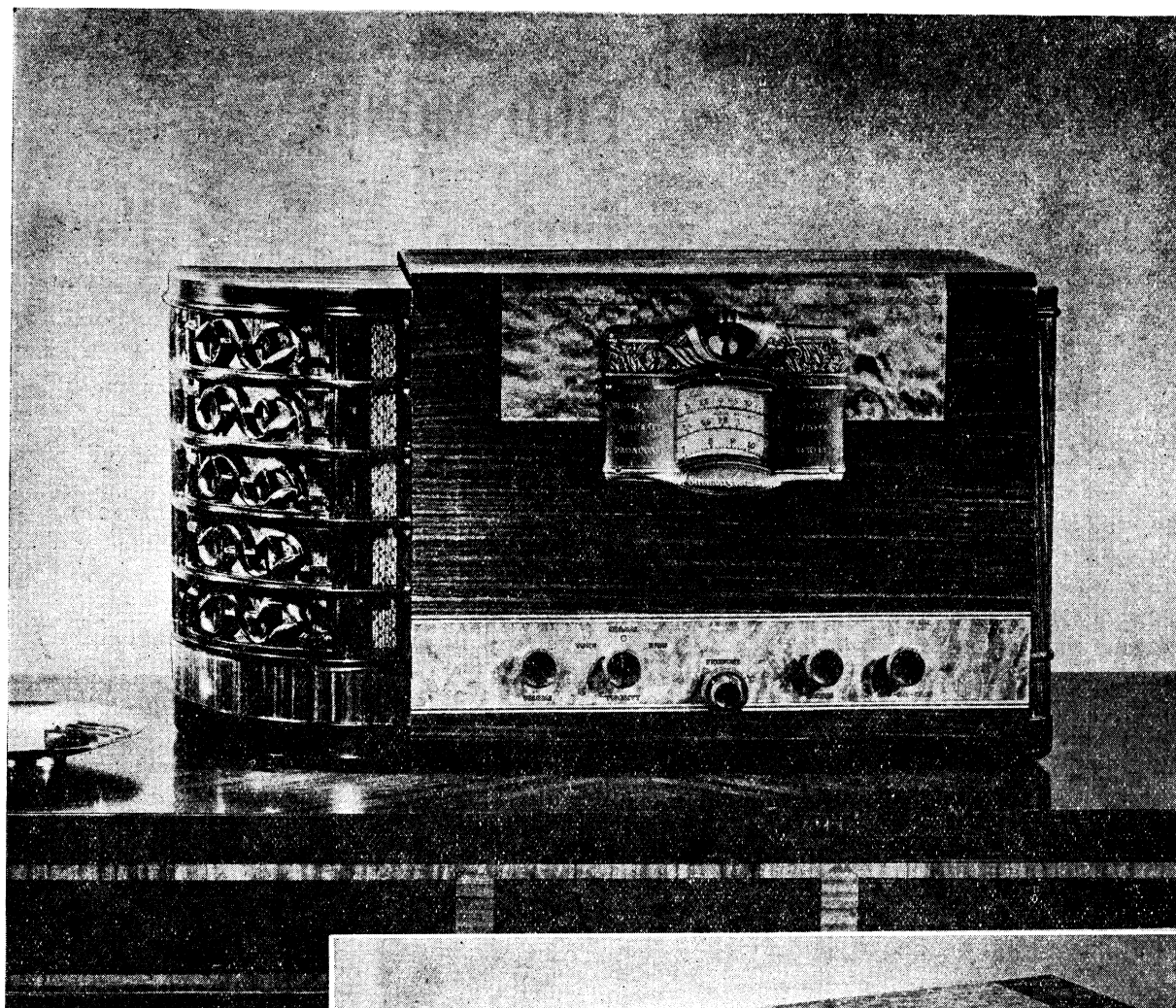
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It Isn't Just Horses

(Continued from page 181)

"I saw a horse," she said. "Gee, I—a person feels sorry for horses. I—it isn't just horses. Everything's kind of terrible, isn't it? I can't help getting sunk."

No, it certainly wasn't just horses—not just kittens. What was there that had any meaning, where could one see God clearly? A man blasphemes, and his tongue becomes cancerous. Retribution, you could say—until a woman who has never said anything more foul than a prayer becomes identically afflicted. A girl loves not wisely but too well, and dies in childbirth. You could go pious over that, too. Wages of Sin. Then *this* rears its head—*What about the man?* Perhaps his conscience will be his punishment? Yes? *What conscience?* This man is usurious and a cheat, and he has no consideration at all for his employees. His punishment: there is no luxury he need deny himself. This woman is honest to the marrow. Her reward: she hardly has enough to eat, and must overwork and humiliate herself to keep her job. Must we again tell ourselves that in the *next* world—

"You must be thinking very hard about something."

Thus roused, Ramón looked at Gloria to find her regarding him half amusedly, half quizzically.

"Sorry." He laughed uncomfortably, stammered: "That—that sunset. It's really beautiful, isn't it?"

"Oh, was it *that* which absorbed you?" Perhaps she didn't quite believe it—it sounded so; but she merely said next: "Indeed, sunset on Manila Bay deserves to be famous." After a while, she added: "And yet—". She paused again.

"And yet?" he took her up, more to say something, anything, than because he was interested in what she had yet to tell.

"It's just dust."

"Just dust? What do you mean?"

"I mean, you wouldn't see that sunset that way if it weren't for dust—if there were no dust floating about." She smiled. "I learned that in my Physiography class."

He laughed shortly. "And we ourselves—we're just dust, too. Nice thought." He turned to scrutinize her in the diminishing glow. She had a good profile, and wisps of her profuse hair danced prettily in the wind.

He sighed, drew closer, and reached for her hand. He caught her fragrance as their shoulders touched gently. Here was beauty—

Oh, no, his mind mocked him, just dust. All is dust. Damn Physiography—damn science! This thing, even this beautiful thing called love—a matter of glands, at bottom purely animal, of the earth . . . dust. So they said. Was there no refuge anywhere? Was all beauty empty—were all ideals foolish? Nor science nor religion . . .

He kissed her suddenly, and even she was surprised by the element of urgency in the caress, as also by assurances whose reiteration he seemed to deem necessary: "Darling," he whispered, "Darling. I love you." She could not know how curiously afraid he had become.



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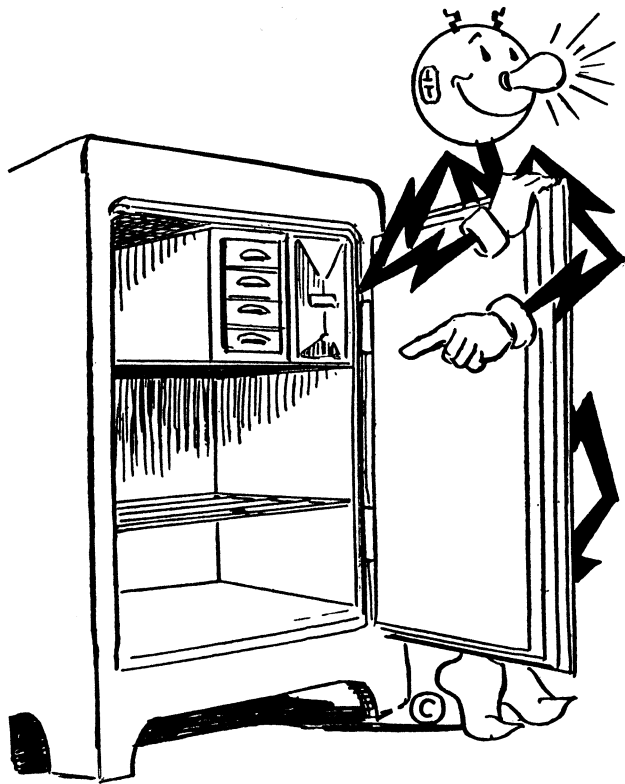
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Typhoons and the Barometer

(Continued from page 179)

and meteorological tables and goes to work. Aside from the instrumental error produced by imperfect vacuum in the tube, slight inequalities in the glass and metallic parts all of which have been ascertained by the manufacturer and allowance for which must be made, three important operations must be carried out before the observer can put down the figures that represent the atmospheric pressure at the place of observation.

First, the reading must be corrected to the temperature of the instrument. This compensates for errors introduced by the expansion and contraction of both the mercury and the metal scales by variations in the temperature. This correction is made to enable strict comparison between barometers at different places and it involves reducing all readings to what they would be if the temperature were at the freezing point of water—that is to say, 32° Fahrenheit or 0° Centigrade. The importance of this factor may be realized when it is seen that in exceedingly hot weather the temperature correction may amount to nearly five millimeters (0.19 in.).

Next, the reading must be corrected to accord with standard gravity. This is necessary because the earth is not a perfect sphere and the force of gravity varies according to latitude. It reaches its maximum at the poles and its minimum at the equator. Accordingly, if the atmospheric pressure over the entire globe were uniform a mercurial barometer would read higher at the equator than one at either the north or south pole. To compensate for this variation of gravity with latitude, all barometric readings are brought to the figure at which they would stand in the standard latitude which has been fixed at 45° in each hemisphere.

Bearing in mind that the intent is to make barometric readings over a definite area of the earth strictly comparable in order that areas of high and low pressure may be mapped out, let us now proceed to the correction that must be made in the reading of a barometer that is located at a point above the level of the sea. Here the reading must be reduced to what it would be if the barometer were actually at mean sea level. The reason for this is that the forecaster desires to know the pressure changes that are due to general causes, not merely those which are due to local configuration of the country. To make this correction it is necessary to know the exact height of the lower end or cistern of the barometer above mean sea level. It is not always easy to ascertain this, but it is necessary to know it within very narrow limits before the readings of that particular barometer are of any real value. The calculation for barometers located on high mountains is a very involved mathematical process.

From the foregoing will be seen the great pains that must be taken to insure that the indications of the barometer correspond accurately not only to the conditions prevailing at the place of observation, but are such that they can be correctly reduced to standard comparative figures. The necessity for this care even to-day is not realized in all quarters even by people who should know better. After

having on numerous occasions witnessed the disastrous results that may arise from disregard of accuracy, Rev. Fr. Stanislas Chevalier, late of the Zi-ka-wei Observatory at Shanghai was moved to write as follows:

"There exists a wide-spread error among ships' captains that it is not necessary to know the absolute reading nor, consequently, to know the instrumental error, but that it is sufficient to determine the relative readings of the barometer. A captain who knows what correction he has to apply when reading the barometer is in a position to say from the less or greater fall of his barometer *whether it is caused by a high pressure area which is moving off or by a low pressure area which is approaching.*"

It is true the relative variations in the readings will be the same in both cases but, unless the barometer shows absolute readings, instead of being warned of the approach of a typhoon one may infer a false sense of security that may lead him into great peril.

The general run of people harbor the idea that the barometer stands at "a normal height" of 30 inches or 760 millimeters at sea level in fair weather the world over and the year round. Such is far from being the case. There are, on the contrary, wide variations both daily and seasonal as well as with latitude that must be taken into account in typhoon forecasting.

In this part of the world there are certain limits on the barometric scale a fall below which is almost certain evidence of the presence of a typhoon at no great distance. These limits vary with latitude and shift with the seasons. For instance: In the different seas of the Far East the barometric height limit of the outermost zone of typhoons ranges from 765 mm. (30.11 in.) in the area extending from 25° to 32° north latitude, down to 756 mm. (29.76 in.) in the area bounded by latitudes 10° to 16°, during the winter months. This makes it clear that accurate knowledge of the normal level of the barometer at all places and at all seasons of the year is indispensable. The figures have, of course, been carefully worked out and arranged in tables, but for the benefit of those who do not possess such tables the late Fr. José Algué formulated a simple rule that may be used instead. It is as follows:

"The mean of the barometric readings at 10 a. m., and 4 p. m., with southerly winds, or 10 a. m., and 3 p. m., with northerly winds gives the mean daily pressure under normal conditions."

People living in the Philippines where, because of their proximity to the Equator, the amplitude of the changes is most pronounced, are in favorable position to observe the normal daily (diurnal) variations or oscillations in the height of the barometer. These are most striking and they occur so regularly that the approximate time of the day or night may be told by reading the barometer. The changes occur in the form of a double rise and fall which has been likened to the rise and fall of the tides—has, indeed, been spoken of as the barometric tide. The range of this wave is greatest at the Equator it is about 3 mm.² This amplitude decreases as one travels towards the poles so that the oscillation is barely perceptible in extreme northern or southern latitudes. There seems to be a strange correlation between this daily variation and the seasonal variation of the barometer, it being remarked that where the daily variation is large the seasonal is small and *vice versa*.

² I have frequently seen it above 3 mm., in Manila.



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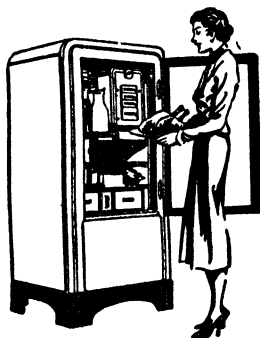
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The morning maximum arrives at about 10 o'clock, from which time the barometer steadily falls until it reaches a minimum which in the months from September to February is at 3 p. m. However, during the hot months the minimum does not occur until 4 or 5 o'clock or even later. After that time the barometer rises again, reaching another maximum about 10 p. m., to fall to the morning minimum which is reached about 4 o'clock.

These rises and falls occur day after day with such regularity that any departure therefrom is warning of the approach of a typhoon. To illustrate: If, when the barometer should be rising, it remains stationary, that is an indication that the atmospheric pressure is, in reality, falling; and if, at the time of the minimum the barometer falls below the point at which it should stand at that time of the day, the presence of a typhoon in the neighborhood is to be inferred. As the typhoon approaches, its influence becomes more and more apparent on the oscillation which is eventually completely obliterated as the storm approaches. There are, of course, additional conclusions that can be drawn by watching the daily oscillation when a typhoon is approaching, but there is not space to discuss them here. Padre Faura's classical enumeration and description of the signs of an approaching typhoon which he published more than fifty years ago was based largely upon the effects exerted on the diurnal oscillation by the approaching tempest.

This diurnal oscillation has been known to scientists and navigators for more than two centuries and has been the subject of much study but it is, as yet, not completely explained. It seems certain, however, that its cause is to be found in the diurnal variation of temperature.

Normal seasonal and geographical changes of atmospheric pressure are apt to be very striking. A study of seasonal changes will be found to be very interesting if one will take time to go over a series of weather maps of the Far East. The extremes which may be manifested by atmospheric pressure are probably not realized by the general run of people. Turning over my records of barometric maxima and minima I find two that illustrate this most spectacularly. Both are official records and their accuracy can be vouched for.

The first was recorded at sea during a typhoon on August 18, 1927, when a barometric fall to 665.10 mm. (26.18 in.) was recorded. In the second instance Rev. Fr. Gherzi of Zi-ka-wei Observatory records a barometer reading of 805.00 mm. (31.69 in.) at Lake Baikal on January 9, 1931. The difference between the two is 140 mm. or more than 5.5 inches.

The lowest barometer reading ever recorded in the Far East which can be supported by carefully ascertained evidence is the one mentioned. This was observed on board the Dutch steamer *Saparoea* which passed through the vortex of a violent typhoon on the date mentioned, about 400 miles northeast of Luzon. The readings made on the ship's mercury barometer were checked by several of the ship's officers. The corrections for instrumental error, temperature, and elevation above sea level were all made and the barometer itself was inspected and checked

at an observatory in port. The barogram which I reproduce here as Fig. 1, was prepared by Rev. Miguel Selga of the Manila Observatory for his article on this typhoon minimum published in the *Revista de la Sociedad Astronómica de España y América*.

Father Bernard Doucette of the Manila Observatory has also kindly called my attention to the report of a still lower minimum. This was observed aboard a ship in port somewhere along the China coast in 1885 when the barometer fell to 660.00 mm. (25.98 in.). This record appears to have been investigated by a marine commission which is said to have certified to its accuracy. As yet, I have been unable to secure access to the original evidence to secure the details. There also is some reservation, which may be cleared up in the future, attaching to the minimum of 664.44 mm. (26.15 in.) reported from the steamer *Arethusa* near the Philippines on December 16, 1900.

The lowest sea level barometer reading ever recorded at an official observatory is a record that, according to the United States Weather Bureau, belongs to the Far East. This fall was recorded at Kochi Observatory, Shikoku Island, where, during the typhoon of September 21, 1934, the barometer reached a minimum of 684.00 mm. (26.92 in.).

In the many years that I have been a student of typhoons I have collected several hundred more or less authentic records of typhoon barometer minima below 720 mm. (28.34 in.). Thirty-three of these are below 700.00 mm. (27.55 in.).

Few people realize how rapidly a fall of the barometer may take place on occasion. To illustrate this I am reproducing a barogram as Fig. 2, which was made from observations taken on board the steamer *Barentsz* during a typhoon that occurred off the east coast of northern Luzon on July 8, 1936. This was the storm that caused the wreck of the motor-ship *Marie* off Palanan, Isabela with the loss of 28 lives. This barogram was prepared for me, under the direction of Father Selga, from records furnished by the captain of the ship. The barogram really tells its own story, for study of it will show that at breakfast time the ship was sailing over smooth seas with the barometer at the height normal for the time and place. By 9 o'clock she was in the midst of a furious typhoon through the vortex of which she passed before 10 o'clock to emerge to fair weather and smooth seas in time for luncheon.

As they show what the barometer is capable of when it really settles down to business, I have culled a few more records of rapid falls from my files:

The P & O steamer *Delhi* was fighting her way into Hongkong harbour at the beginning of the terrible typhoon that swept down unannounced on that city on September 18, 1906. In the space of fifteen minutes the ship's barometer fell 7 mm. (0.27 in.).

During the Jolo typhoon of May, 1916, the barometer on the steamer *Albay* fell 11 mm. (0.43 in.) in one hour.

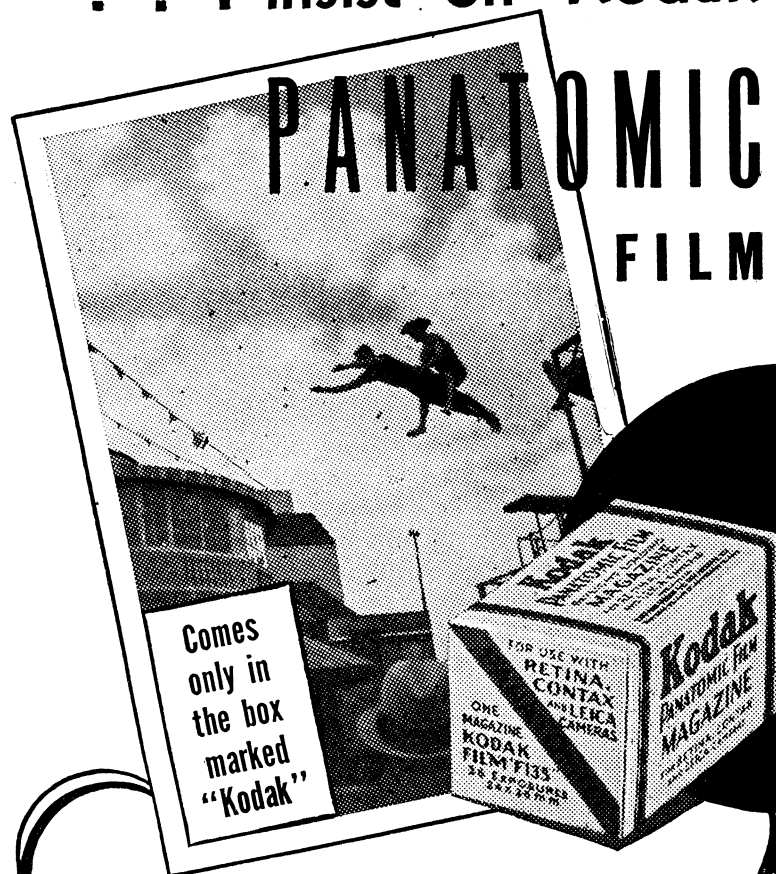
A fall of 20 mm. (0.78 in.) in one hour was recorded by the barometer on the famous old China coast steamer *Taming* before she entered the vortex of the Samar-Ilocos typhoon of May, 1913.

The barometer aboard the steamer *Perlak* registered a fall of between 34 and 35 mm. (1.33 and 1.37 in.) during a typhoon in the China Sea on October 15, 1925. The

Perlak received a terrible buffeting from this storm and, incidentally, the barometer that furnished this record was lost when a portion of the upper works of the ship was swept over the side by a gigantic wave that struck the ship when she was in the vortex.

In the next article I shall have more to say about the barometer in its relation to the winds both periodic and non-periodic and shall endeavor to lay down criteria by which the layman may estimate the force or velocity of the wind with more accuracy than is otherwise apt to be the case. The layman almost invariably overestimates the velocity of the wind.

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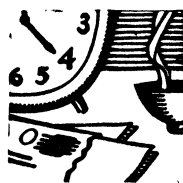
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Four O'clock In the Editor's Office



DUE to the fact that Prof. Frank G. Haughwout was in the throes of a double move last month—changing both his residence and his laboratory of clinical microscopy (now in the Regina Building, Escolta), I almost failed to make good the announcement that the first of his series of three articles on barometric readings, wind velocities, and rain records in the Philippines would appear in this issue. However, Professor Haughwout made a special effort to get the article appearing in this issue ready in time, and I am—and I believe the Magazine's readers will be—duly grateful. At one time he wrote me: "Maybe you'll only heave a sigh of resignation, but more likely you will roundly curse me out. . . . I am sorry to say I can not get the barometer article in this time—that is to say, in time for the next issue. As you know we have been moving and are far from settled. My meteorological records are somewhere down at the bottom of the heap and without them I can not write the article. Then too, the printer has clamped down on Father Selga and myself and we have been working night and day on the final stages of the first volume of our forthcoming book [on the literature of typhoons]. To cap the climax I have to move into a new office before the end of the month. All told, I am at my wits' end and perhaps you will forgive me. Anyway, you surely shall have the Ms early next month if I have to split a gut to get it to you. Best regards—and try to be indulgent. That always seems to be second nature to you, so perhaps it won't be so hard this time." Later he wrote me,

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however, "I did a lot of unpacking yesterday in between times and tonight I think I shall reach pay dirt in my records." I had written him something about my difficulties in keeping a good magazine going in this country, and he added: "You might as well keep plugging along, for there really isn't anything else for any of us to do these days. Live only for the day and fortify yourself with the reflection that perhaps tomorrow won't be much worse than today. I take my creed from Huxley who, you will recall, once said he had 'no Faith, very little Hope, and as much Charity as I can afford'".

Some one who read A. E. Litiaco's story, "It Isn't Just Horses", in my office before publication said that it was better than a somewhat similar story by Dostoyevsky. Litiaco himself when he sent it to me, wrote that it might be "too strong" for the Magazine. I asked him in reply why he had to insult me that way. It is just the type of work I am always looking for—stuff of depth and truth by writers who dare face facts. Mr. Litiaco is Managing Editor of the *Woman's World*.

Teo de Witte is a Dutch writer and traveler and wrote his article on the old Dutch fortifications in the Netherland Indies in Dutch which I, myself, painstakingly translated. I was only a small boy when my father and mother and several children of whom I am (was) the oldest, emigrated to the United States, and I am none too proficient in my Dutch anymore. Mr. de Witte told me that the photograph of the old cannon illustrating the article won him a bet. The commandant of Fort Marlborough at Benkoelen told him that if he could take a photograph which had never been taken before of this much photographed place he would stand a round of drinks. So later in the day, de Witte took a photograph of the setting sun shining through that old gun-carriage. And won a glass of grog for himself and friends and undying fame as a contributor to this Magazine.

Ricardo C. Cais is connected with the Office of the Division Superintendent of Schools of Cavite. "The Flood" is his first story to be printed and the second he has written, according to him. He writes: "I was born 29 years ago in Alcala, Cagayan, and finished the primary and intermediate grades there. Took the first two years of the high school course in the Cagayan High School; graduated from the Cavite High School in 1928. Studied at the University of Santo Tomas the following year. Stopped to accept a clerical position in the Office of the Superintendent of Schools of Cavite and held the position to the present time. While working, I attended evening classes at the University of the Philippines for some time, taking courses in the College of Liberal Arts under Professors Paz Marquez-Benitez, Roy, Hilario, and Manlapaz. Acquired some 59 units of credit, but after that had to quit because of physical exhaustion resulting from the daily trips from Cavite to Manila and return. . . As I will receive my regular subscriber's copy of the Magazine containing my story, I request that you send my 'author's copy' to Mrs. Benitez; I took up 'narration' under her. . ."

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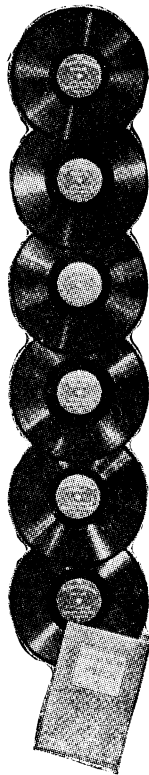
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Although the conversation as reported is probably a little more closely reasoned than would be the case in ordinary talk, I have no doubt that Fred Passmore's "Luncheon Talk Today" is typical of many conversations in these times. Mr. Passmore, who was formerly connected with the Bureau of Education, at one time as Superintendent of Schools of Lanao, wrote me: "Personally, I am inclined to believe that destiny is riding fast these days and that our time compares in significance with such periods as those which produced the Christian religion, the break-up of the Roman Empire, the American and French Revolutions, etc. This, I realize, may be so self-evident to you as to seem platitudinous."

Mrs. Jane Garrott, author of the article on Basic English, wrote me from Baguio that she has been experimenting with the Ogden method in Baguio with some Chinese students. I have personally long been interested in Basic English and would myself have written an article on the subject long ago had I had the time. Before I read some of Ogden's books, the occasional articles I read on the subject in various magazines always irritated me by not giving the 850 words on which the whole method is based. This was no doubt because of copyright restrictions, but the omission always resulted in a decidedly "negative reaction" in my case and I have no doubt also with other readers of such articles. After due consideration, therefore, and not without moral qualms, even though the copyright restrictions do not apply in the Philippines, I decided to publish the list of the 850 words, believing that only by doing so will Mrs. Garrott's article be really effective in arousing interest in the subject here. Those who wish to become proficient in the use of Basic English or wish to teach it, however, will find it absolutely essential to read one or more of the method texts, some of which are listed at the end of Mrs. Garrott's article.

Jose Tamayo, author of the poem, "Dawn in the Slums", is a pre-medical student in the University of Santo Tomas. He wrote that he

has been writing poems since he was fourteen, but that this poem is the first to appear outside of a school organ.

Florentino Torres wrote me during the month: "I wish to tell you I have just finished reading your wonderful magazine—the issue for March, and that I think it is the best magazine in the whole country, barring none. It is moderately heavy—just right for the average man like myself. I liked especially the poem, 'To an Incurable Optimist', by Helena Lim. Who is she? Or is it just a pen-name?" Well, I learned that Helena Lim is a real person, but not the author of the poem. Napoleon Garcia wrote me recently: "Helena Lim and I are very good friends... She's lovely... only she has an aptitude for changing her mind. She consented to my writing the poem in her name, but now that she has seen it published with her name, she has asked me to request you to insert a short statement in your Four O'Clock column to the effect that I am the real author..." Although there are sometimes good reasons for the use of a pen-name, I personally have always felt that they are a nuisance as they ball up the record. It is even worse when a male writer takes the name of a woman for a pen-name, or vice versa, because that twists psychology, and while I am not unwilling to publish material under a pen-name, if there is a good reason for it, I would never knowingly publish anything written by a man as if it came from a woman, or the other way around. If any one must resort to a pen-name, the name should indicate the true sex of the writer... And don't cite me George Eliot... Of course, I know young Garcia was motivated by generous instincts and he has my goodwill and blessing, but please, everybody, in any writing you send me, be yourselves, male or female, as the Good God made you.

I had an interesting London letter from R. F. Barton, the ethnologist who left Manila a month or two ago:

"Within about three months, I hope, I shall send you, the last chapter of a manuscript I have submitted to Routledge & Kegan Paul which has been practically accepted by them, though there has not been time to make a contract and I sail tomorrow for Leningrad. The length of this chapter is about 8000 words, which is too long, but it divides itself into two parts, one-third a review of Moore's 'Half Way Sun,' and the other two-thirds with my analysis (and incidentally yours) of that story of the Ifugao triangle I related in your office. Don't see how the latter can be divided up.

"I like London very much more than I thought I would. I had never thought of the English as a polite people, but I believe that they are the most truly polite folk in the world, and not polite in a Japanese or French sense, but in a really kindly one. As you know, London is a maze. I ask the directions twenty times a day and am positively astounded how any and every man I stop responds with kindly information. Sometimes they'll walk a whole block to show me how to get through a maze, or they'll pull a bulky map out of a portfolio and painstakingly study it, so as to direct me aright. I have met several of the lights of the anthropological world such as Malanovski, with whom I had dinner, and who sent me away loaded with his last two-volume work, 'Coral Gardens', as well as numerous reprints.

"The work I submitted to the publishers (in rather rough draft) consists of three Ifugao autobiographies, besides the chapter I have referred to. They want the review of Moore's book left out, for although

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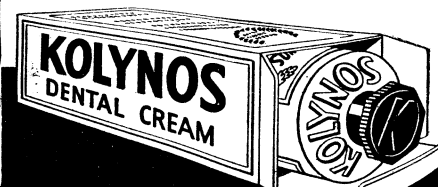
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it forms a good introduction to the triangle story, it is really rather artificial to put a review into the text of a book. And they insist on an introduction in which I shall have to say what I have already said time and again. That would be the beauty of a series—one would not always have to be repeating general information about numbers, rice culture, habitat, etc., etc. I didn't get a letter from Beyer, though he promised to write me. Too busy I suppose.

"I have written an article for the *Geographical Magazine* and another for the *London Illustrated News*. Got \$100 for the first, don't know what I'll get for the second. This place is lousy with money but they spend it fast. And it's a very expensive place. No chance of revolution here—people are too polite and besides the poor are taken good care of. I was told that a family of father, mother, and five children gets about \$16 a week relief and the man can work at part time jobs. It is more than many of them could make in wages if employed. I spent that \$100 the first day I got it. Soviet visa cost 22 of it!

"I promise you the review of Moore's book if you want it, but if *Asia* will pay me well for the other part, I may be tempted to be disloyal to you. I am damn near broke: the town is expensive and I've wanted to take in a few presents get myself some clothes, etc. We'll see.

"I hope you will not feel embarrassed if I mention you as one of the persons to whom acknowledgements are due (in the preface), for really that sanctum of yours is a delightful place and our conversations and your group of friends were a big help toward recovering sanity and equipoise after leading an abnormal life in the hills. I sure do hope you keep the Magazine going; it's a good one and deserves better than that its editor should be worried from month to month.

"Send the Magazine, please, to me at the Institute of Anthropology and Ethnography or if that is too long for your stencil, just 'Universitetskaya Nab 3, Leningrad, U.S.S.R.' Tell Beyer I'd be glad to hear even a little from him. I appreciate his kindness. And write yourself."

Dr. Gilbert S. Perez, of the Bureau of Education, wrote me last month: "Your editorial on European conditions in the March number is the best that I have seen not only in the Philippine press, but in any magazine. [I agree to this.] Prophetic! About the editorial on vocational education—for obvious reasons—I can not say more than that it was greatly appreciated, both personally and officially. The article about sailors' jargon was as interesting as it was amusing. . . Academic education is supposed to foster culture, increase art and music appreciation, increase sales of books and subscriptions to magazines—at least cultural ones—and newspapers, improve the homes of the proletariat, especially the nipa ones, increase the interest of the people in world and local events, increase the number of non-technical magazines and books in the libraries of teachers, professional men, and other betoga-ed literati! I wonder if 30 years of academic instruction has done this or whether the so-called literati have confined their libraries, their books and magazines, to purely professional (vocational) reference ones that improve the reader only professionally (vocationally) and not culturally. If a magazine like yours were published in Japan, you would have so many readers that you could afford to sell it at 5 cents and make a big profit. The only books published here that have a large sale are school books and professional reference books. I do not think that the very best cultural book—not even Rizal's 'Noli Me Tangere', ever went into a 5,000 edition. I may be wrong. Anyway, I believe that not one home in 50,000 has a copy of the 'Noli', and I believe I can also

say that the book was read by more Filipinos (out of school) when it was a *librum prohibitorium*, than it is now when it is not suppressed. In other words, is academic education here really academic? I have often doubted it. . ."

G. G. van der Kop wrote me from Batavia, Java, that in the January issue he had been "especially struck by the marvelous description of unspeakable horror in W. M. B. Laycock's 'Whispering Stones'. 'The Wound to Liberty' by Lodivico D. Arciaga was also a good piece of writing. The amount of local talent you have in Manila is surprising, but the explanation is, of course, that English is on a much stronger footing in the Philippines than Dutch is in Netherland India."

Assemblyman Felipe Buencamino wrote: "I have read with a great delight the thirty-fifth anniversary number of the Philippine Magazine and I wish to congratulate you not only on its interesting contents and its beautiful make-up and printing, but on your persistent endeavor to publish a thoroughly Philippine publication. More power to you, old man! I am giving instructions to renew my long-standing subscription as I am not thinking of missing even one issue of the publication."

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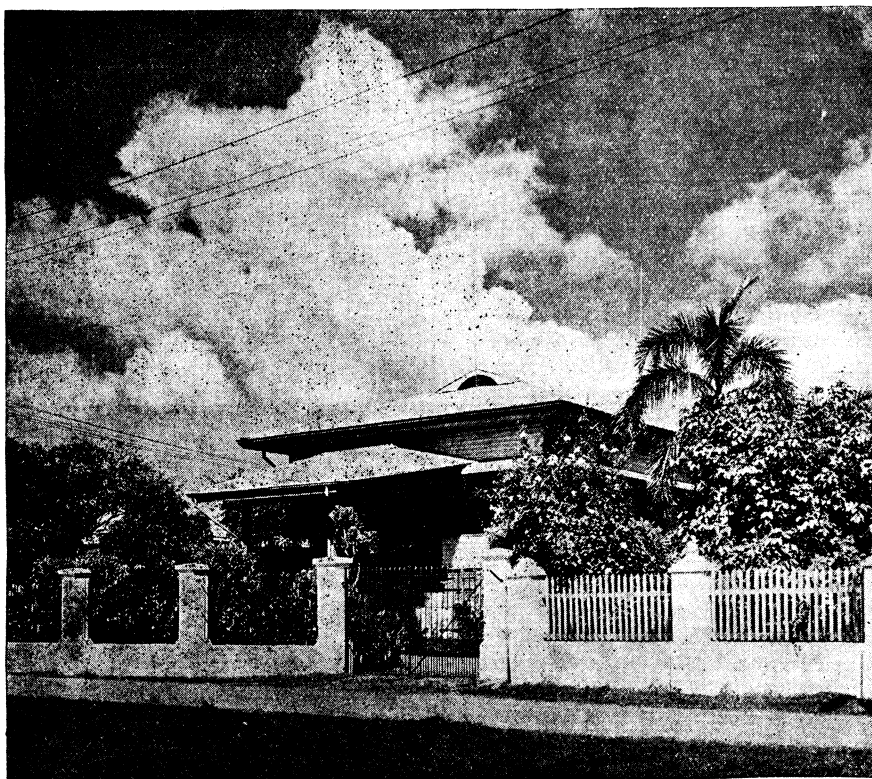
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News Summary

(Continued from page 173)

American press comment on Hitler's speech is generally unfavorable and frequently sharply critical. Washington *Herald* states that "Hitler's endorsement of Japanese invasion of China is an open menace to us and to our interests in the Far East."

China formally protests German recognition of Manchukuo. Understood in China that Hitler's speech has dashed hopes for strong support from Britain, the United States, or France, and believed the German move was a deliberate effort to divert attention from Japan. Tokyo is reported jubilant and Hitler's speech is called an important lesson to China. Russian officials have made no comment. Rome received the speech "very favorably" but some were disappointed at lack of definite assurance of Austrian independence.

Japanese bomb Canton area 4 times inflicting considerable damage. Chinese reports state that the Bocca Tigris forts sank 2 or 3 Japanese destroyers which attempted to go up the river to shell Canton. Chinese troops began a general offensive on the southern sector of the Tientsin-Pukow railway front in a desperate effort to divert the Japanese from a concerted drive against the Lunghai railway. The *Asahi Shimbun* states editorially that the appointment of Sir Archibald Clark Kerr as British Ambassador to China may result in a reversion of Britain's Far Eastern policy which may serve to "remove whatever misunderstanding there may be between Britain and Japan."

The 51st annual session of the All-India National Congress opens at Haripura, with Subhas Chandra Bose as President. The working committee adopts a resolution stating the Congress does not desire to precipitate a crisis by instructing ministers to resign in protest against the Viceroy's interference in Bihar and the United Provinces, but invites him to reconsider his decision. Bose urged ultimate severance of British relations, but states: "Once we have real self-determination, there is no reason why we should not enter into the most cordial relations with the British people. . . . What future relations will be it is too early to say. . . ."

Feb. 22.—Officially announced that Lord Halifax has been asked to take charge of the Foreign Office temporarily. Prime Minister Chamberlain outlines foreign policy based on safeguarding British interests and lives, settling disputes peacefully, and entering into friendly relations with nations "willing to reciprocate friendly relations and keep the rules of international conduct." He discloses Ambassador Dino Grandi said Italy would accept British formula for regulating withdrawal of foreign volunteers from Spain and granting belligerent rights to the Spanish nationalists, and intimated British government is considering recognizing conquest of Ethiopia. He says

Anglo-Italian relations had been steadily worsening and that an opportunity arose to break the vicious circle when the Italian Ambassador reported that Italian government was ready at any time to open projected conversations. The difference between Eden and himself only became acute last Friday, he says. Mussolini, he reveals had virtually awaited Eden's resignation and then agreed to terms on which Eden himself insisted. To rebuff the Italians now would result in an intensification of anti-British feeling which might rise to a point making war inevitable. No departure from the British policy of closest friendship with France is involved. Eden states he resigned because unable to agree that Italy's attitude made advisable at present an Italo-British conference to promote better relations. Italian attitude toward international problems and toward Britain is not such as to justify this course. There is a progressive deterioration of respect for international obligations. This is the moment for country to stand firm. Lord Cranbourne intimates he resigned because he is in agreement with Eden and says that to enter into conversations with Rome now would not be regarded as contribution to peace but surrender to blackmail. Laborites charge that Chamberlain's "madness" would weaken British relations with the United States, and a crowd is driven out of the Parliament lobby shouting "Hitler and Mussolini shall not dictate to Britain. Eden must stay . . . Chamberlain go . . . Arms and food for Spain. . . . No money for Mussolini."

In the course of further debate Chamberlain warns Commons that Britain is in danger of being forced into war unless it acts independently of the enfeebled League of Nations which does not yet provide adequate collective security. "We must not delude ourselves and lead weak and small nations into thinking the League will protect them against aggression." He does not, however, repudiate the League, expressing hope that the Covenant may some day be made applicable to aggressor nations. Lloyd George asserts the dictators had been determined to drive Eden out of office because he was the only man that stood up to them. A speaker for the government declares it is not true that his colleagues wanted to get rid of Eden and that most strenuous efforts had been made to retain his great services to the government and nation. Another speaker declares, "The choice has come down to this: do we desire conversations with Italy or not? If we do, the sooner we have them the better." Chamberlain states he is unmoved by the gibes thrown at him. A great government can be magnanimous. After the speeches the Laborite vote of censure and non-confidence in the government for its conduct of foreign affairs is defeated by a vote of 330 to 168.

Moscow officials state that Britain's capitulation to Italy has heightened danger of war. Members of French Chamber of Deputies state changes in London raise possibility of a similar shift in Paris.

German officialdom is reported jubilant because

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PARACALE

Chamberlain seems to be acting according to the Hitler-Mussolini plan for the pacification of Europe—which was for either of the two fascist nations to effect an amicable arrangement with Britain and then draw in the other. Reported from Rome by Reuters that there have been no anti-British broadcasts from the Italian-operated Bari station for the past 3 or 4 days.

While indignation at Hitler's speech continues to rise in China, the German Embassy at Hankow issues a conciliatory statement declaring the speech is not to be interpreted as against China but against Communism, and that Germany will remain neutral in the Far Eastern struggle and maintain friendship with China. Chinese states the Hitler remarks represent an effort to "inject ideological prejudices into a simple case of international aggression and invasion".

Devastated Teruel falls into the hands of rebels. Rebel leaders believe the victory a decisive one and that it will soon result in final victory.

Vienna police arrest some 20 noisy Nazis and Schnuschnigg has imposed a month's ban on political demonstrations. Reliable sources state he has also secretly instructed police to restrict Nazi activities by forbidding them to wear the swastika or use "Heil Hitler" as a greeting, requiring special permission to sing the German national anthem, prohibiting individual display of German flags, and requiring approval of all Germanic associations by the police.

Police in Budapest, Hungary, arrest 75 persons at Nazi headquarters, alleging a plot to overthrow the government.

French Foreign Office issues a communique declaring France will remain faithful to its alliances and the League of Nations.

The French Cabinet approves a long-term defense plan to cost 10,000,000,000 francs.

Feb. 23.—Gen. Shunroku Hata succeeds General Matsui as Japanese commander-in-chief in Central China, and other important changes are also announced. Japanese are reported held up on all fronts and shocking brutalities are reported being inflicted on peasant population in retaliation for successful Chinese guerilla attacks. Some 2000 civilians in Tsining were massacred and most of the women carried off and raped. In Nanking, 500 captured Chinese soldiers were forced to climb to the top of a building which was then set on fire. Seven Chinese planes bomb Taihoku, capital of Formosa, and other points, inflicting some damage. This is the first time Japanese territory has been bombarded since 1864.

The British Labor and Trade Union Congress issues a manifesto declaring that the present government holds no mandate from the electors for the vital change made in foreign policy, and challenges that it submit the issue to the electorate.

The French Senate's secret defense committee meets for the first time since the World War.

Feb. 24.—Chinese leaders express fear that Britain's recognition of Italian conquest of Ethiopia may lead to a similar policy in the Far East.

Germany is reported to have accepted the British plan for withdrawing foreign volunteers from Spain.

Feb. 25.—Secretary Hull discloses that the government has informed Japan that though it has voluntarily urged American citizens to leave danger areas, it upholds their right to remain and that it will hold Japan responsible for any damages. New British Ambassador to China states that Britain is continuing cooperation with the United

States in connection with Oriental politics. China formally protests to Germany against its recognition of the unlawful Manchukuo regime, "born of Japanese aggression and military force" and expresses disappointment and surprise at the fact that Germany has not seen the situation in true perspective. Chinese guerillas in a body of several thousand attack Japanese 32 miles west of Shanghai. Chinese aviation officials claim that the air raid on Formosa resulted in the destruction of a considerable number of Japanese planes in the Taihoku military airfield and wrecked part of the largest power house in Formosa. The Japanese-sponsored North China Provisional government announces that Tsinghua University is not reopening. The buildings and equipment are valued at \$10,000,000, all from American Boxer Rebellion indemnities, representing America's greatest cultural gift to China. The Japanese have been using the once beautiful buildings for barracks.

Chamberlain appoints Lord Halifax Foreign Minister, disregarding Laborite protests that the foreign minister is traditionally a member of the House of Commons.

Schnuschnigg in a speech before the Austrian parliament states that the Fatherland Front will remain the sole political organization, that Austria will not permit illegal Nazi activities or interference and will fight to remain free. He states that Germany is pledged to uphold Austrian independence and refers to Austria's friendly relations with Italy. German Nazis are reported to be indignant and contrast Schnuschnigg's praise of Mussolini with his failure to say one kind word about Hitler, and declare that Schnuschnigg has "spoiled his chances."

The German press makes much of the British swing toward cooperation with Germany and Italy

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and states that France must choose between London and Moscow.

Feb. 26.—Premier Chautemps states before Chamber of Deputies that France will not permit any changes in the boundaries of Central Europe or allow the fascist powers to gain a foothold in Spain. He praises both Eden and Chamberlain, but avoids taking sides in the British Cabinet quarrel. He rejects leftist demands for active intervention in Spain and China, stating that France can not play the role of gendarme to the world. Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos states that France approves of Chamberlain's Italo-German agreement policy but that it will maintain its obligations to Czechoslovakia and the Franco-Soviet mutual assistance pact.

Foreign Minister Hirota states that Japan will not engage in a naval building race and hopes to prevent other nations from doing so. He admits relations with America are "very delicate" and that "some misunderstanding exists among the American people but that the United States government is well-informed and trying to maintain a neutral spirit among the people".

Feb. 27.—High Washington officials state the United States is not in a position to enter into any naval agreement at present. The Japanese Foreign Office denies it ever requested the United States government to withdraw its nationals from zones of hostility in North China, but American state Department officials state that Japan issued a circular on February 3 to all foreigners in certain parts of China advising them to seek places of safety. According to a Chinese report from Amoy, a foreign traveler said that some 40 persons were killed, others wounded, and about 1000 arrested in Kobe when some Japanese reinforcements refused to go aboard a transport bound for China on February 18. Some of the soldiers joined in an anti-war parade organized on the spur of the moment by their families who had come to the wharf to say good-bye and gendarmes opened fire with rifles. One of the oldest and most respected citizens of Shanghai, Dr. Edward Birt, 57, a German physician, is attacked and seriously wounded by a drunken Japanese soldier who slashed his face with a dagger, crying, "English pig!"

Feb. 28.—Gen. Herman von Goering, Minister of Aviation, hints that the first action of the German airforce may be to protect German minorities outside of Germany. The German government abolishes the age-limit for military service as regards retired regular and reserve officers and men. Reported that Hitler will visit Mussolini in May.

Admiral Ishimaru writes in a Tokyo magazine that Japan is building 48,000-ton ships and that a naval race has started.

March 1.—A Chinese army of 1,000,000 men is reported retreating through southern Shansi province, leaving practically all of China north and east of the Yellow River in Japanese hands.

Gen. Quiapo de Llano, Spanish rebel "radio general", states that British possession of Gibraltar will terminate soon and that it has been lost to Britain

because of its "cowardice and treachery". "The rock south of Spain is now used as a piracy den and soon will be returned to the fatherland."

Gabriele D'Annunzio, famed Italian poet, soldier, and patriot, dies, aged 74.

March 2.—Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye, in defending the government's war mobilization bill, opposed as being fascistic, states that the measure "does not aim at dictatorship and suits the particular situation.... Unrest is prevailing throughout Japan". The formation of the "Central China Government" by Japan is delayed due to "difficulty in finding suitable Chinese personalities". The 15th U. S. Infantry Regiment leaves for the United States after a quarter of a century in Tientsin.

General Franco cables London a denial of reports that de Llano warned that Spain would recover Gibraltar from Britain after Chamberlain informs the House of Commons that an investigation of the remarks is under way.

March 3.—The Chinese communist 8th Route Army, which began retreat after the Japanese occupation of Chungtu, is reported trapped in the west Shansi mountains and to have suffered heavy casualties.

The Austrian Cabinet refuses to ratify the agreement made by Seyss-Inquart permitting Nazis in the province of Styria to wear Nazi badges and give the Nazi salute.

Prime Minister J. A. Lyons of Australia announces that the Commonwealth Cabinet has decided to give full support to the Chamberlain policy.

March 4.—Bombing of newspaper offices and other acts of terrorism continue in Shanghai.

In another treason trial of 21 former high Soviet officials, the accused confess to various crimes, including plotting to kill Stalin.

The London *Daily Herald* states that it is rumored Mussolini will ask Emperor Haile Selassie to cede Ethiopia to Italy in exchange for his appointment as ruler of a large part of the country under an Italian viceroy.

March 5.—Premier Milan Hodza of Czechoslovakia in a speech before Parliament states that Germany's "protection" of Germans in the country would constitute unwarrantable interference, and warns Hitler that Czechoslovakia would resist any German invasion.

Rebel planes bomb Barcelona seven times during the day and casualties are high. Systematic air raiding has been resumed on major centers of population in order "to crack the government morale preparatory to the Spring offensive". Some 70,000 Italian troops are concentrated at Guadalajara for a major offensive against Madrid.

The Dutch Minister of Colonies states in the Parliament that in view of the Dutch air force and an army of 60,000, it would be very dangerous for any foreign power to invade the Netherlands Indies. A communist leader urges that more native troops be recruited for the army in the archipelago.

March 7.—The Government destroyer *Lepanto*

torpedoes and sinks the rebel cruiser *Balleares* 75 miles off Cape Palos, drowning some 600 seamen, some 200 being picked up by a rebel ship in the neighborhood.

Emperor Selassie from his place of exile in Bath, England, brands as absurd the rumor that he may be reinstated as a limited monarch.

March 8.—Relative to reports that British Ambassador Kerr is obtaining Japanese peace terms from Shanghai commanders before going to Hankow, Foreign Minister Hirota states that Britain is not seeking to intercede in the Sino-Japanese conflict. Prince Ta, head of the Alashan Banner in western Inner Mongolia, has been taken prisoner by the Mohammedan Mongol Governor, Ma Hung-kwai. Prince Ta is a cousin of Emperor Pu Yi of Manchukuo and was reported as heading a pro-Japanese rebellion.

Preliminary conversations between British Ambassador Lord Perth and Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano open in Rome, but announcement of Italy's plans for a gala welcome for Hitler when he visits Rome is taken as a warning that the Rome-Berlin axis is as strong as ever. At a state banquet in Rome in his honor, Polish Foreign Minister Joseph Beck proposes a toast to the King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia and the Queen-Empress Helen. Rumania is reported to have accredited its new Minister to the King of Italy and Emperor of Abyssinia.

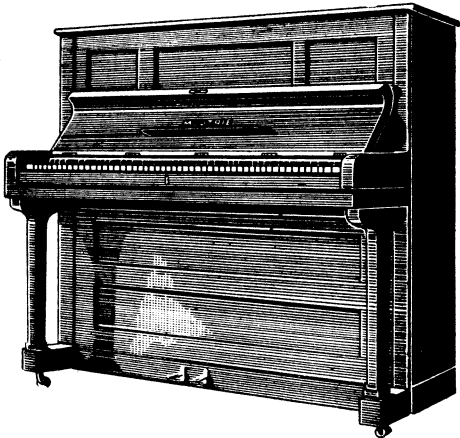
Three of the Soviet leaders now on trial for treason admit they aided in bringing about the death of Maxim Gorky, noted writer, who died last year.

March 9.—Some 900 Japanese shock troops cross the Yellow River at Szeshui, northwest of Chengchow, after intensive artillery fire. If the Japanese succeed in crossing in force, they would be in a position to cut the Lunghai railway line between Chenchow and Loyang.

Schnuschnigg issues a proclamation calling a nation-wide plebiscite Sunday to determine the people's attitude on the issue of maintaining Austrian independence. All citizens over 24 years of age will be allowed to vote. Nazis protest that the exclusion of younger voters is intended to eliminate many Nazi votes.

Geoffrey Shakespeare, parliamentary secretary to the Admiralty, states in the House of Commons that the United States may be allowed to use the Singapore naval dry dock by lease or otherwise. Facilities for docking and repairing foreign warships on a repayment basis in British naval dockyards is a normal practice subject to our interests not being prejudiced thereby, he explains. Chamberlain states that Britain "reserves its rights over Canton and Enderbury islands. Proposals will be submitted in the hope of ending the controversy over them with the United States".

Selassie is reported from London to be willing to abdicate on payment of a large sum of money by the Italian government and on condition that his son, the Duke of Harrar, be made Ethiopian regent. He is understood to have approached the British govern-



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ment on the matter.

March 10.—German Foreign Minister J. von Ribbentrop, visiting London to confer with Chamberlain, meets with unfriendly demonstrations in the streets.

Chautemp's second Radical Socialist Cabinet resigns as a result of communist and socialist disapproval of the government's demand that it be empowered to rule by decree and to take drastic measures to relieve French financial troubles.

Some 180,000 of Franco's best troops are advancing over a 100-mile front in northern Aragon and take a number of towns.

March 11.—The Japanese-sponsored Federated Reserve Bank of China opens in Peking.

Disorders in Austria increase to near civil war and scores are injured in rioting in various places. Nazis warn Schnuschnigg he will meet the fate as the assassinated Engelbert Dollfuss, former Premier. Troops and police have been ordered to maintain a state of "permanent alarm". Nazis have been instructed to boycott the plebiscite. Germany is reported to be mobilizing troops in Bavaria on the Austrian border. Britain expresses the hope to Germany this is "merely for the purpose of preserving order", and Britain and France are reported to be in constant communication on the situation. Reported later in the day that Germany served an ultimatum on President Miklas and Schnuschnigg giving them one hour to order a postponement of the plebiscite and to announce a change in the regulations governing it. It is said also that Germany has demanded that a Nazi Chancellor be appointed and that the Nazis be given a three-fourths representa-

tion in the Cabinet. Later Schnuschnigg resigns, stating in a radio address that Hitler had threatened an armed invasion and that Miklas had ordered him to yield to force. "We yield to violence", he declares. Seyss-Inquart is installed as Chancellor and immediately telegraphs Hitler that the "Austrian Provisional Government" has directed him to ask him for support in the form of troops to preserve order. At 10:15 P. M. German troops from Munich enter Austria, occupying Braunau, Hitler's birthplace. The French and British Ambassadors in Berlin protest and state the German action in Austria "is bound to produce most grave reactions of which it is impossible to foretell the outcome". Reported also that Germany has announced a legal claim to the restoration of all its pre-war colonies.

President Albert Lebrun names Leon Blum Premier and tells him he must form a Cabinet before tomorrow night.

Spanish rebels take Belchite and sweep southward and eastward after the retreating government forces.

March 12.—German troops continue to stream into Austria. A new Nazi Cabinet is formed and a Nazi general appointed to head the army. Nazi Storm Troopers seize telegraph and newspaper offices. General Goerring states the nazification of Austria marks the rebirth of a "Greater German Reich". Hitler issues a proclamation stating that a German "defense force" is marching into Austria to protect the nazification of the country, and declares that Germany has rescued Austria from the grip of a small minority "lacking even the slightest legal standing". "I have decided to extend the air of the Reich to the millions of Germans in Austria. . . I,

as Fuehrer and Chancellor of the German people, shall be happy again to be able to enter as a German and free the citizens of this land which is my own land. . . German troops shall guarantee that within the shortest possible time the possibility will be given the Austrian people by means of a real plebiscite to shape their own future destiny". A Hitler message is made public in Rome stating that "whatever may be the consequences of coming events, I have already traced a definite German frontier with France and am now tracing another just as definite with Italy. This is Brenner Pass." A military communique issued in Rome states that German and Italian troops are fraternizing in Brenner Pass. Though it was reported that Italy made a last-minute effort to induce Hitler to refrain from the invasion of Austria, the Fascist Grand Council in Rome expresses approval of the nazification of Austria and rejects a French request for concerted action to prevent German penetration of the country. Reported that Germany has rejected British and French representations as "inadmissible". French troops along the Maginot line are put on 24-hour duty. Czechoslovakia again warns it will use military force to resist invasion. The British, German, and French Ambassadors in Washington confer with Secretary of State Hull. State Department officials emphasize United States aloofness.

March 13.—Hitler, preceded by 3,000 bodyguards, enters Vienna to see the Nazi Cabinet installed, while German troops by train, motor, and airplane swarm over the entire country.

Hirota tells the Diet that Japan is following a policy of increasing friendly relations with Britain

Astronomical Data For April, 1938

By the Weather Bureau



Sunrise and Sunset

	Rises	Sets
April 1	5:52 a.m.	6:08 p.m.
April 6	5:50 a.m.	6:09 p.m.
April 12	5:45 a.m.	6:09 p.m.
April 18	5:41 a.m.	6:11 p.m.
April 24	5:37 a.m.	6:12 p.m.
April 30	5:34 a.m.	6:12 p.m.

Moonrise and Moonset

	Rises	Sets
April 1	5:53 a.m.	6:37 p.m.
April 2	6:39 a.m.	7:35 p.m.
April 3	7:29 a.m.	8:35 p.m.
April 4	8:23 a.m.	9:35 p.m.
April 5	9:20 a.m.	10:35 p.m.
April 6	10:19 a.m.	11:34 p.m.
April 7	11:19 a.m.	
April 8	12:19 p.m.	0:29 a.m.
April 9	1:17 p.m.	1:20 a.m.
April 10	2:14 p.m.	2:08 a.m.
April 11	3:09 p.m.	2:54 a.m.

April 12	4:02 p.m.	3:37 a.m.
April 13	4:55 p.m.	4:20 a.m.
April 14	5:47 p.m.	5:02 a.m.
April 15	6:40 p.m.	5:45 a.m.
April 16	7:32 p.m.	6:29 a.m.
April 17	8:23 p.m.	7:15 a.m.
April 18	9:13 p.m.	8:02 a.m.
April 19	10:02 p.m.	8:50 a.m.
April 20	10:50 p.m.	9:39 a.m.
April 21	11:34 p.m.	10:28 a.m.
April 22		11:17 a.m.
April 23	0:17 a.m.	12:07 p.m.
April 24	0:59 a.m.	12:56 p.m.
April 25	1:40 a.m.	1:45 p.m.
April 26	2:20 a.m.	2:36 p.m.
April 27	3:01 a.m.	3:28 p.m.
April 28	3:44 a.m.	4:23 p.m.
April 29	4:29 a.m.	5:20 p.m.
April 30	5:18 a.m.	6:20 p.m.

Phases of the Moon

New Moon	on the 1st at	2:52 a.m.
First Quarter	on the 7th at	11:10 p.m.
Full Moon	on the 15th at	2:21 a.m.
Last Quarter	on the 23rd at	4:14 a.m.
New Moon	on the 30th at	1:28 p.m.
Perigee	on the 5th at	12:00 Noon
Apogee	on the 21st at	1:00 a.m.

The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 6:15 a. m. and sets at 6:47 p. m. Immediately after sunset the planet may be found very low in the western sky in the constellation of Pisces.

VENUS rises at 6:47 a. m. and sets at 7:19 p. m. During the hour after sunset the planet may be found in the western sky in the constellation of Cetus.

MARS rises at 7:30 a. m. and sets at 8:12 p. m. In the early evening the planet may be found in the western sky in the constellation of Taurus.

JUPITER rises at 2:33 a. m. and sets at 2:05 p. m. In the early hours of the morning the planet may be found in the eastern sky in the constellation of Capricorn.

SATURN rises at 5:04 a. m. and sets at 5:08 p. m. Immediately before sunrise the planet will be found low in the eastern sky in the constellation of Pisces.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p. m.

North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Arcturus in Bootes	Alpha and Beta Centauri
Regulus in Leo	Spica in Virgo
Castor and Pollux in Gemini	Alpha Crucis (in the Southern Cross)
Capella in Auriga	Procyon in Canis Minor
Aldebaran in Taurus	Canopus in Argo
	Sirius in Canis Major
	Betelgeuse and Rigel in Orion

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May, 1938

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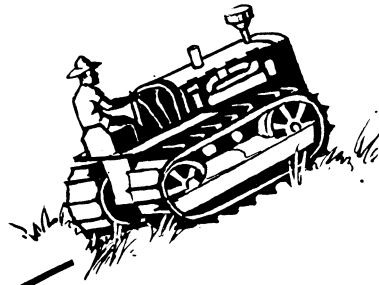


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Philippine Economic Conditions

By J. Bartlett Richards
American Trade Commissioner



THE National Assembly was in session throughout the month. A number of bills were under consideration by committees but the Assembly itself was relatively inactive. A bill was passed authorizing the President to release up to P36,900,000 of the public works appropriation bill, in order to permit an early start on some of the projects, before the typhoon season. The public works appropriation bill was passed early in April, in the amount of P97,000,000, to be spent over a period of four years.

The Assembly passed in second reading a bill appropriating P100,000 as a revolving fund for a government livestock exchange, including a slaughter house and cold storage warehouse in Manila, to be made available to livestock shippers in the provinces. Proponents of the bill point out that shippers are now at the mercy of buyers in Manila, having to sell their stock for whatever it will bring on arrival in the capital.

A bill appropriating P5,000,000 for a government munitions plant to manufacture arms, explosives, etc., as well as fertilizers and other chemical products, was favorably reported by the committee in charge. Two companies are in process of organization by private interests to manufacture ammunition and explosives.

The National Development Company placed orders for spinning, weaving and finishing machinery and equipment, for a cotton textile mill. The National Rice and Corn Corporation placed orders for machinery for a rice mill.

The Bureau of Aeronautics is hoping to get an appropriation sufficient to permit it to install 20 radio stations, each equipped with a transmitter and two receivers. These stations would supply information regarding weather conditions, as well as other information, to fliers.

Retail trade appears to be slowing up somewhat in most lines. Imports continued fairly heavy in March, as a result of orders placed in earlier months, with the result that stocks were heavy in many lines. This situation caused a moderate increase in the number of import bills on which extensions were requested. Domestic collections also appear to be getting a little slower, in the provinces, but on the whole, both import and domestic collections continue quite satisfactory. A decline in retail sales was to be expected, with the considerably reduced revenue from Philippine export products. It is hoped that the purchasing power of the Islands will be increased when the public works program gets under way.

Imports of American cotton textiles were heavy in March and purchases by provincial dealers were fairly good, but the volume of consumer buying was light and indenting fell off about the end of the month, when it became clear that stocks were accumulating. Flour imports were heavy and stocks appear to be excessively large. The demand for canned fish continues good, however, with stocks light and replacements hard to get.

Sales of cars and trucks were fairly good during the month, but demand fell off at the beginning of April. Sales of tires, parts and accessories continued good. The leather business is quiet, with shoe factories working at half-time. Demand for iron and steel products continues fair, with constructions active.

The export sugar market was quiet in the first half and easy in the last half of the month, but the undertone was a little firmer at the beginning of April. Exports were heavy. The market for domestic sugar continues very dull.

The copra market was weak throughout the month, due to continued heavy arrivals at Manila and Cebu and reduced demand in the United States and Europe. Exports continued heavy and went mainly to the United States. Exports of oil were fairly heavy. Copra stocks, in Manila and Cebu, are about 65 percent greater than a year ago, while oil stocks are about the same. There was a little interest in copra cake from Europe but the American meal market was indifferent. Shipments of de-seccated coconut increased a little but mills are still operating at about half of capacity.

The abaca market continued weak throughout March and prices at the end of the month were lower than they have been for nearly three years. Balings and exports increased, the latter due to improved shipments to Japan. Stocks are now about 54,000 bales higher than a year ago, but about half of this increase is in waste grades.

Leaf tobacco exports were very good in March, due to large shipments to Spain and Japan. It appears probable that the Cagayan Valley crop will be normal or a little better. Cigar shipments to the United States fell off in March, but for the first quarter are running well ahead of last year.

The rice market continues firm, due to the belief that the crop recently harvested was inadequate for domestic requirements and that some imports will be necessary.

Gold production reached a new record of P5,265,000 in March, exceeding P5,000,000 for the first time. Exports of iron, manganese and chrome ore appear to have been a little above average. The National Development Company has decided to develop its coal property located near the plant of the Cebu Portland Cement Company, due to the difficulty of making contracts for imported coal. The company is also arranging to develop the government iron deposits in Surigao, initially for export of ore and perhaps ultimately for domestic smelting. The Cebu Portland Cement Company is still unable to meet the government's demand for cement, despite the increase in its capacity to 2,000 barrels a day.

Consolidated bank figures showed a substantial reduction in loans, discounts and overdrafts, offset by an increase in balances with correspondent banks abroad and a moderate increase in cash. This was apparently due mainly to liquidation of sugar bills. Active circulation increased in the last few days of the month, due to a release of notes from inactive circulation in connection with government expenditures. Gross circulation may increase during April, as the Treasurer has been instructed to transfer \$4,000,000 from the Coconut Oil Fund to the Philippines and this will presumably be done through the Currency Reserve Fund. This may be offset, however, by sales of exchange on New York at the Treasury selling rate.

Government revenues were slightly better than in March, 1937. For the first quarter, total collections by the Bureaus of Customs and Internal Revenue exceed those for the same period of 1937 by 22 percent. It is generally expected, however, that government revenues this year will ultimately fall behind last year's.

Export cargoes continue in fairly good volume and cargo space is well taken up. Freight carloading figures on the Manila Railroad are running about seven percent lower than last year. The De la Rama Steamship Company has ordered four new diesel-powered ships, of which three will be used in overseas trade.

Real estate sales in Manila continue moderate, amounting to P1,440,000 in March, an increase of about P557,000 over February but nearly P950,000 under the figure for March, 1937. Sales recorded for the first quarter of this year totaled P3,046,000, a 41 percent decline from the record figure reached in the first quarter of 1937. It compares fairly favorably with earlier years, however, although a little below the average.

New building permits were very good in March, amounting to P1,267,680, of which nearly half represents a permit for a nine-story structural steel theater and office building on Rizal Avenue. The March figure is approximately three times that of February and more than three times that for March, 1937, and brings the total of permits for new construction in the first quarter of this year up to 65 percent over the figure for the same period last year.

The contract for the new City Hall was awarded to the Metropolitan Engineering and Construction Company, whose bid was about P1,500,000. It is expected that the total cost of the new City Hall, including extra equipment, will be around P1,800,000.

There were 693 new radio sets registered in March and 170 cancellations, which compares with 480 new registrations and 99 cancellations in March, 1937.

There were 27 new corporations registered in March, with an aggregate authorized capital of P2,281,790, of which P901,862 was subscribed and P290,024 paid-up in cash and P356,809 in property. Of the new companies, only three, with a subscribed capital of P50,000, plan to engage in mining. Manufacturing leads, with four companies with an aggregate subscribed capital of P311,307, nearly all paid-up in cash or property. The largest of these is an American company organized to make biscuits, formerly operated as a division of a chewing gum

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manufacturer. Other manufacturing companies listed are a distillery, a ham factory and a subsidiary of a well-known rubber shoe manufacturer, proposing to engage in "various industrial enterprises".

With the exception of one American industrial company and two Chinese merchandising companies, all of the corporations registered in March were Filipino. Of the subscribed capital, P250,000 was American, P191,000 Chinese, and the balance Filipino.

There were 13 partnerships registered, with a total of P308,500, paid-up, eight of which, with P253,000 will engage in merchandising. Most of the merchandising capital is Chinese. The partnerships engaged in other enterprises are entirely Filipino.

News Summary

The Philippines



March 14.—Assemblyman José Zulueta of Iloilo states he is convinced the postponement of independence would be best for the Philippines in view of the Far Eastern situation and that he is willing to make this an issue in the coming election in his district.

Fire starting in a bakery destroys 35 business establishments in Baguio; damage estimated at P500,000.

March 15.—U. S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt in a radio broadcast from Washington, understood to have been approved by the Administration, pointing out the mutual advantages to be derived from continued Philippine-American political and economic relations, advocates a "realistic re-examination" of the whole question. (See editorial in the April Philippine Magazine). President Manuel L. Quezon later issues a statement declaring that the High Commissioner's "presentation of the facts is unavailable... No reasonable person can find fault with the proposition that a re-examination be undertaken at once... It must be noted that the High Commissioner emphatically takes the position

that no permanent political and economic relationship with the Philippines shall be adopted as a policy unless the "Filipinos want it". Later he sends a letter to Speaker Gil Montilla while the Assembly is in session stating that he has not committed himself on the questions touched upon by the High Commissioner. He also sends a verbal invitation to members of the Assembly for an exchange of views on the matter at a luncheon to be held at Malacañan tomorrow, requesting them in the mean time to refrain from making public commitments, especially on the floor of the Assembly.

Pablo Mauricio is sentenced to death and two other men are sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Percy Hill on July 23, 1937. Six others involved in the case who pleaded guilty are serving prison sentences.

Maj.-Gen. Lucius R. Holbrook, returning to the United States, says at Honolulu that the Philippine Army is making excellent progress and that by the end of the transition period in 1946, the Philippines will have 400,000 trained reserves, "potential reserves for our regular army in an emergency".

March 16.—After a meeting with his Cabinet at which it is reported a radiogram to High Commissioner McNutt was discussed requesting further light on some of his proposals, President Quezon states at a press conference that while he favors a re-examination and approves of most of McNutt's statements, he was not aware of the fact when he issued his statement of yesterday that the McNutt speech embodied certain concrete proposals as to reservations of American authority with which he could not agree as the majority of these are precisely what in the Tydings-McDuffie Act the Filipinos object to. "Under the proposed conditions I can not agree to any postponement of independence much less the permanent continuation of American sovereignty. I do not believe our people would agree to these proposals". He states that the economic proposals also appear to be one-sided and that while he does not expect the United States to make any sacrifices for the Philippines, the Philippines should not be required to make any sacrifices to the United States, and a revision should be based entirely on mutual and reciprocal benefits. He declares that a continuation of a political status similar to the present would not be acceptable because the powers exercised by the Filipinos are exercised merely on sufferance and while the system works well now because of the persons involved, a reactionary administration in Washington could reverse everything. He would favor a postponement of independence, he states, if the Philippines were extended the necessary powers to manage their own affairs and control their own national life without interference. A dominion form of government such as Canada's would be acceptable and he would be willing to leave the management of foreign affairs and questions such as immigration to the United States in such a case, but he expresses doubt that the United States would accept such an arrangement. He again declares that he believes nothing more than a special trade-agreement between the United States and an independent Philippines would be sufficient to protect the Philippines from invasion as the Philippines would thus be internationally recognized as an ally of the United States. He says he would not object to a plebiscite on the question. After the press conference President Quezon holds a 4-hour conference with members of the Assembly and it is reported that a majority supports his stand. A newspaper survey indicates that some 55 assemblymen are ready to back whatever he may advocate, some 21 believe the Tydings-McDuffie Act should be given a full test provided the economic provisions can be modified, 1 favors indefinite proposal of independence, another permanent retention, and 12 are non-committal.

The Assembly confirms the appointment of Sultan Ombra Amilbansa as Governor of Sulu.


March 16.—Fire in Orani, Bataan, destroys some 1000 houses and renders 5000 people homeless. President Quezon, on a short cruise on the *Casiana* to recuperate from the strain of his long conferences yesterday, visits the town and declares a state of calamity.

March 17.—Reported that President Quezon has sent High Commissioner McNutt his regrets that they should have misunderstood each other on the nature of the revision proposals. Assemblymen intimate they are awaiting developments in Washington and, specifically, a reply from McNutt to the Quezon radiogram. Assem. Benigno Aquino states he will oppose any move to alter the Tydings-McDuffie program which does not preserve the guarantee of independence. Assem. Felipe Buencamino states that the best thing to do is to get independence first before entering into any permanent economic or political relationship with the United States. A newspaper roll of the advocates of a dominion plan in the Assembly increases the number to 37 while those holding to the Tydings-McDuffie program dwindles to 27. Assem. D. Maramba states that the majority are in favor of a dominion plan as described by President Quezon and Assem. Tomas Oppus states he was already advocating it. "I have lost completely my faith in the so-called international com-

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science. There is no such conscience and the world in its madness as we see it now respects no international agreements". Assem. José Romero, member of the Joint Preparatory Committee, in Washington, urges cooperation among advocates of a realistic re-examination in order to avoid defeat of the entire project. "Details of the revision can be handled as we meet them. . . It will take real courage from both sides to put the plan through. . . We face the wave of isolationism now sweeping the United States." Former Senator Juan Sumulong states that Quezon's stand is "pitiful and deplorable", although his "instability" is "more apparent than real, his contradictions being actuated by a preconceived and well calculated plan. . . When he speaks of a dominion form of government—a solution which is impossible of realization and absurd in our case—or of any other form of local autonomy in substitution of independence, then we can be sure that he remembers his imperialistic friends in Washington and New York and especially the local interests, American, Spanish, and Filipino, which have helped to keep him in power during the past 30 years. . . The attitude of President Quezon should receive an emphatic and decisive repudiation on the part of the people." General Emilio Aguinaldo states that High Commissioner McNutt's idea constitutes a "preposterous disregard of the sacred ideals of liberty" and laments the fact that the fact that the country has a leader because of whose "uncertainty" and "lack of sincerity" "the cause of freedom is always facing abrupt changes and agony".

President Quezon by executive order creates an advisory Council of State consisting of high administrative and legislative officials as well as the members of his Cabinet. He also signs the bill confirming the London international sugar agreement.

The Assembly approves a special public works bill authorizing the President to spend immediately 40% of the ₱92,000,000 4-year public works measure.

March 19.—President Quezon issues an administrative order requiring strict observance of the seniority rule in filling government positions and making promotions. Imperative departures from the rule must be submitted to him for approval.

March 20.—Alfonso Jakosalem, prominent in the sisayas, dies in Cebu. Robert R. Landon, leading American attorney in Cebu, dies, aged 65.

March 21.—President Quezon nominates Joaquin M. Elizalde to represent the Philippines in the forthcoming session of the International Sugar Council which meets once a year in London.

President Quezon is reported ill and has cancelled all his engagements for the rest of the month.

March 22.—The Very Rev. Father Serapio Tamayo, four times Rector of the University of Santo Tomas and a resident in the Philippines for 40 years, leaves Manila for Spain to assume the position of Rector of the Dominican Convent at Avila.

March 24.—High Commissioner McNutt returns to Manila on the *Hawaiian Clipper* and tells the press he put his whole speech in the last paragraph and that other matters contained in the speech, including the reference to the reservation of various powers, represent his own opinion and are subject to discussion. He states the speech was designed chiefly for the information of an American audience. The next step, he states, is up to the Filipinos. Asked as to the attitude of Congress on the question, he admits there is opposition but that nevertheless the proposal for a re-examination "stands a good chance". President Quezon is still out of Manila on his yacht *Casiana*, but sent the High Commissioner a note of greeting which McNutt states is "generous and cordial".

Prof. Otto Johns Scheerer, former head of the Department of Linguistics, University of the Philippines, dies at Caloocan, aged 80.

March 25.—President Quezon signs the special public works bill.

Placido L. Mapa, leading sugar man, proposes extension of the Commonwealth government for a period of not less than 40 years and the postponement of export taxes until 5 years before the end of this period. Early independence, he states, would bring ruin and new conquest.

March 26.—Popular Front leaders after a "mass meeting" send a telegram to President Roosevelt asking for the recall of High Commissioner McNutt "whose plan is incompatible with the people's freedom". They ask "immediate independence, otherwise we foresee social unrest and bloodshed". A total of ₱13.86 was collected from those present to defray the cost of the telegram. Assemblymen ridicule the move as a silly gesture.

March 28.—High Commissioner McNutt and President Quezon hold a 2-hour conference, but no statement is issued, the latter, however, stating later that the conversation was "very satisfactory".

President Quezon sends a message to the Assembly proposing a redirecting of the educational policy, especially as regards secondary education, away from the too academic. He proposes also a shift in the financing, primary schools to be financed by the central government, intermediate schools by the municipal governments, and vocational high schools by the provincial governments. Regional agricultural, arts, trade and normal schools would also be supported by the central government. Academic high schools would be supported by tuition and other fees in such provinces as could not support them. Scholarships to help able but poor students would be granted by the central government. An effective system of compulsory primary education for all children living within a certain distance from a school would be put into effect within 2 years.

A commencement address made before a Catholic private school a few days ago by Archbishop Michael O'Doherty is reported to be stirring administrative and legislative circles. The Archbishop deplored the opposition in government circles to the bill now before the Assembly providing for religious instruction in the public schools and said that this opposition is "strange and unexpected" from certain officials. It is believed he alluded to Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, who is also Secretary of Public Instruction. The Archbishop tells the press his address was misinterpreted and that there is "no serious breach between the Catholic Church and the Commonwealth government". He states that the opposition to the bill "comes mostly from foreigners here who do not profess the religion of the Filipinos". With reference to numerous resolutions and petitions being received by Assemblymen in support of the bill, Assem. Pedro Sabido states these "can not be taken as conclusively expressive of public sentiment on the question". Assem. G. Z. Villanueva, Chairman of the Committee on Public Instruction, states the bill will be tabled as Prof. V. G. Sincro has submitted an opinion declaring it to be unconstitutional.

Governor Frank Murphy of Michigan, former Governor-General and first High Commissioner, sends telegram to President Quezon congratulating him on his appointing Assemblyman Ombrá as Governor of Sulu and stating that he is observing every move in the Philippines with profound interest and that he "longs only for the progress and contentment

of your people". "This year I must return for a visit or it seems my heart will break. Bless you all."

March 29.—Karl H. von Wiegand, head of the foreign service of the Hearts newspapers, states in Manila that the Hearst papers favor the McNutt proposal but doubt its success "unless a campaign is made to explain it to the American people, as many are fearful the Philippines may draw the United States into a Far Eastern war".

General Douglas MacArthur is given an honorary L. D. degree by the University of the Philippines.

March 30.—Philippine Army troops from Camp Murphy return from Lanao. They left December 1 to reinforce the Dansalan troops, destroyed some 91 cotas, and lost only one man in the fighting.

April 1.—The German Consulate in Manila, for unknown reasons, calls off the plebiscite on German-Austrian *anschluss* to have been held on board the Hamburg-America liner *Burgenland* outside the 3-mile limit among German and Austrian residents here, and the ship does not leave the dock. It is announced later, however, that some 300 Germans and Austrians took an oath of allegiance to Hitler.

Assem. Felipe Jose on the floor of the assembly criticizes Spanish residents in the Philippines for their activities against the recognized government of Spain. Assem. Camilo Osias and others criticize Spanish Consul-General Antonio Jaen Morente for his political and allegedly "communist" activities.

April.—Observers are reported to believe that silence is being preserved in respect to the re-examination proposal to prevent the matter from being used as an election issue.

April 3.—The British aircraft carrier *Eagle* and the destroyer *Diana* arrive in Manila for an 8-day visit.

April 5.—The United Press reports that an exchange of personal communications between President Roosevelt and Commonwealth President Quezon has solved the principal point of disagreement between the American and Filipino members of the Joint Preparatory Committee as to the duty to be levied on Philippine imports into the United States after independence and during the projected post-independence preferential trade period ending in 1960, on the basis of a flat increase of 5% a year.

Meeting after luncheon at the Manila Hotel, members of the Committee on Public Instruction, in the absence of Chairman Villanueva and Vice-Chairman Eugenio Perez, approve the religious instruction bill with amendments claimed to remove its compulsory features. The action was taken despite the wish of Speaker Montilla, communicated to the group by Floor Leader Jose Ozamis, that such action not be taken.

April 6.—Malacañan announces that President Quezon has requested Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes to remain in Washington until the work of the Joint Committee has been completed. It has been reported that Paredes reiterated his desire to resign as he wishes to run for reelection as Assemblyman from Abra. The other members of the Assembly who are members of the Committee are also reported anxious to return.

April 7.—President Quezon states at a press conference that he does not understand it to be so that the agreement as to the export taxes will kill the realistic re-examination program. He states that Washington and Manila were confronted with a practical problem, while the re-examination proposal is still in the stage of discussion. He states that while the agreement is not according to his personal preference, it is the "best that can be obtained under present circumstances". Opinion in Manila is that to impose a tariff increase of 5% a year will be of no practical value in the end as many industries, even sugar, would be wiped out long before the tax reaches 100% in 1960.

April 8.—The Assembly takes a 10-day recess on account of Holy Week after efforts of advocates of the religious instruction bill to have the Committee on Rules set a date for its discussion are frustrated by a lack of quorum, oppositionists having left the room one by one. Assemblymen Maximo Kalaw and Maramba introduced a resolution declaring that the Philippine people have not changed their attitude on independence or on the program outlined in the Tydings-McDuffie Act; Assemblyman José introduced a similar bill. The Assembly approved a resolution sponsored by Assem. F. Lavidés petitioning Congress to either abolish the excise tax on coconut oil or lift the prohibition against a government subsidy to the industry; about ₱36,000,000 is annually credited to the Philippines from this source.

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The United States
March 13.—United Press reports that high government officials have tentative plans to increase United States military and naval establishments in the Philippines in view of the possibility that independence may be delayed.
 Clarence Darrow, noted criminal lawyer and labor counsel, dies in Chicago, aged 80.
March 14.—Naval maneuvers open. For the first time, newspapermen observers are barred by order of President Roosevelt.
 W. E. Dodd, former Ambassador to Germany, states that only about a third of the people of Austria are Nazi sympathizers. He declares that co-operative action of the Democracies of the world would have prevented the German invasion.
March 15.—President Roosevelt tells newsmen after High Commissioner McNutt's "realistic re-examination" speech that many people believe there should be a re-examination of the Philippine question but that there is plenty of time for that before 1946 and indicates that he will take no action on the McNutt proposal until an official request is received from the Commonwealth. McNutt intimates following another conference with the President, that the proposal to postpone independence has full Administration support and the endorsement of high Filipino officials.
 Rep. J. W. Wadsworth, New York Republican, endorsing the naval expansion program, warns that "dictatorships are on the march" and that America must realize the "grim fact that force today is ruling the world". "The rich areas of South America would be the greatest temptation to those who believe in the use of force".
March 16.—McNutt leaves Washington for Chicago, Indianapolis, San Francisco, and Manila, with praise from many members of Congress. Sen. M. F. Tydings, however, states that he does not favor re-examination at this time. Rep. L. Kociakowsky, Chairman of the Insular Affairs committee, says that McNutt's speech was very well thought out and presented a proposal which will receive full study. Sen. C. Pittman, Chairman of the Foreign Relations committee, states that he endorses the re-examination proposal. Rep. M. Maverick, referring to McNutt's use of the word "quitters" for those who would abandon the Philippines, states that "the world would call us 'welchers' if we refused the Filipino independence after promising it. McNutt let the cat out of the bag. There can no longer be any question why Congress has been asked for a billion dollar increase for the navy. It is to get us in line for a war with Japan". McNutt in Chicago states that independence should be delayed until the Philippines is economically independent and that the United States should never completely withdraw and must not shirk a realistic policy. "We should disregard dates and proceed gradually. . . . It is the duty of the United States to see that our handiwork there endures". Prominent administration officials are reported to have advised President Roosevelt against taking up Philippine legislation with Congress at this time as if a proposal for immediate inde-

pendence reaches the floor it would likely be enacted by a large majority. Rep. Karl Stefan, who previously introduced a bill seeking to reduce the military establishment in the Philippines, declares that the Panay incident has changed the attitude of Congress on Philippine affairs and that it is now concerned with keeping the armed forces there at full strength for reasons of national prestige and peace.
March 17.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull states in an address before the National Press Club, broadcast over the world, that his statement of the principles of American policy last July 16, which an overwhelming majority of the governments of the world joined in affirming, must be vitalized and firmly established as a foundation for international order. He expresses concern over the "tragic demonstration of how quickly the contagious scourge of treaty-breaking and armed violence spreads", and, answering critics of the naval program and of parallel action on the part of sympathetic nations, he states that "the triumph of this seclusionist viewpoint would inescapably carry the whole world back to conditions of medieval chaos. . . . No policy would prove more disastrous than for an important nation to fail to arm adequately when international lawlessness is on the rampage". He expresses firm opposition to the withdrawal of the United States from the Far East at this time as "to waive rights or to permit interests to lapse in any important area of the world can serve only to encourage a disregard for law and the basic principles of international order and thus contribute to the inevitable spread of international anarchy throughout the world".
 Filipino members of the Joint Preparatory Committee in Washington state they would support Quezon's endorsement of a dominion status for the Philippines.
March 18.—The House eliminates the "policy section" from the Vinson naval bill; the section, said to have been written by President Roosevelt himself, would commit the United States to the construction of a fleet capable of defending not only both coasts simultaneously but also insular and territorial possessions, and would also commit the United States to the protection of American citizens and commerce abroad. The move is believed to have eliminated the possibility of an immediate show-down on the issue.
 Former President Herbert Hoover states he has talked with leading men in 14 or 15 countries and that he does not believe a general war is at all probable in the immediate future.
 High Commissioner McNutt boards the *Hawaiian Clipper* at Alameda.
March 19.—After receiving official notification that the Austrian Legation in Washington will be superseded by the German Embassy, Hull states that "the extent to which the Austrian or any similar incident is calculated to endanger the maintenance of peace and the preservation of the principles governing peaceful and orderly international relations, is a matter of serious concern to the government of the United States."
 Rep. T. O'Malley accuses Quezon of inconsistency and states he will introduce his bill giving the islands immediate independence without trade privileges regardless of administration plans. Commissioner Paredes states he would not oppose early consideration of the O'Malley bill. "At the present time a state of confusion exists and the sooner we have the uncertainty settled the better it would be for everybody", he states.
March 21.—The House passes the Vinson billion-dollar naval expansion bill by a vote of 291 to 100 and it now goes to the more hostile Senate.
 Hull indicates that President Lazaro Cardenas was somewhat hasty in his dealings with foreign oil companies in Mexico and expresses the hope an amiable settlement can be reached.
March 22.—Administrative officials are reported generally enthusiastic over the first week's reactions to McNutt's exposition of a new Philippine-American policy, slightly dampened by the "indecisive attitude" of Congress and the "apparent lack of official Philippine enthusiasm." They express surprise at reports that President Quezon is withholding approval of some of McNutt's statements, as the High Commissioner conferred extensively with Quezon before he started for the United States and they believed some tentative understanding existed.
 The government requests Japan to pay a total of \$2,214,007 in connection with the sinking of the *Panay*, as representing "only actual property loss and a conservative estimate of damages resulting from deaths and personal injuries".
March 23.—Sen. W. H. Borah attacks the McNutt proposals, stating that if the Filipino people ever ask for an extension of American sovereignty beyond 1946 "it will be through unfair influence and propa-

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ganda... I can't see how the Oriental situation affects our decision. Perhaps we could see the Oriental situation more clearly if some one would tell us what our foreign policy is". Sen. W. King states that because of Manila reports indicating a change in Philippine sentiment toward independence, he has decided not to introduce his independence bill. "The Japanese attitude hangs as a menace not only over China but also over the Philippines; this is a fact we can not escape."

Col. H. K. Loughry of the General Staff states before a committee hearing on the appropriation bill that United States responsibility for the protection of foreign nationals in the Philippines makes it imperative to maintain Philippine forces which are under its own control.

The government delays a shipment of helium to Germany because no formula has been found, it is stated, to guarantee that the gas would not be used for military purposes.

President Roosevelt signs the London sugar agreement.

March 24.—Washington officials disclaim the contention of the Japanese naval spokesman that the United States is planning naval operations against Japan and state that the American program is to maintain a proper balance between both Atlantic and Pacific defense due to the increased unrest and the growing armaments in Europe as well as Asia.

Hull states that he has inquired of the Latin American countries, and Britain, France, Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Italy, Norway, and Switzerland whether they would be willing to co-operate in setting up a special committee to arrange sanctuary for political refugees from Germany and Austria in order to prevent widespread suffering. The announcement is regarded as a slap at Germany's anti-Jewish campaign.

March 25.—American comment on the speech of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain with respect to his policy is cool.

March 26.—Disclosed that the government will discontinue its monthly purchase of 5,000,000 ounces of silver from Mexico effective April 1. The move is interpreted as being a result of Mexico's expropriation of American and foreign oil companies.

President Roosevelt tells the press that the proposed committee would assist not only Jewish refugees but others and not only those seeking to leave Germany and Austria, but also Russia, Spain, and Italy. The State Department refuses to comment, believed embarrassed by the President's reference to Italy which is one of the nations to which the proposal was made.

March 28.—Reported from Rome that Italy has informed the United States it opposes the proposal to aid political and religious refugees from various European countries, it is believed from a desire not to offend Germany.

The Treasury reduces the price for foreign-produced silver from 45 to 44 cents an ounce, the first reduction in nearly 2 years; the move is not explained. The price for newly-mined domestic silver remains 64.64 cents.

Col. Edward M. House, friend and adviser of the late President Woodrow Wilson, dies in New York, aged 80.

March 29.—Belgium, Mexico, Brazil, Peru, and a number of other South American countries are reported to have accepted the proposal to form a committee to care for refugees from Germany and Austria.

Representative O'Malley states he will introduce a resolution for a mandatory plebiscite in the Philippines on the question of independence.

March 30.—The Senate approves the naval appropriation bill carrying \$549,227,842.

Hull states at a press conference that he recognizes Mexico's right to order the expropriation of foreign-held property, but that such action must be accompanied by fair and equitable compensation. He states the government is not exerting pressure to effect a return of the properties. He states also that the government will probably send a note to Britain tomorrow invoking the escalator clause in the London Naval Treaty of 1936 to prepare the way for the construction of ships exceeding 35,000 tons, the decision being believed to be due to refusal of Japan to give assurances it will not build ships in excess of the treaty limit.

Victor Sassoon, British banker with large interests in China en route from Manila to the United States, says at Honolulu that Japanese financiers have approached him regarding possible cooperation in the reconstruction of the devastated areas in Shanghai.

March 31.—The government notifies the powers of its intention to build battleships of more than 35,000 tons; the text will be made public tomorrow.

President Roosevelt tells the press in connection with the government reorganization bill: "I have no inclination to be a dictator, I have none of the qualifications to make me a successful dictator, and I know too much about the historical background and of existing dictatorships to make me desire any form of dictatorship for a democracy like the United States of America."

Hoover states that the forms of government of other countries are "not our business" and blames the "injustices and unrealities of the peace treaties, debts, post-war inflations, and the refusal of the Allied nations to cooperate with Germany when it was a struggling democracy" for the rise of fascism. He praises the reciprocal trade-treaty program as a peace measure.

April 1.—The United States and British governments publish notes announcing they will build dreadnoughts exceeding the 35,000 ton limitation because of Japan's failure to disclose whether it is building or intends to build such ships.

"Sources close to the President" say the government has no sympathy for Americans who had gone into Mexico and bought large landholdings through bribery and then claimed expropriation damages under Mexico's nationalization program far in excess of what the lands cost them.

April 3.—A statement of the State Department to the Senate naval affairs committee is made public which declares that "irrespective of the future disposition of the Philippines, it is believed to be in the interests of the security of the United States to adhere to the principle of the 5-5-3 naval ratio unless the political situation in the Pacific shall be so altered as to permit an agreement on some other basis."

Under present circumstances no practical result would be obtained from... a disarmament conference... The United States must be free to defend the rights of Americans anywhere in the world. The establishment of a naval frontier beyond which United States warships should not operate would erect an imaginary Chinese wall and expose American citizens to attack outside that wall."

Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles reads a speech written by Secretary Hull during the Pan-American Day celebration expressing gratitude for peace in the American continents and declaring that the principles on which peace would be maintained are (1) the right of each nation to conduct its own affairs without interference, (2) the sovereignty and equality of nations irrespective of their size or strength, (3) respect for the law and treaty obligations, (4) friendly cooperative effort toward the promotion of peace, and (5) mutually beneficial economic intercourse.

Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes states in a radio broadcast that the "real menace to free American institutions" is fascism and that the clamor about a "Roosevelt dictatorship" is insincere.

April 5.—Admiral W. D. Leahy tells the Senate naval affairs committee that the Western Hemisphere is not self-contained in time of war and would have to keep open a life-line to the East Indies to secure strategic materials.

April 6.—Hugh Wilson, new Ambassador to Germany, has sent a note to the German foreign office informing it of the government's decision to close the American legation at Vienna and to replace it with a consulate-general for "practical purposes".

The Japanese government is reported to have asked the American government for a more completely itemized account of the damages asked for in connection with the Panay incident.

April 8.—The House votes to return the Administration's reorganization bill back to the committee for further study; the move is considered a personal defeat for Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt tells the press he has not studied Quezon's remarks as to the understanding on tariff rates not precluding a re-examination of the Philippine question as proposed by McNutt. Hull states that the Roosevelt-Quezon understanding only refers to certain economic phases and not the political.

April 9.—The spokesman of the U.S.S. *Augusta* states in Shanghai that the majority of the ships of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet will not be based in China waters this summer because of the disturbed conditions but will cruise to the East Indies.

April 10.—The Joint Committee on Philippine Affairs is again reported deadlocked over the demand of the Filipino members that the Philippines be given sole jurisdiction over their own economic readjustment lest the entire purpose of the adjustment period be circumvented. American members say it is the duty of the United States to retain authority to intervene if necessary.

April 11.—The *Washington Times* states editorially that the United States should admit Japan exercises a naval hegemony in the western Pacific and that the Philippines come within such Japanese sphere of influence. "The Filipinos want independence in everything except the right to depend on us

for their defense and tariff preferentials. We should give them independence as soon as possible."

Other Countries

March 13.—Labor union members storm the German Embassy in London, not aware that German Foreign Minister J. von Ribbentrop had started for Germany earlier in the day.

Leon Blum forms a Popular Front Cabinet, excluding the Communists.

March 14.—President Wilhelm Miklas resigns at the demand of Dr. Arthur von Seyss Inquart who thereupon establishes himself as President. Ten minutes later Austro-German union is announced over the radio and it is also announced that a plebiscite will be held on April 10 in which all Austrians, except Jews, will be given an opportunity to "vote their faith in Hitler". *Anschluss* was technically established last Sunday (the 13th) by means of an "amendment to the Constitution". The same day all Austrians were ordered by radio to wear swastikas and to use the "Heil Hitler" greeting. Fuehrer Adolf Hitler arrives in Vienna at 5 in the afternoon after another radio announcement to the effect that Austria is a state of the German Reich. While 100 German planes circle over the city, 8000 troops with 500 armored cars and tanks and 2000 motorcycles parade through the streets. In a public address, Hitler "accepts" the entrance of Austria into the "new, Greater Germany" and declares that "no force on earth can separate us". President Miklas is confined to his home; Premier Kurt von Schuschnigg, who refused to leave the country when he learned that the Nazis were holding his 11-year old son, in under arrest, and some 2000 other officials are in prison. Hysteria sweeps the Jews as Storm troopers raid Jewish stores for "contributions to our battalions", and many are fleeing the country. The Fascist Grand Council in Rome approves the German annexation of Austria and the extension of the Reich's frontier to Brenner Pass, but the Council is also reported to be studying a new arms program. Premier Benito Mussolini in a telegram to Hitler emphasizes Italo-German friendship and the strength of the Rome-Berlin axis. The Czechoslovakian government informs the German Minister that the projected "protectorate" over "Germans" outside Germany is an unprecedented and intolerable interference and that it will resist any attempt to establish it. Britain, France, and Russia are reported to be taking action to prevent a German invasion of Czechoslovakia. Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, speaking before the House of Commons, states that the "methods" of the Nazis deserve the "severest condemnation" and that Germany's action "has administered a profound shock to all interested in the preservation of European peace" and warns that Britain will expand its arms program to meet force with force. He denies that Britain gave Germany its assent to or encouraged Hitler's coup. "The hard fact is that nothing could halt action by Germany unless we and the others with us had been prepared to use force to prevent it". The Moscow *Izvestia* states that "in the eyes of the supporters of peace, the invasion of Austria is a condemning verdict against Chamberlain's foreign policy". France is reported disappointed by Chamberlain's failing to promise British backing to France in case of a war to protect Czechoslovakia and as fearing that the whole system of security based on the Little Entente may collapse. Premier Blum states in a radio address that France will "fulfill its duties, prudently and wisely, but with quiet firmness". The Executive Committee of the World Jewish Congress appeals to the League of Nations for immediate action to protect Jews in Austria.

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Military observers in China call attention to the sudden halt of the Japanese southward drive which they interpret as possibly due to a European war being the signal for a Japanese attack on Russia.

March 15.—Hitler returns to Munich after a press interviews in which he refers to Seyss Inquart as "Governor of Austria" and states "I shall never forget what Italy has done; our friendship is stronger and more solid than ever; we are ready to prove this friendship and gratitude if one day Italy should need it". The Austrian Foreign Minister relinquishes his office to von Ribbentrop, and Germany takes over the entire Austrian government, disenfranchising all Jews. Baron Louis de Rothschild, head of the largest bank in the Danube basin and a Jew is arrested. Czechoslovakia outlaws all forms of Nazism, including swastika flags, the Nazi salute, and the "Heil Hitler". Stated authoritatively in Moscow that Russia would honor its obligations toward Czechoslovakia if France does likewise. Informed Polish circles state Poland would not permit Russian troops in aid of Czechoslovakia to cross Poland. Poland is also reported to have demanded satisfaction from Lithuania for a frontier clash. Chamberlain states the government may have eventually to resort to industrial conscription to speed aircraft construction and that the English nation

may have to be regimented to produce armaments and munitions at greater speed. The Anglo-American talks begin at Rome between the British Ambassador Lord Perth and Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, Mussolini's son-in-law, after a week of preliminary meetings. Italy recalls troops reinforcements recently sent to Libya—interpreted as a "concession" to Britain. The Netherlands government cancels the scheduled dismissal of this year's conscripted troops, adding 5-1/2 months to their period of service. Switzerland is strengthening its frontiers. The French are reported to have approached Britain a second time for an unequivocal declaration of policy as regards Czechoslovakia and has also requested Britain to help save Barcelona by guaranteeing the autonomy of Catalonia in the event the Spanish rebels take the rest of the country. The Spanish Embassy in London charges that 35,000 German Storm troops are on the way to Spain.

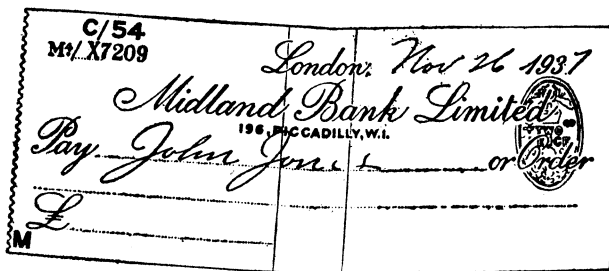
A. I. Rykov, who succeeded Lenin as President of the Council of Commissars and head of the Soviet Republic, and 17 other formerly high-ranking officials are executed for high treason. Three others were given prison sentences.

March 16.—Estimated that at least 135,000 German troops have been sent into Austria since last Thursday. Major Emil Fey, former Austrian Min-

ister of the Interior and founder of the Austrian Heimwehr, commits suicide with his wife and son, and other suicides of prominent Austrians are reported. Hundreds of Jews have been arrested and their possessions confiscated. Restrictive measures against the Catholics are also reported under way. Lord Halifax, British Foreign Minister, tells the House of Lords that Britain recognizes the Anschluss as an accomplished fact—"Nothing short of war can put back the clock and the League of Nations members are not prepared for war". Without the usual shouting, Mussolini in a speech before Parliament states that the "hopes of democracies, Masonic lodges, and the Third Internationale that Germany and Italy will come to war are simply childish". He states the provision of the Versailles Treaty under which Austria was to remain forever independent was "absurd and precarious" and denies that Italy had undertaken permanently to guarantee this. Russian Foreign Minister M. Litvinov invites all world powers except Germany, Japan and Italy to discuss joint action to "check further development of aggression and to eliminate the increased danger of a new world massacre". Reported from Paris that Russia and France have agreed to fight to defend

(Continued on page 263)

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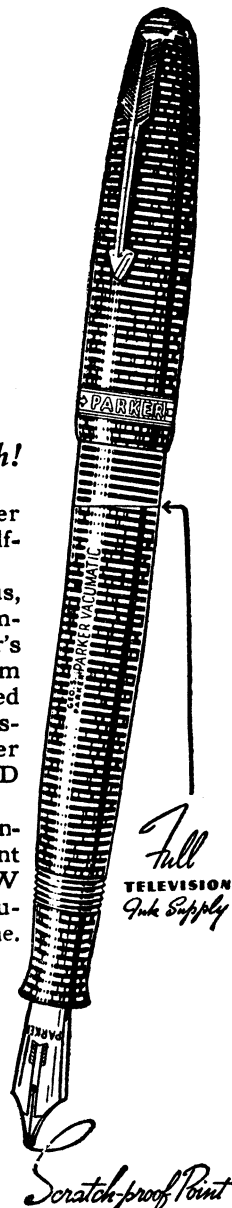
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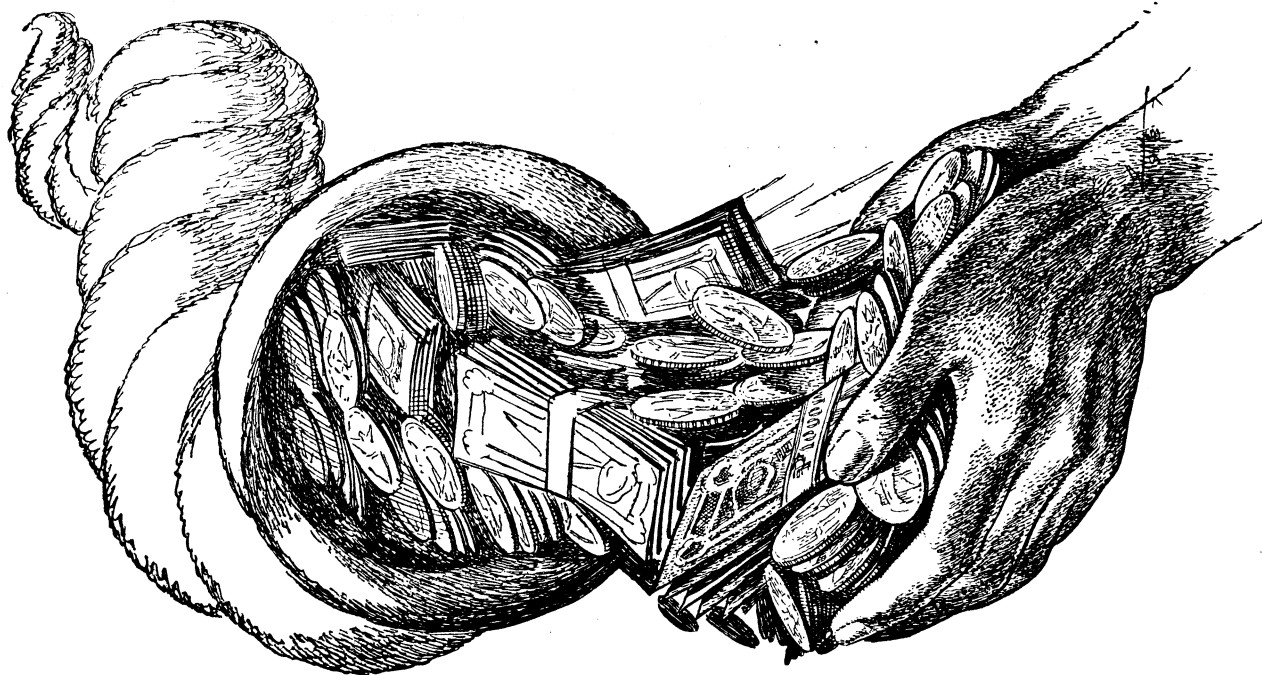
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Editorials

Certainly the most disgusting development in the Philippines under the American flag has been the campaign of the Roman Catholic Church the past month or so in seeking to force the "teaching of religion" on the public schools.

Resurgent Theocracy



Some time ago, the Archbishop of Manila stated in an address before the Manila Rotary Club that the Church was "satisfied" with its status in the Philippines and was seeking no further privileges. At that very time, however, a political campaign was in preparation that has never had its equal in this country. With an election impending, every form of political pressure has been brought to bear to secure the passage of legislation which would make the teaching of religion compulsory in all public schools. Legislative and executive offices have been flooded with stereotyped resolutions, petitions, letters, and messages by mail and telegraph. A prominent Assemblyman stated that his wife sent him a daily telegram begging him to change his stand against the bill. A Catholic Bishop did not scruple to send the Vice-President himself a telegram stating that his "personal prestige" was "endangered" by his "conduct in helping enemy Masons and Protestants who are opposing the bill on religious instruction".

A law of questionable constitutionality already exists which authorizes the holding of classes in religion in the schools under certain conditions, a law which was "recognized" and an exception made for in the Commonwealth Constitution, but even this was not enough to satisfy the ecclesiastical authorities. An interesting side-light is thrown on the situation by the fact that the American Columban priest who in 1936 made such an insolent attack on the freedom of teaching and learning in the University of the Philippines, is one of the ring-leaders in the present effort to capture the public schools for Catholicism.

The bill which would make religious instruction in the public schools compulsory and which provides for the discharge of teachers who fail to comply with its terms, has already led to a week of bitter debate on the floor of the Assembly, and, at this writing, the issue is still unsettled, various amendments having been introduced lessening the severity of the measure, but leaving it fundamentally the pernicious legislation it was.*

To the arguments made in the Assembly, there is no need here to add; it is sufficient to say that a move more anti-democratic, and more contrary to everything America has stood for in the Philippines, could not be imagined. The public school is America's peculiar gift to the Philippines. It would be difficult to contrive any legislation

which would harm the credit of the Commonwealth Government more than this bill, aimed at the integrity of the public school system, in the eyes of the American people. An effort has been made to confuse the proposed "religious instruction" here with the "Bible-reading" in the schools of some of

the States of the United States, but there is, of course, no real comparison.

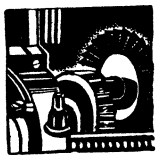
The present writer has on many occasions paid tribute to the worthy, centuries-old work of the Catholic Church in the Philippines, but this campaign makes it sadly evident once more that the Church does not learn, that it is fundamentally reactionary, and that it lies ever watchful and waiting for the opportunity to seize greater powers for itself and reestablish, if it can, the theocracy that was the curse of the country during Spanish times.

Those members of the Assembly and such officials as Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, who, though themselves faithful Catholics, have stood firmly against this effort of the Church to encroach on a field from which it has been long excluded in all progressive countries, are to be commended for their courage in the face of this fanatically determined campaign. Judging, however, from the support the bill is receiving in the Assembly, there is apparently little that stands between us and the creation of a Catholic Party or Clerical or Anti-Clerical Parties,—a political ignominy which would affect the future development of this country not only politically, but socially, economically, and intellectually, too, almost as seriously as a foreign invasion. The present apparition is, in fact, the equivalent of a new invasion, an incursion of an insurgent medievalism, an anachronism from the Dark Ages.

The Chief Engineer of the M. S. *Boissevain* of the Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (Orient-Java-Africa Line), which

Diesels and Champagne

called at Manila on its maiden voyage last month, took a friend and myself



into the engine-room, and it was this that impressed me most of everything about that fine new ship.

In a large, roomy space, which ran the whole width of the ship and two or three times that distance fore and aft, I saw three rows of great, gleaming cylinder-heads, probably some six feet in diameter, eight to a row, which turned the three giant propeller shafts of solid, dull-shining steel, fully eighteen inches in diameter. The power generated by these three Diesel engines, I was told, amounted to some 11,000 shaft horsepower. Along the sides were

* A so-called "substitute" measure was passed by the National Assembly on second reading without a record vote on May 3, and on third reading, 48 to 24, on May 12. On the latter occasion 20 members were absent and one voted "present."

many other machine units—compressors, pumps, motors. . . An Assistant Engineer and two machinists were at work on one of the cylinders and stepped aside smilingly to make way for us to pass. The Engineer told us there were twelve Assistant Engineers. In one place was a giant switchboard with numerous switches, large and small, and dials with scales entirely unintelligible to me. In fact, every single machine, with its fixed and moving parts of every size and shape, made of metals and alloys I did not even know the names of, and performing functions I would not know the necessity for, would have made a study in itself for me. Some of the machinery was running, smoothly, silently, without vibration. Iron stairs, rails, floorplates, everything was spotlessly clean. The air was good, and, because of a special ventilating system, the place was as cool as a passenger's stateroom. The whole engine-room was an astounding demonstration of calculated order, harmony, and efficiency. There was evidence of immense power, under perfect control. This great, compact, power-plant had been planned to the minutest detail, its myriad elements calculated, designed, fashioned, and assembled with intelligence, knowledge, patience, and honesty, and it operated superbly—was capable of driving that beautiful 14,000-ton ship at an average speed of 17-1/2 knots an hour.

My pride in the thought that men—men like myself—had made this thing to be, was tempered by a feeling of inferiority resulting from the thought of the almost entire lack of planning, order, and efficiency in the world with which I am more personally concerned, the world of everyday life, not only in home and office, but in my world as an editor who concerns himself with general social,

economic, and political problems—a world in which the closest approach to plans and specifications is some general, hardly defined “policy”, and where, too often, prejudice rather than intelligence guides activity, where destruction rather than construction is an actual aim, as in war, and where the forces of disorder and anarchy are the sovereign powers.

I sighed and thought why should we not let engineers rather than politicians, usually technically untrained men, schooled only in the art of appealing to mob psychology, run our public affairs. But then I thought of Hoover, the “great engineer”, and sighed again, and, later, at luncheon in the dining room, drank too much champagne.

In a slightly befuddled state I consoled myself with the reflection that the world at large, social life, national and international affairs, are, in fact, tremendously complicated, while after all, fundamentally all that an engineer has to do is to contrive to turn a shaft.

And then my table companion, who was a Hollander, called my attention to a famous old Dutch motto carved into the woodwork as a part of the decoration of the dining saloon. It ran: “*Wie varen will zij onvervaard doch waake voor gevaar*”. “Those who wish to sail should be unafraid but awake to danger”, or, less literally, “Guard against danger on the sea, but be unafraid”.

And, having drunk another toast, proposed by somebody, I thought still more confusedly of the sea of life and the ship of state and wondered whether there was a connection and whether an editor really had any concern with an engine-room, and whether that sailorman's motto came in anywhere. I gave it up and devoted myself to the dessert.

To a Motorship

By Frank Lewis-Minton

OLD ships, you say,
Tall ships with towering mast
And wide-spread sail,
Star-led to some far shore?
Hah! Not for me.
Give me the new ship,
The new ship of today,
With wide, clean decks
And harnessed power.
No stench, no stinking hold
That brings to mind slave days
And tales of rack and rape,
And the sea-wolves of old.
The ship—a town
Cased in good steel—
Floats on the sea,
Propelled by unseen metal fins;
Thrust through the waves
By still machines, each giving up
Its mead of counted power—
“Units of energy”;
But when you ask him, what are *they*
Our mentor hesitates,
Speaks learnedly of wheel and shaft,

Propulsive force, and other things
Unknown to you and me.

Units of energy?
Pish! They're the souls
Of unknown things and creatures
Of the long past;
Released by so-called death,
By nature blent, fined by man,
And pent in steel; from steel expent
To do man's will;
Freed souls.
And in their pride of might
They laugh at wind and tide.

No calm shall still us in mid-sea;
No storm shall awe us,
And no adverse gale
Shall drive us from the straight course
To that far bay which is our goal.

Old ships?
Tall ships with mighty spar
And spread of sail?
Hah! Not for me;
Give me the new ship, I say!

How Strong was the Wind?

By Frank G. Haughwout

"... the winds are not only wild in a storm, but even stark mad in a hurricane."

Thomas Fuller (1608-1661)

"The Good Sea Captain."



THE typhoon has gone on its way, the sun has come out to dry fabrics and household gods, and the householder has entered upon the task of repairing the damage while the boys are wiping down the walls and ceilings upon which the water vapor has condensed during the storm. With the first pause in this day's occupation, inevitably comes the question which heads this article. Almost invariably the untrained observer overestimates it. Later on, the Weather Bureau issues a statement based upon its observations. If the storm has passed over weather stations equipped with wind-recording apparatus the force of the wind usually is reported in terms of so many kilometers or miles per hour, or, in rare instances, as so many meters per second¹. Failing instrumental registration the Weather Bureau is forced to express the strength of the wind in terms of a scale according to which winds of gale and hurricane force range from Force 8 to Force 12.

If he stops to think of a moving automobile or train, the average man is able to form some conception of the strength of a wind that is said to blow at a definite rate expressed in kilometers or miles; but he has no real idea of the extent of force that such a wind exerts on objects upon which it blows. Few people other than meteorologists, sailors, or aviators have the slightest knowledge of the significance of the terms Force 8, Force 10, Force 12, or any of the degrees of wind intensity expressed by the Beaufort Scale. The purpose of this article is to give the layman criteria upon which he can estimate the force of the wind and upon which he can form some judgment as to the extent of the damage that it is likely to cause.

Measurement of the wind lacks the precision that is possible in measuring temperature and atmospheric pressure and while great progress has been made in the development of instruments for accurately recording the force of winds there still remain factors of error that must be disposed of. On the whole, however, meteorologists are now able to record winds with a high degree of accuracy.

The first attempt to measure the force of the wind on anything approaching a scientific basis was made in 1658 by a boy known to his companions as Isaac Newton and later, to the world, as Sir Isaac Newton. It appears to have been something in the nature of an experiment in mathematical athletics. The episode is related by Sir David Brewster in his memoir on the life of Newton:

"It was about this time, also, that he seems to have paid some attention to the subject of the resistance of fluids, to which his experiments with water wheels would naturally lead him. Mr. Conduit, apparently on the authority of Mrs. Vincent, informs us that even when he was occupied with his paper kites, he was endeavouring to find

out the proper form of a body which would experience the least resistance when moving in a fluid. Sir Isaac, himself, told Mr. Conduit that one of the earliest scientific experiments which he made was in 1658 . . . on the day of the great storm [September 3] when Cromwell died, and when he himself had just entered into his sixteenth year. In order to determine the force of the gale he jumped first in the direction in which the wind blew, and then in opposition to the wind; and after measuring the length of the leap in both directions, and comparing it with the length to which he could leap in a perfectly calm day, he was enabled to compute the force of the storm. Sir Isaac added, that when his companions seemed surprised at his saying that any particular wind was a foot stronger than any he had ever known before, he carried them to the place where he had made the experiment, and showed them the measures and marks of his several leaps. This method of jumping to a conclusion, or reaching it *per saltam*, was not the one which our philosopher afterward used. Had he, like Coulomb, employed a shred of paper instead of his own person, and observed the time it took to fly through a given distance, he would have obtained a better substitute for an anemometer."

However, young Newton's principle was perfectly sound even though it was vitiated by variables beyond his control. It is obvious that provided one jumps *with the same force* first with and then against the wind one may take half the difference of the two distances as being the effect of the wind in carrying him along while he is in the air. Just as gravity acts upon a falling body, so does the wind act continuously upon the jumper during the brief period he is in the air.

Daniel Defoe, in his book "The Storm" (1704) appears to have been the first to have made a scale for designating relative velocities of the wind. A century later Admiral Beaufort of the British navy formulated the scale of wind forces that bears his name and which, with very slight modifications in harmony with modern conditions, is still widely used. Defoe did not define the divisions of his scale with any precision. He employed the quaint nautical terminology of his day. Beaufort, however, defined his terms clearly on the basis of the amount of sail that a well conditioned man-of-war (frigate) could carry in winds of various forces. It is not at all certain how far Beaufort may have taken his cue from Defoe but, nevertheless, it is interesting to put the two scales side by side and compare the terminology:

Defoe, 1704		Beaufort, 1805	
Stark calm	0	Calm	
Calm weather	1	Light air	
Little wind	2	Slight breeze	
A fine breeze	3	Gentle breeze	
A small gale	4	Moderate breeze	
A fresh gale	5	Fresh breeze	
A topsail gale	6	Strong breeze	
Blows fresh	7	High wind	
A hard gale of wind	8	Gale	
A fret of wind	9	Strong gale	
A storm	10	Whole gale	
A tempest	11	Storm	
	12	Hurricane	

I have used Beaufort's numerical sequence, designating the "Calm" of each scale as zero. From that point on it is

¹A wind of 1 meter per second is traveling at the rate of 3.6 kilometers per hour, or 2.24 miles per hour.

interesting to compare the degrees of intensity expressed by each, remembering that they were formulated a century apart. The "small gale" of 1704 is the "moderate breeze" of 1805; the "tempest" is the ultimate of 1704 while Beaufort sees something bigger in the "hurricane." Does Beaufort's scale, in its way, express the growth in size and strength of ships during the eighteenth century, or did storms loom larger in the landsman's eye than in that of the seasoned old sailorman?

To many, the Beaufort scale will seem somewhat crude, but careful study of the table on page 227 will show that it has been possible to correlate it with numerically expressed velocities and forces. This has been done by comparing the estimates of experienced sailors expressed in terms of the Beaufort scale, with the velocities recorded by instruments so that limits of velocity and pressure can be assigned to the various numbers of the scale.

In the large table it will be seen that the coast and marine definitions are based on the behavior of sailing vessels. Of necessity, different criteria must be employed on board steamships. This often is done by comparing the speed and direction of the ship with the speed and apparent direction of the wind and working it out with the aid of the parallelogram of forces. Many of the larger steamers now carry anemometers and when these are used with judgment by an experienced observer, exceedingly accurate records are obtained. But, as on land, observers at sea are sometimes prone to overestimate the force of the wind. This is not surprising since the winds blow with greater force at sea than they do on land. Nevertheless, an experienced sailor will estimate the force of the wind with great accuracy. It seems almost like a special sense but it is, in truth, the automatic reaction born of years of experience in a trained observer. It must be remembered that the old sailor judges many of these things by the appearance of the sea just as the landsman forms his wind estimates on the degree of motion of smoke, leaves, and trees—to say nothing of flying pieces of iron roofing. The sailor always remembers that polar winds create more sea than equatorial winds, that the sea is smoothened by the rain, and that a wind blowing against the tide or a current raises a steeper sea than when it blows in the same direction as the set.

A little careful study of the large table will show that the correlation of the scale numbers with their definitions is a matter of no difficulty provided one accurately observes a few perfectly simple and sharply defined phenomena. If the householder merely makes himself familiar with the response of one small and one large tree on his place to winds of various forces he cannot go far wrong. If the leaves only move, he knows he is experiencing a wind of Force 2. When the *small twigs* take up the motion, the wind has increased to Force 3. When the *small branches* begin to move he recognizes a wind of Force 4. When his *small tree* begins to sway, the wind has risen to Force 5 and when the *larger branches* of his large tree begin to move, the wind has increased to Force 6. Finally, when all his trees, large and small, begin to sway and bend he fights his way to shelter against the thirty-odd mile push of Force 7.

There are three methods by which it is customary to measure the force or velocity of the wind. These are estimation by the Beaufort scale, measurement with the cup anemometer, or measurement by the Dines tube anemo-

meter. The cup anemometer is, perhaps, more familiar to the general public than the Dines instrument. A person glancing up at the central tower of the Manila Observatory on Padre Faura will see the horizontally revolving cups mounted on pedestals on the roof. These cups travel at something less than half the actual velocity of the wind and a factor or constant must be computed for each instrument. In other words, the relation between the speed of the revolving cups and the actual velocity of the wind is a matter of mathematical calculation. The results are recorded inside the building on a chart driven by a clock.

The cup anemometer is accurate enough in winds that blow more or less steadily, but it often fails to yield good records of typhoon winds. This is because the highest velocities in hurricanes occur during squalls of comparatively short duration and the inertia of the rotating cups frequently is not overcome so that they "pick up" before the maximum of the squall has passed. The record is therefore lower than the actual velocity of the squall.

The Dines tube anemometer, however, is sensitive to every momentary change of wind intensity which is faithfully recorded on the moving chart forming a record that is easily read.

Manufacturers of meteorological instruments are beginning to realize the importance of making wind recording instruments with a large factor of safety for in the past many high wind velocities have failed to be recorded because of the destruction of the apparatus in preceding squalls. This happened during the great Manila Typhoon of October 20, 1882, in which the anemometer whirled itself to pieces in a terrific squall that followed on its final recording of 195 kilometers per hour (121 miles)—the highest wind velocity that ever has been recorded in the Philippines.

In the violent typhoon that devastated Hongkong on September 2, of last year, the Dines anemometer at the Royal Observatory ceased to record when the wind reached a velocity of 125 miles per hour which was the limit of the instrument's scale. Fortunately, there was a similar instrument with a higher scale, privately owned, in the city which faithfully recorded the maximum gust of the storm, 267 kilometers per hour (166 miles). The new anemograph of the Dines type that is being built for the Manila Observatory will have a scale range above the limits of any typhoon wind that is likely to blow over Manila. The outdoors attachments of the instrument are also being built to withstand the most severe impacts of wind and rain.

The highest wind velocity ever officially recorded is reported from Mount Washington where on April 12, 1934, a velocity of 231 miles per hour (372 kilometers) was registered. There is good reason to believe that this figure may be reached or even exceeded in some tropical cyclones. However, such a high velocity is most likely to be attained at sea where it is practically impossible to secure more than a fairly accurate estimate.

In passing, it may be remarked that while there are, of course, no instrumental records, it has been calculated that the velocity of the wind in the "funnel cloud" of a tornado approximates 400 to 500 miles per hour.

Statements as to the strength of a given wind may, as a matter of fact, be misleading because they nearly all express the *speed* rather than the *force* of the wind. It should be understood that the two are not identical. An accurate

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(Compiled from Various Sources)

Copies of this chart printed on heavy paper will be mailed to any address on receipt of P.30 in postage stamps by the Philippine Magazine, P. O. Box 2466, Manila.

April Idyll

By N. V. M. Gonzalez

THERE is little that I remember of that April almost four years ago, and yet for some strange reason I can not quite forget that. I was about nineteen then and was greatly disappointed that I had to return home to Romblon at my mother's behest, instead of spending the month fishing with my uncle off the shoals of Tugdan. "Perhaps," I said to myself, "she fears we might join the red-haired fishermen who set out for the black cliffs of Na-abang and Alcantara with dynamite instead of nets and lines."

On the same day my mother's letter came, my uncle and I went for a stroll down Lawigan beach. There we found the *Bonnie*, a one-masted outriggered craft under Tansio Maestro, a Tugdan seaman, and owned by Don Indalecio Madamba, of Bankalan. Besides being the owner of some twenty thousand coconut trees, this Don Indalecio was a relative of ours, according to my uncle. Tata Felipe, my uncle's half-cousin, was Don Indalecio Madamba's adopted son.

Five men were loading the *Bonnie* with lumber from the hills of Tugdan. Asked where Tansio Maestro was, one of the *grumetes* (members of the crew) pointed out a hut in the middle of a coconut grove near by. We hurried there, my uncle and I, and did not leave Tansio until we got his word to send a grumete for us when the *Bonnie* was ready to sail.

It would be after midnight, said Tansio,—when the tide turned.

We thought Tansio might forget his promise, but instead of sending a grumete he himself came to my uncle's house, humming a song as he knocked gently at the door, as though he were a serenader. My uncle wondered at first whether Tansio was merely playing a joke for it was still early in the night.

Tansio led the way through the coconut grove and soon we were in the half light of Lawigan beach. Bankalan was twelve miles up the coast and we could see that Tansio wanted to make the most of the night wind and the current. April mornings and noons have a way, said he, with calms and sizzling heat.

We put out from the bay of Tugdan with Tansio at the tiller, piloting the boat through the shoals with the aid of the stars. My uncle curled down against a large piece of lumber at the stern, hoping perhaps to sleep away the rest of the night. I found a corner at the prow, among the ropes and oars, and the place was as comfortable as any bed, what with the rhythmic slush-slushing of the sea which, like a lullaby, kept me awake for a time.

It seemed to me that the sun was up earlier than usual the next morning, clearing away the clouds that enveloped the hills of Romblon. Romblon lay another twelve miles away to the starboard, that little sweet-potato-shaped island that was my home. Tansio had explained: we would head straight north to touch at Bankalan, then cross the strait to Romblon. How soon? I wondered.



Towards nine in the morning, we found ourselves becalmed. A school of *dugong* swam alongside the *Bonnie*, their sleek black bodies popping up above the glossy surface of the sea even as our sails were empty and the outriggers squeaked idly. Indeed, the *Bonnie*, as though playful, see-sawed while the lazy waves rolled under her.

There was rice and dried fish, and some oranges which we had brought from Tugdan. We breakfasted on these, Tansio and his grumetes sharing the food with us.

It seemed that we could not make Bankalan by noon, and true enough the sun was already high over our heads when we reached Concepcion, a barrio of sandy streets and bamboo brakes, half-way between Tugdan and Bankalan. Here, Tansio picked up the *amihan* (east wind) which cooled the backs of the grumetes whom he had ordered to row to keep the *Bonnie's* prow pushing northward. Now, instead of squeaking, the outriggers literally laughed and choked as the sea washed against them. Once more we were sailing at a speed which, if steady, would enable us to reach Bankalan before nightfall. Allowing two hours for unloading the lumber, which, Tansio Maestro had said, belonged to Don Esteban who was building another sailing boat like the *Bonnie*, we could make Romblon by about eleven o'clock that night. Tansio and my uncle agreed that thus they would still be in time to make a round of the market place and get a drink of *tuba*.

But it was far from his thoughts, said Tansio, to cross the strait to Romblon on the *Bonnie*, on a night. Only a year ago, with more than twenty-five passengers aboard her, including seventeen women and some children, nieces of Don Indalecio mostly, she had met disaster in the strait.

There was a fiesta in Romblon then, and every woman in Bankalan wanted to board the *Bonnie* so as to be in the big town for the first mass which would open the festivities. An old *piloto*, very much addicted to tuba and gin, was in charge of the *Bonnie* at that time. He was known all over the islands as Benito Geñebra, perhaps in recognition of his drinking abilities. He was the last one to take delight in being at a tiller when sober, but he was a fine sailor when drunk, and so Don Indalecio never begrudged him a bottle of gin every time he took the *Bonnie* out on a voyage.

Some said that he had not had a drop of drink when it happened, and that he had been waiting for nightfall before emptying the bottle Don Indalecio had given him that day. Loaded to overflowing with passengers and cargo, the *Bonnie* was leaking badly, too. When she sank, it looked like a bathing party. She was hardly five miles off the shore of Bankalan and the sun was still up. It lasted too long to be a real bathing party, though: and the women disappeared one by one.

It was said that Don Indalecio, with his own naked eyes, had seen the *Bonnie* disappear from the horizon and had thought that she had gone across the straight too far for the sight to follow. But in the evening, while taking a

stroll down the beach, whistling and swinging his cane as was his wont, he came upon two of the grumetes of the *Bonnie* who had managed to swim ashore. A rescue party was immediately dispatched, but only a few of the passengers were picked up alive. Don Indalecio had to set aside an acre on a hill for a cemetery.

There we were, aboard the *Bonnie*—the boat was refloated in no time, said Tansio—and now we were making in earnest for the cove of Bankalan. I asked my uncle if he could point out where the cemetery was, and I expected to see a little patch on some green hillside planted with white crosses. But my uncle said it was somewhere deep in the coconut groves. He pointed out to me Don Indalecio's residence, a bungalow of a sort, nestled in the center of a semi-circle formed by two palm-clad hills. As we neared the shore, the schoolhouse, Don Indalecio's *bodega* and store, and three or four other buildings came into view.

It was about four o'clock in the afternoon when we landed. Boys from the village ran to the shore, followed by several swarthy-looking men, carpenters, I could see, who appraised the *Bonnie's* cargo of lumber as keenly as women would silk and lace or chinaware in a bazaar. Don Indalecio himself came to the beach, and evinced much excitement about unloading the wood immediately. I asked my uncle in a whisper why Don Indalecio was so fond of boats, but my uncle made no reply.

We walked up the main street of Bankalan, Don Indalecio leading the way, talking sparingly but smiling much, his eyes beaming with such kindness that I thought the street was a long, long one. No, it was not. It was hardly a street at all, being merely the open space between the schoolhouse and the carpenters' shed on the one side, and the store and the *bodega* on the other side.

Don Indalecio, begging to be excused, left us at the store. He had to oversee the carpenters and look into sundry other matters as his son, Tata Felipe, had been away all afternoon.

Tata Felipe's wife was one of those now buried somewhere in the hills and he had been on board the *Bonnie* himself, only he had managed to swim to a fisherman's *parao* which had passed by from heaven knows where. His two daughters had clutched him tightly around the neck, said my uncle,—“so he tells me, every time he remembers it.” However, one girl had slipped away, so that he now had only one left. The other one, said my uncle, was the eldest of Tata Felipe's two little girls, and her body was picked up on the beach two days later.

At the store we sat down on a long wooden bench and my uncle, in the brief moments between story telling, cast glances at a middle-aged woman behind the counter. She was about forty and her only saving grace—for hers was a most homely face—was a comb of tortoise-shell mounted with gold. It was evident that the comb was a new acquisition, and that in fact she was just beginning to get used to it. She was the only woman we had seen in the place.

“I am not on speaking terms with that one,” said my uncle. “She used to be only Don Indalecio's laundry-woman. But after the disaster . . .” I said to myself that she looked like a witch, which of course was an exaggeration. “Your Tata Felipe himself,” said my uncle, “does not like her.”

Tata Felipe came in—as though he knew we had been thinking about him. He had just come from the hills where he had been hunting wild pigs, and was still in his hunting breeches. He had shot one wild boar that afternoon, he said, and had left the carcass in a hut not far away. Some one was roasting the liver and the heart.

“It is not far from here, and there's plenty of *tuba* at this time. Come, let us go there and enjoy it,” said Tata Felipe, patting my uncle on the back and laughing heartily at the prospect of having company.

We watched him enter the store without exchanging a word of greeting with the woman at the counter. He put his gun in a rack and then disappeared behind a swinging door. After a few minutes he was back, in his *camisa de chino* and slippers, quite ready, I thought, for the liver and the heart.

All the time I had been afraid that my uncle would leave me in the store, probably alone with the woman with the comb. But they had plans for me, too. We went to the schoolhouse near by and there we met the teacher, Alberto Montesa by name, a handsome youth from Badajoz, who, according to Tata Felipe, had been in Bankalan for almost two years then. He mentioned this fact as though it was of great importance, and indeed this launched us into conversation, until my uncle said, “Now listen,” and he touched me on the shoulder and whispered in my ear that he would be back from the *tuba* grove in no time. Turning to Tata Felipe, he said: “We must go! Now, we must go!”

It was twilight. Montesa and I stood by the schoolhouse-door and watched the two of them disappear at the bend of the road into the coconut grove. “Where does that road go to?” I asked my new friend, and he prompt-

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Gold

By Juana Wilson

GOLDEN cosmos on my table
Where my window opens brightly:
Golden glory! Hardly able
I to love it as intensely
As its blazing brilliance tells me.

One I love is climbing deeply
Down in darkness.
Just his mine lamp, flaming faintly,
Like the shriveled soul of lust for gold
To guide him.

Misadventure on Mount Pulog

By Dr. Heinz Schmid

SOME of you have probably read the article in the *Readers' Digest*, "Death in the Alps".

I am sure that many of those who read it thought: But this is not sport anymore, this is nothing but a qualified kind of suicide!

To climb a wall of perpendicular rock, offering few holds for hands or feet, and where for hours one slip means certain death,—that is surely a strange pleasure! But there must be a thrill in it, otherwise the death-toll in the mountains would not be so high every year. I think the motive for this dangerous sort of climbing over rocks and glaciers is about the same as that which impels the *toreador* to risk his life in [stylishly sinking his] *espada* into a bull—vanity and a longing for applause.

But the true enthusiasts of the mountains are the thousands and thousands of people in Europe, men and women, who, after spending many months indoors, behind desks, feel Rousseau's urge to go back to nature, who want the exhilaration of the bodily effort involved, who revel in the pure mountain air, who take delight in the inspiring panoramas spread before them from the mountain heights. Is there anything more beautiful than spending a day in the mountains, gradually working oneself up over flower-covered slopes, over ice and snow, finally to reach the mountain top? Nothing can be compared to the happiness that fills one as he sits with his back to a rock, the world spread at his feet, breathing in the pure air, listening to the whistle of the *Bergwind*.

In Europe the region of the Swiss Alps is the Paradise of mountaineers. From all the surrounding countries people come to wander and climb in the summer and to ski in winter. Switzerland has instituted an elaborate service-system—information, transportation, roads and trails with signs at every cross-way, and hotels, inns, and resthouses to suit every purse. Licensed guides are especially trained and have to pass a strict examination. They have not only a very good knowledge of all the peaks and trails in the district to which they are assigned, but are able to lead rescue parties, give first aid in case of accidents, etc. Their fees are so fixed that they are usually able to retire as well-to-do men after twenty-five years.

Two years ago I visited several of the national parks in the United States: Yosemite, Yellowstone, and Glacier Park. I also visited the Canadian Rockies which I found the only region where mountain climbing is an acknowledged sport. At Chateau Lake are a number of Swiss guides at the disposal of hotel guests, and the trails are well marked. In the United States resorts there are bridle paths, but few accommodations for hikers, and not everybody cares for horseback-riding or can afford to pay \$5.00 a day for a horse.

When I first came to the Philippines I had no time to devote to the sport, but I must confess I was always longing for a trip into the mountains, and once, in 1916, I sneaked



away for four days with two friends and climbed to the top of Mount Banahao, in Laguna, a little over 7000 feet above sea-level. We passed through various types of tropical mountain forests, and, as we had camp-beds and blankets along, we camped on top of the mountain, after a cold bath in a stream

some distance down. The top of Banahao is not above the timber-line and there are no technical difficulties, such as climbing over steep rocks, but it is strenuous, steep-grade hiking. In spite of the heat, the leeches, and the hard work, we were as happy as boys out of school.

In and around Baguio there are many more possibilities for enjoyable hikes, but there is a lack of suitable trails. The native trails are designed to connect two points by the shortest possible line, with strenuous ups and downs, and without regard to scenic beauty. A good type of "Alpine" trail is the path to Santo Tomas, but except for that the hiker has practically to confine himself to the automobile roads.

My house is on Outlook Drive and on clear days I can see from my window the whole chain of the so-called Cordillera with Mount Ugu as the outstanding summit. Once I hiked to the foot of this mountain, deep down in the Agno river valley, but lack of guides, suitable maps, and information about distances prevented me from going farther. From the point of view of the hiker, our mountains, with few exceptions, are unexplored territory. On my last visit to Manila I inquired about a map of the Mountain Province, but I could find nothing like a real map. Only the altitudes of the summits are charted, apparently obtained from theodolitic readings. I doubt that in the case of most of these mountains whose altitudes are given, anybody ever climbed them with an aneroid barometer.

To the northeast of Baguio, stands Mount Pulog, the sacred mountain of the Igorots and the highest elevation in Luzon. Some seven years ago I tried to reach the top of this mountain, but had to turn back. We had underrated the distance and the difficult climbing over the bad trails, and were not equipped to pass the night on the peak.

A few weeks ago I set out again to reach the summit of Pulog. My companion was a Roman Catholic priest, who had some knowledge of the region and who, as a Tirolean, is as enthusiastic a mountain-climber as I am. Through the help of a priest at Bokod, he obtained the services of a guide, carriers, and horses. The guide said he had twice been on Mount Pulog with *Americanos*.

We passed the first night at Agnal. We asked our host to awaken us at four o'clock, but I awoke in the middle of the night at the sound of a strange, stern voice. It gave me something of a shock and I wondered whether I was to bring disgrace on my poor family by losing my head to a head-hunter. But we found out that it was our host who did not seem to know the difference between two o'clock and four o'clock and who had made a big fire in front of

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My Mother's Story

By Beato A. de la Cruz

THEY called my father, Roman Aguirre, an insurgent, but I know he was a good man, and a learned man, too, as my mother told me. During my childhood days, many persons used to come to our house to talk with my father. I could not understand them for they spoke in the language of the white people. Often they would talk and write far into the night, not leaving until cock-crow.

My mother said that father was a *delegado* of the Kapitunan. I did not understand what that meant, and Mother never explained it, but I wondered why there were always so many men coming to our house. I saw that some of them were armed. On the street they concealed their weapons under their gray hempen coats.

We lived near the *tribunal*, and every day I saw the fierce *cuadrillos* passing by our house, sometimes dragging men along with them bound by ropes or laden with rusty chains. Or the *cazadores* brought barefooted and unshorn country people into town at the points of their bayonets. I was only a whip of a girl then.

One time the soldiers brought a man into town with a short stick on his head from the ends of which dangled two severed human heads. At every step the condemned man took, these heads bumped against his blood-smeared and fearsome face. I hardly understood what I was witnessing and the horror of it did not affect me. I did not know there was a revolution and how the people of our country suffered.

Late one afternoon, Father told Mother that we would have to get away from the *guardia civil* and that we would go to Lezo. I asked why we had to leave our strong, safe house in Kalibo, but she did not answer. We packed a few things together in bundles and left under cover of night. Lezo was a small town, some eight kilometers from Kalibo. I was lonely there, and I cried the first two or three evenings. Mother would hush me and tell me to go to sleep.

We stayed there for some time and then we went back to town. The Revolution, Mother said, was over. The next day, she said, we were all going to see the *Capitan Municipal*. His name was Juan Azcarraga. Father said the Capitan Juan had declared an amnesty. There would be no more fighting. There was nothing to fear. We should see a wise priest there, and the *Coronel* from the provincial capital had also come to see my father and many other men. All our neighbors were going, too.



The next morning, in the house of the Capitan, we saw the fat curate, the fierce-looking Coronel, and the haughty Capitan himself. All of them had very high noses and their eyes were searching and cold. There were no smiles on their lips. My younger sister Ana was afraid and clutched tightly at Mother's skirt. My father and the Coronel spoke in Spanish. The Coronel spoke only briefly and his voice was harsh. But Father was wise and spoke courteously. At noon we went home.

Father, however, did not come with us, and stayed at the beautiful house of the Capitan. Mother said he had something to do there yet and that the Coronel had asked him to stay. The Coronel's name was Ricardo Monet y Carretero. I thought that my father and the Coronel had become good friends because the Coronel has asked him to sit down beside him just before we left. I thought that was why we had had those meetings at our house.

We waited for Father until dark, but he did not come. When time for prayers came, I felt the loss of Father's deep voice for the first time in my young life. We did not know the responses and so Mother prayed alone.

We ate our late supper silently. Mother did not eat and said she would wait for Father. She went to the window looking toward the tribunal. She peered into the darkness and murmured softly. We began to feel sorry. We waited and waited until the church bell in the belfry across the plaza rang the curfew. Then we heard the last faint note of an army trumpet.

When we woke up the next morning, Father had not yet come home. My younger brother was crying. Mother hushed him and said Father would come home in the afternoon. But Father did not come.

The following day we went to the big house of the Capitan Municipal. Father was not there any more. A stern-looking guardia civil told Mother that he and many others had been sent to the *Cuartel* on Amadeo Street. Mother wanted to go to see the Capitan, but the guard stopped her and said the Capitan did not want to see anybody. So we hurried to the Cuartel.

We caught sight of him there. He was talking Spanish again with the *cazadores*. My mother ran to him and they embraced each other. Father smiled at us but appeared to be sad. We also smiled, and we kissed his hands because Mother told us to do so. Then he lifted us one by

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River Scene

By Dominador I. Ilio

A ROBUST young man rolls his pantaloons
Up to his thighs, then stoops down
To bear in his strong arms
His pretty and petite wife.
The ford is knee-deep and the current,

Fast. The young girl clips an arm
Around her husband's neck, thus baring
The fullness of her breasts
For the river wind
To kiss.

Taal Eruption, 1911

By William C. Farr

IN the early part of 1911, the writer, then a lieutenant in the Philippine Constabulary, was stationed at Indang, Cavite, commanding the Second Cavite Company. Indang is situated a thousand feet above sea level, on the general slope of Cavite Province that rises towards Tagaytay ridge. It is about 24 kilometers (15 miles) from Taal volcano, then active.

During the night of January 27-28, 1911, numerous earthquake shocks were felt, repeated about every half hour with increasing intensity until the eruption. Some of the shocks were strong enough to rock the buildings, but none lasted over a minute. The people of the uplands of Cavite Province did not seem worried about these shocks, but took them as a matter of course.

On January 28, I left Indang on one of my usual inspection trips, passed through Silang, and arrived at Carmona late in the afternoon of the same day. Carmona is located in Cavite Province on the plain of Laguna de Bay and is about 33 kilometers (21 miles) from Taal volcano. I spent the 29th in Carmona, inspecting the town police and the records of the Justice of the Peace. Between one and two o'clock on the morning of January 30th, a loud report was heard, which woke the sleeping town, the people all rushing out of their houses. In the direction of Taal volcano we saw a huge column of fire reaching up toward the sky, which quickly changed to black, with streaks of fire running through it, like lightning in dark clouds, occasionally followed by a noise like thunder. Soon the town of Carmona was covered with a thin layer of lava ash.

Carmona was not in telephone connection with any other part of the province, the nearest telephone being at Silang about 13 kilometers (9 miles) away, and as it was important that I get in touch with my station at Indang, to learn if any damage or casualties had occurred in that place or in the town of Mendez, which was nearer the volcano, I left Carmona at daybreak, and alternately walking and running, arrived at Silang in about an hour. There was no road, just a winding trail through tropical forests. What was rich in green foliage when I had passed through two days before was now a dull gray. Trees, plants—everything was covered with a thin layer of volcanic ash.

Immediately upon arriving at Silang I got into telephone communication with my junior officer, Lieutenant Percival,

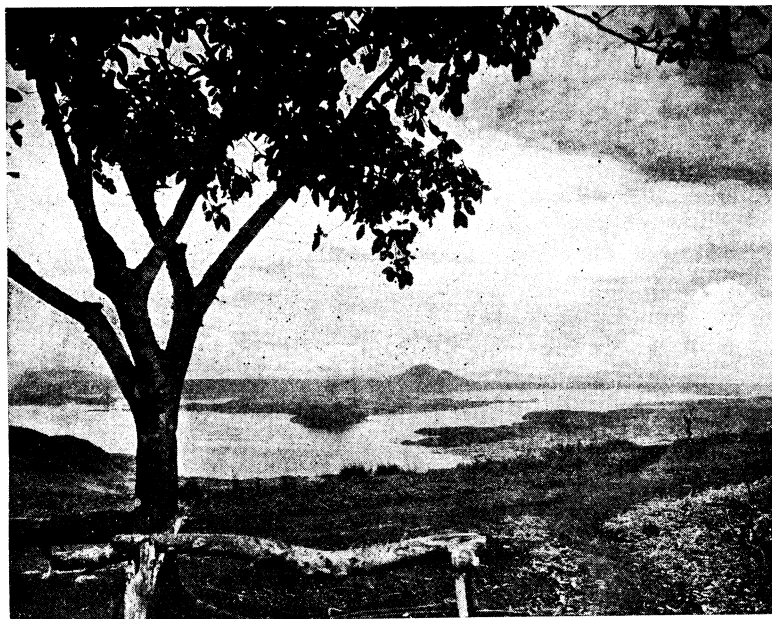


Photo Finishing Corporation, Manila

View from Tagaytay Ridge, 2100 feet above Taal Lake.

and he told me there was no damage done in either Silang or Indang, except by the lava ash which was heavier in these places than in Carmona.

Feeling sure that assistance would be needed by the Constabulary stationed in Batangas Province, I instructed Lieutenant Percival to take ten men and all available medical supplies at Indang and proceed at once over Tagaytay ridge to the town of Talisay, situated on the north shore of Taal lake, and I ordered another detachment to patrol along Tagaytay ridge to learn conditions there. I arrived in Indang that evening at six o'clock. I was suffering from a severe attack of malarial fever, but there was no time to rest, for there was work to do and plenty of it.

I gave up the idea of going at once to the shores of Taal lake with great reluctance, but my district, which consisted of half of Cavite Province, had to be looked after. A big town fiesta was scheduled at Silang, where the religious and political situation was acute, and I considered the presence of Constabulary officer necessary there. As a matter of fact there was trouble at that fiesta and only prompt action on the part of the town officials and myself prevented it from becoming serious. But that is another story. Also, a watchful eye had to be kept on Pablo de Castro and his band of outlaws, for it was an opportune time for them to become active. Fortunately, all during the relief work, this band was conspicuous by being very quiet. Whether this was because the eruption overawed them, or for some other reason, I do not know. Repeated attempts on my part to get in telephone communication with the Constabulary Senior Inspector at Cavite, the capital of the province failed, as was to be expected; at that time the telephone system in Cavite Province was anything but reliable. This left me on "my own", with all responsibility mine. When telephone connections were finally made with the Senior Inspector on February 2, the first thing he did was to "bawl" me out for sending a detachment into the stricken district without authority from him.

Reports came to Indang of refugees, many of them injured, coming to the town of Mendez. The Senior Inspector who had come to Indang, his dignity still ruffled over my action in sending the detachment to Talisay without orders from him, ordered me to take a patrol to Mendez and check up

on the reports and make preparations to remove the injured to Naic from where they could be transported by boat to Manila. Leaving Indang at daybreak on February 3, I arrived at Mendez with my patrol after an hour's hike, and found the town officials all upset by the influx of the refugees from the stricken area. They did not show the usual Filipino hospitality, and in fact, requested in no uncertain terms, that the refugees be at once removed as the town had no food to feed them. Nor were they willing to help me to get *cargadores* to transport the injured, and only by "strong arm" methods was I able to gather the necessary men.

There were some four hundred refugees, of whom about twenty-one were severely injured, including men, women, and children. The injured had been without medical attention or even first aid, and Corporal Tique of the Constabulary Medical Corps, who accompanied me, immediately got busy with the limited means at hand. Injuries consisted of burns about the head, shoulders, arms, and feet. In some cases women were burned around the waist; particularly those who had been nursing children. At that time, the average provincial Filipina, during the period of child nursing, wore a short, loose bodice, leaving part of the waist exposed.

There was a Spaniard with the refugees, who had formerly been a sergeant in the Spanish Army and had settled in the barrio of Bayuyungan, on the north shore of Taal lake. He stated that when the eruption occurred, he gathered as many people as he could at the Bayuyungan river, a small stream, and had them immerse their bodies in the water to protect them from the falling hot lava ash. He stated that a heavy gas had settled in the valley, making it difficult to breathe, which suddenly exploded, instantly killing many people, and causing the water of the lake to dash up on the land like a tidal wave. After the falling of hot ash had subsided, he led the people, injured and uninjured, up the steep precipice of Tagaytay ridge to Mendez. It is a wonder how some of the injured were able to make the climb of over two thousand feet over a very steep trail. One young woman I discovered lying in a small hut in what had once been a rice field. Her clothes had been

completely burned off. There was not a spot on her body that was not burned and even her hair was gone. Between her legs lay a dead prematurely born child. She herself was alive and conscious. First aid was given her, but she failed to survive the trip to Naic.

In the afternoon, I was making arrangements to transport the injured by *cargadores* to Naic, when the Senior Inspector arrived. He had received a telegram from Constabulary Headquarters, Manila, stating that the Senior Inspector of Batangas had reported that people from Cavite Province had crossed the border and were robbing the dead in the stricken district. The Senior Inspector was very much worked up about this, though I doubted that the report was true and believed it might have been caused by some of the refugees returning to search for their dead relatives and gather the meager belongings they had left behind, and seeing Constabulary patrols or other people approaching, running away. At that time there was bitter feeling between the people of the two provinces, probably dating back to tribal days, and neither could think good of the other and were ready to accuse them of any fault. That very likely accounted for the lack of hospitality on the part of the people of Mendez towards the refugees. I explained this to my superior, but he was inclined to believe that the report was true and that it should be investigated at once. The evacuating of the injured would have to wait, and he ordered my arrangements stopped. Not until several days afterward were the injured transported to Naic under the supervision of Lieutenant Percival. The rest of the day and that night I spent unsuccessfully in trying to ascertain the truth of that telegram.

Early the next day the Senior Inspector, accompanied by myself and my detachment, left Mendez, arriving on Tagaytay ridge at sunrise. It was my first view of the Batangas valley since the eruption. What a scene of desolation greeted our eyes! Gone was the beautiful valley with its blue lake. Gone was the gorgeous foliage and the peaceful villages amid the trees. Gone were the green slopes of Volcano Island in the center of the lake, and the many-colored cloud usually hovering over the crater. In-

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Beauty

By C. Faigao

HAVING seen much of beauty, none can say,
I've had enough; contented, I am going!
The heart has rims that know no overflowing;
The thirst for beauty nothing can allay.
Wherever splendor be, in faint dawn ray,
In rose, or in the human figure showing,
Rain drip, or bird trill drunk with April blowing—
The silver thirsting deepens day by day.

Love, look, and listen, unashamedly holding
Your heart's unbottomed cup to catch the spill!
Fill it with beauty, beauty's golden store,
Catch every drop from every petal's folding,
Nor think that your heart might crave no more!
Insatiable, it will be thirsting still.

Woman Characters in Rizal's Novels

By Pura Santillan-Castrencia

The Capitanas

THE title of *Capitana* suggested honor and position—by proxy. The *señora* of "*mi capitana*" was naturally "*mi capitana*", and the lady generally bore the heavy responsibility of her "position" with great courage, aplomb, and even splendor. Noblesse oblige. We recall how the worthy wife of the Doctor Don Tiburcio de Espadaña styled herself very pompously as the *Doctora* Doña Victorina de los Reyes de De Espadaña, and how she acted the part very nobly.

We still hear of Capitanas nowadays. They are stray remnants of an old order, musty and venerable with age, and with all the unique, sad charm of something that is passing away to be lost forever. Our old mothers patiently explain to us that in former days the *pueblos* did not have *presidentes*—they had *capitanes*. These capitanes were generally rich and wielded a power that our *presidentes* of today do not enjoy. And as for their capitanas, their influence was in direct proportion to that of their great husbands. A faint trace of that reflected glory is still enjoyed by the "*presidentas*" in our provinces.

Rizal has either thoughtlessly or intentionally underrated his capitanas. He has, it seems, just carelessly thrown them in pell-mell, as it were, into scenes which they are not allowed to dominate even for the length of time that they stay there. He did not give them the color due them, such individuality, for instance, as he accorded Doña Victorina or Doña Patrocinio or Doña Consolación. In vain do we look for aggressiveness in Capitana Tinay; Rizal unjustly relegated her to the innocuous rôle of a "background character", one of those personages which we are allowed a glimpse of in stray, characterless scenes which are, nevertheless, important for the complete presentation of the story. Nothing of the bold and the haughty, therefore, as befitted their station in life, do we see in Rizal's capitanas. For all this sad lack, however, they are still extremely interesting.

The first time we see a capitana is in the scene where the people, having heard of Ibarra's affront to Padre Damaso's person, were duly shocked and worried. Capitana Tinay felt Ibarra's blow to religion and authority with an intensity well in keeping with the accepted order of the day. She was certain that if the violence had been committed by her son she would just die of grief.¹ Such righteous indignation was what the good lady felt was expected of her, but she was not a convincing actress, for in a remark a little later her real, honest self showed in her contradiction of sister Rufa who had vowed that were Ibarra her son, she would surely deny him her blessing. "Deny him my blessing, never! A mother ought not to say that! But I don't know what I should do—I don't know—I believe I'd die—but I shouldn't want to see him again",² she finished rather lamely and unhappily. Rizal had described Capitana Tinay in the first place as a "woman of kindly expression."³



In a way it is just as well that Rizal took the capitanas not as type-characters like the *alferez'* wife, for instance, but as individual personalities, with their being the titled persons they were, as a mere incidental fact. They are thus more understandable, more sympathetic characters, and we feel more drawn to them than we would be if they had been the lofty, militant personages that their type suggests. There has been nothing said of the capitanas being real flesh-and-blood characters, except the general assertion often reiterated by Rizal, that his novels, were a mirror of Filipino life, customs, and types of character.⁴ Yet Capitana Tinay could easily be one of our own gentle mothers, ever timorous for her children, ever anxious for their well-being. Rizal has said, "Where I have found virtue I have spoken of it highly in order to render it homage."⁵ In his capitanas he shows us the simple and sweet virtue of pure motherly love which he exalted and idealized. He continued: "... and if I have not wept in speaking of our misfortunes, I have laughed over them, for no one would wish to weep with me over our woes, and laughter is even the best means of concealing sorrow."⁶ We need but recall Doña Consolación's *magcanta* *icaul'*⁷ to understand the author's hiding of his tears behind bitter laughter.

More lovely even as a mother-character, because stronger and braver, was Capitana Maria. She was also wrought-up about Ibarra's assault, but rather than condemn it she said that such an act if performed by either of her twin sons would certainly not have caused her shame: "It pleases me to see a son defend the memory of his parents ..."⁸ Seeing her observation met with much indignation by Sister Rufa who, striking a holier-than-that attitude, said that it is "a great sin to place your hand on a sacred person"⁹, she exclaimed with feeling: "A father's memory is more sacred! No one, not even the Pope himself, much less Padre Damaso, may profane such a holy memory."¹⁰ Brave words in those troublous times of suppressed thought and hidden feeling! Capitana Tinay maintained the cautious attitude of being shocked, but the poor woman, tender-hearted as she was and knowing deep inside her that Capitana Maria was right, was confused at the turn the conversation was taking. She did not know what to say, so she compromised by conceding that every one was right, the curate, Sister Rufa, and Capitana Maria, admitting quite weakly and bewilderedly, that, as for herself, she was only "a foolish woman",¹¹ an avowal which she immediately hastened to prove with her next statement:

"What I'm going to do is to tell my son not to study any more, for they say that persons who know anything die on the gallows."¹² She was genuinely worried about the whole problem, simple soul that she was, and was sincere in her opinion, for she went on to explain what she meant to do with her son. She would tell him "to stay with me—why should he know more? Tomorrow or the next day we shall die, the learned and the ignorant alike

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Social Relations in the Cagayan

By Mariano D. Manawis

UNLIKE in Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Bulacan, and the other provinces where there are big haciendas, landlords and tenants have frequent social contacts in the Cagayan Valley. When Doña Maria goes to the fields to assign a lot to a new tenant, or to settle a dispute between two of her people who each believe the other is encroaching upon his land, or merely to see for herself what the tobacco crop promises, she sometimes stays in the barrio the whole day, returning to town only in the late afternoon when the sun ceases to oppress. In such a case, the tenants, particularly the women, vie for the honor of entertaining her. The poorer ones do not invite her for they know that their shacks are not presentable enough, but those whose houses are among the best in the barrio . . .

When Dña. Maria arrives at Aday's home, she finds Aneng, Aday's wife, already there, for she left the field hurriedly after the landlady had decided to spend the noon-hours with her. She is fussily, almost nervously, dusting the floor; apologizing as she bids the visitor up, for the incommensurateness of her home, for her dress, et cetera, et cetera. Then taking leave of the Doña, she goes downstairs to gather some papayas in the yard, get a few eggs from the nests under the house, and catch a fat hen—all for the visitor.

Aday's daily food consists of boiled ground corn; but Aneng would not think of serving this to Dña. Maria. Should she make this mistake, she would be criticised by all her neighbors, who would surely learn, perhaps through the children who come peeping around to get a look at the visitor, that she had had the boldness to serve *mait* or *mangit* to the Doña. Dña. Maria eats ground corn at times, for a change, it is true. But she must not eat corn at Aday's table unless, indeed, she asks for it. The tenants, themselves, drink from coconut shells, and eat with bare hands from tin plates. But when luncheon is served to Dña. Maria, she finds herself not without at least an imitation of the plates, spoons, and glasses to which she is accustomed. As a general rule, every farmer in the Cagayan Valley has a few of these utensils, bought purposely for the exclusive use of visitors from the *poblacion*.

When at Dña. Maria's home, the tenants do not eat with her. Dña. Maria eats first, at her own table in the dining room, then the visiting tenants eat in the kitchen, either together with, or before the servants, depending upon the social standing of the tenants and perhaps the humor of the landlady. In Aday's home, even when he, himself, is the host, the same order is followed, the landlady eating alone in the main room of the house if there is more than one room, and then he and his family eat in the kitchen, where they always eat, and, on such an occasion, invariably with Doña Maria's servants if she has them with her.

Because Dña. Maria is rich, a landowner, you know, and also because unlike the politicians, she seldom attends social affairs in the barrio, it is Aneng's ambition, just as



it is the wish of every peasant mother, to make her the god-mother of at least one of her children. While the child however may call Dña. Maria *Ina*, the mother very rarely has the audacity to say *Comadre* or *Cumari* when referring to, or addressing, Dña. Maria. To her, in spite of the ceremony entitling her to the privilege, Dña. Maria is still Dña. Maria.

Among the farmers of the Valley, written invitations are totally unknown. When a big social affair, for instance a wedding, is to be held, a sort of a committee of one, two, or three old women simply go from house to house to announce the party. Sometimes it takes three to four days to make the rounds because the members of the committee feel that they should chat a little and at times drink chocolate with the mistress of each home they go to, before finally revealing their purpose. But it is an honor among these peasants to be appointed to the committee; and more, is it not a pleasure, as it would be anybody's in their place, to visit so many people?

In the itinerary of the *minappatta*, as the committee is called in some towns, the immediate neighbors of the groom are generally not included. They learn of the affair long before its time, and when the preparations begin they all come to lend a hand. The relatives in distant places must be informed, of course—simply informed because the affair is supposed to be their affair, and should perfect strangers happen to drop in to join the celebration, even without having been invited by anybody, they are sure to find a warm, nay, a profuse welcome from Aday. As the peasant himself very fondly says, the smoke soaring from his yard, which is converted into an open kitchen during any celebration, should in itself be a sufficient announcement to everyone that in his house on that particular day there is something good to share.

To get Dña. Maria to the party, however—this holds true also in the case of the town officials and other prominent residents of the *población*—is far from being so simple. She must be invited, preferably by Aday and Aneng personally. And to make sure she will come, the celebrants often have to send someone to fetch her on horseback, or in a bulcart if she is expected to bring some women to the celebration.

While waiting anxiously for her, Aday and Aneng keep on telling those near them that Dña. Maria must have been delayed. And should somebody ask if it is certain that Dña. Maria will come, Aday will promptly answer with a big, emphatic yes, adding that even the *Alcalde* or *Presidente*, the *Tesorero*, and other town officials are coming and that they must be already on the way because those he sent to get them, started for the *pueblo* at four in the morning.

At the wedding party Dña. Maria is received with special attention. Aday and Aneng, together with some of their

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The Monteses of Panay

By Eugenio Ealdama

Festivals

THE biggest religious and social affair of the Monteses is the *Buhis*. This festivity is dedicated to the gods, to the spirits, and to *Bagsang*, the big snake-like god, keeper of the great reservoir in the West, to all of whom are attributed the power of giving the Monteses prosperity or sending them all kinds of troubles. It is they who, if they are well-disposed, cause water to fall in the form of rain; if they are angry, they do not allow a drop to wet the dry fields.

As the gods and spirits help the whole Montés country by sending down rain, the Monteses make their propitiatory offers in common.

The *Buhis* lasts ten days. During the first four days, the participants build a raft in a river or stream. On the bank where the raft is moored a platform called *suboc-suboc*, sufficiently strong to support one person, is constructed. Temporary sheds are also built. On the fifth day each family brings trinkets and foods to the *suboc-suboc*. The seed for the season's crop is also taken to the place to be blest by the *babaylans*, the persons who officiate at these ceremonies. From the fifth day to the seventh, the participants live in the temporary sheds and indulge in merry-making. Before every meal the chief *babaylan* mounts the *suboc-suboc* with his head covered with *anahaw* or *buri* leaves, while the other *babaylans* stay on the ground by the side of the platform. All of them wear aprons of loose leaves of *anahaw* or *buri*. Using appropriate gesticulations, the chief *babaylan* looks to the West and entreats *Bagsang* and the other gods and spirits to give them protection. This communion with the unseen world lasts according to the loquacity of the chief *babaylan*. In the meantime, the other participants sit down quietly on the ground, aiding him mentally or in low voice in his supplications. After each such solemn "service", the whole crowd eats and drinks its fill. On the seventh day, the raft is loaded with food, trinkets, and even money. The *babaylans* then bless the seed with incense. After this, the chief *babaylan* mounts the platform again and throws to the crowd below seven beads, one at a time. Those who catch the beads will be the most favored by the gods and spirits. Then the raft is released to drift down the stream. It goes down to the sea, so the Monteses think, and the tide carries it to the far West where *Bagsang* and the other gods and spirits will gather the offering.

After this ceremony all the participants return to their respective *cañigins* where they keep quiet for three days. They prepare their food only at night and remain idle all day, hoping earnestly that everything has been done to please the gods and spirits and that their protection will now be forthcoming.

As rain always comes sooner or later, and as most of their few wants are satisfied during the year, the Monteses never doubt the efficacy of the *Buhis*.



Second among the important affairs of the Monteses is the *Panuba*. On this occasion fishing is engaged in on a large scale by poisoning all fish, eels, lobsters, and other living creatures in the river. Like the *Buhis*, the *Panuba* is also a day of festivity, attended by all the Monteses in the vicinity, dressed in their best attire. Days prior to the holding of the *Panuba*, the men gather the fruit of the *tuba* tree, from which the festival derives its name, or the leaves of *tigaw* and *pañgi*, or the root and bark of *toble* and *owa*, and pound this material to facilitate its dissolution in water. Then on the appointed day, the whole preparation, consisting of several basketfuls of pounded bark, root, or fruit, is poured into the shallow parts of the stream, a short distance above the deeper parts where the big fish are found. The greater the quantity of the poisonous substance used, the stronger the "solution" becomes and, of course, the more effective. After a few minutes, the water becomes turbid, fish shoot into the air here and there, eels and lobsters may be seen squirming and wriggling near the surface, and soon the whole aquatic creation is in a frenzy. At this spectacular moment, the Monteses seize their bolos and *sagañgats* and, shouting and yelling, start striking at the big fish within their reach. In the deeper part, rafts are used by the fishermen to catch the fish with their *sicpao* or nets. The women and children collect the dead or dying fish, eels, and lobsters in their baskets. Later the participants in the *Panuba* go home with their catch. But before sitting down to eat, a member of each family invites the gods, the spirits, and the souls of their dead ancestors to participate in the feast saying:

*"Tumpayac camo, Laon,
Tumpayac, Tungcong Lañgit
Darapita niño ya mga amulagad,
Say - - - (naming the deceased relatives)
Mañginaon do quita
Cadiang isda sa subá."*

In English:

*"Come down, Laon (goddess),
Come down, Tungcong Lañgit (a god),
Bring along the souls of - - -, (naming the dead),
Let us now eat the fish from the river."*

The *Panuba* takes place only once a year in a stream, during the month of March or April, when the water is shallow and clear, and the current is not strong.

The *Panaet*¹ or harvest festival, as its name suggests, takes place immediately after the crops have been gathered. A platform or *suboc-suboc* is built on which the *babaylan* stands and addresses the gods, the spirits, and *Bagsang*, thanking them for the good harvest dispensed the giver of the *Panaet*.

Pigs and chickens are killed for the members of the fam-

¹*Panaet* is also the name of a ceremony made to implore the gods and spirits to take away plant pests and to make the year's harvest plentiful.

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The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

LAST month the Chinese were jubilant over their victory at Taierchwang on the South Shantung front. This victory coming after a seventeen-day battle was really the culmination of a series of battles which were already partly reported in these columns last month. It will be recalled that the Japanese in their big push on Hsuchow succeeded in reaching Hanchwang on the Tsin-Pu railway and a point near Taierchwang on a branch of this line, and that the Chinese succeeded in driving them back to Lincheng, north of Hanchwang, and Yishien, north of Taierchwang. The Japanese then made another attempt to take Taierchwang, for beyond that point the land is a plain and can not be so well defended as the mountainous region south of Hanchwang. But in this they failed, because the Chinese out-maneuvered them in an encircling movement. The Japanese succeeded in occupying four-fifths of Taierchwang, but became a spent force after their communication line was cut by Chinese guerillas and regulars. When the Japanese cannon fire died out and their tanks and armored cars were seen to be inactive, the Chinese started a general counter-offensive which ended in a decisive Japanese defeat. There was a personal element, too, that must be taken into account. The Chinese heroes at Taierchwang were Generals Tang En-po and Sun Lien-chung, who, respectively suffered defeats before the Itagaki Division at Nankow and the Isogai Division at Niantzewan, and who now met these same Japanese divisions at Taierchwang. Desiring to vindicate themselves, they petitioned the Chinese high command that they be allowed to lead the counter-attack and signed according to an old Chinese military tradition a pledge whereby they would, should they fail, automatically face a death sentence. The attitude of these two generals was but a reflection of the feeling of the soldiers under their command. They vowed to avenge themselves of their former defeats and they made good on April 6 and 7.

It was the greatest Chinese victory so far, the Chinese killing over 17,000 Japanese in the field, capturing over 800



of them (while about an equal number chose to commit suicide rather than face captivity), also capturing over 1,800 rifles, 26,000 rounds of ammunition, some 100 pistols, 120 machine-guns, and 10 pieces of ordnance. Some 400 Japanese succeeded in reaching Yih sien, to which the Chinese immediately laid siege, while the main body of the defeated Japanese fled to Linyi. For a while it looked as if the Japanese defeat would end in a rout, as the Chinese regained Hanchwang, Tsoachwang, and even succeeded in reaching Chufoo, Confucius' birthplace, and Taian, and raiding Tsinan, the fallen capital of Shantung. However, Japanese reinforcements arrived in time and the siege on Yih sien was lifted. Eleven days after the defeat at Taierchwang, the Japanese brought up about 100,000 men from other North China and Central China fronts and launched a counter-attack, first at Linyi and then towards Taierchwang. They succeeded in taking Linyi after a four-day battle, and, affecting contact with their own forces at Yih sien, pushed southward to Tancheng, which they also captured, then swung southwestward to Pih sien, southeast of Taierchwang, as their comrades marched on this latter city from Yih sien. But at this stage they failed again. The contact of these two Japanese columns was broken up by the Chinese once more and they could not reach either Taierchwang or Pih sien. Further, the Chinese cut off the Japanese troops at Tancheng from Linyi, and smashed through the Japanese line at Tancheng for a depth of miles.

At the same time, the Japanese were reported to be planning a big push westward from various Tsin-Pu stations to cross the Grand Canal and Weishan Lake for another encircling movement around Hsuchow on the west. But on this front in South and West Shantung the Chinese high command has massed 800,000 troops to meet the Japanese attack. Here the Japanese seem to have committed the same mistake as in Shanghai, putting their reinforcements into the field by instalments instead of keeping them for a well-planned offensive on a big scale.

(Continued on page 240)

High Wind

By Juana Wilson

LOS cocos are a company of restless radicals today.
The sea knows, so do I know, and the all-damp,
whispering air

How easily they're swayed by every passing prayer
And importuning of a breeze that finds them listful there.

So when the mighty orator from out the wide east-north
Delivers his philippics, in splendid fury
Forthwith his audience responds. In swarth
Of his conviction the thousand tossing arms of all the
multitude
Gesticulate agreement in wavings wild and rough and rude.

Ilocano Proverbs

Compiled and Translated

By Juana A. Mercado

TI tao nga mairurumen, ni Apo Dios ti agtaraken.

God takes care of an oppressed man.



manen la nga manen bay-amon ta mangirurumen.

proccating, let him be, because he will only cause you trouble.

Ti tao nga madi ti patigmaan rigat ti inna pagtungpalan.

Whoever does not heed advice will end in misery.

No caballo nga bulbuloden, ti ngipenna saan nga kitkitaen.

Don't look at the teeth of a horse that you borrow.

No bagui' ti pagarigan, nalaca nga ipapan.

You think of others what you are yourself.

Ti agsili magasangan, ket ti aguigguem ti banga mauguingan.

Whoever eats pepper is burned and whoever holds the cooking pot gets soot on his hands.

No cayat ti bumacnang, saan nga pilien ti pangguedan.

If you want to become rich, do not select jobs.

Awan ti tao nga mangguram ti cocina na met laeng.

No man burns his own kitchen.

Ti rabii nga nasipngget, silao daguiti adda garga nga dakes.

A dark night is a light to them that have evil plots.

Aluadam no matupraam met la ta rupam.

Be careful lest you spit in your own face.

Ti bato nga inca ibarsac, agsardeng no maisalat.

The stone that you throw will stop when it finds an obstacle.

No ania ti imulam, isu met lat' apitem.

Whatever you sow, you shall reap.

No cayat ti agsida ti iclog anusan ti kutac ti manok.

If you want to eat eggs, bear the cackling of the hen.

No sadino ti ayan ti nasamit, isu met ti ayan ti kanit.

Wherever the sweet is, there the ant is also.

Ti nalabes nga panangidayaw, nalimed nga pananguyaw.

Too much praising is secret despising.

Saan nga agtudo Ti amin nga disso.

It does not rain in all places at the same time.

Ti balay no inca aguingdeg ti bumalay agari-pungget.

If you stay long in a house the host or hostess will frown.

No awan ti anus awan ti lamot.

If you have no patience, you'll have nothing to eat.

Ti tao nga iri nga iri saonat di mapati.

No one will believe the words of a man who is always noisy.

Agannadca ta isalacanca.

Be watchful and I'll save you.

Iti nalabes nga agawa, makabtac ti bulsa.

If you are too grasping, you burst your purse.

No ayat ti boslunen, no sapulenen awanen.

Love vanishes when you love to excess.

Ti napakubeng nanam-ayngem ti nasalukag matay.

The idle have an easy life but the industrious die.

Ti adda babacna, adda aluadanna.

Whoever has guilt, has something to beware of.

An-annoecto pay tay nanglangto nga ruot no natayto metten tay caballoc?

What use will I have for fresh green grass after my horse has died?

No gasat ti dumteng, mababtoog to laeng.

When fortune comes, it comes suddenly and without warning.

Ti pili nga pili makapili ti kuggangi.

He who chooses and chooses after all gets the worst.

Tay bato nga tulid nga tulid awan lomot nga kumidkid.

No moss can cling to a rolling stone.

Uray sadino nga disso ayan ti diablo.

The devil is everywhere.

Iti tao nga makikabkab-balay, tinembeng amin nga gunay.

A person who lives in another man's house, must be very careful with his manners and movements.

Awan ti umona nga babawi no di maudi.

There is no repentance that comes first; it is always last.

Tantandaanam ta no itidanum ket nagarao, daydiay ababao; tantandaanam met ta no itidanum ket naulimec, adalem ket mang-lemmes.

Remember that running water is shallow; remember that still water is deep and can drown.

No dakes ti aramidem, nacaro ti lac-amem.

If you do evil, you'll suffer much.

No cayatmo nga gay-yemen, iccam ta pad-padasem; ngem no

If you want to befriend any body, give to try him; but if he is slow in reci-

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The "China Incident"

(Continued from page 237)

The southern end of the Tsin-Pu railway line, too, saw renewed Japanese efforts to push northward towards Hsuehchow, after the drive from the north had repeatedly failed. It was reported that the Japanese marched from Hohsien to Chaohsien without meeting strong resistance, but that severe fighting will take place in this region. The Chinese were also attacking the Japanese at Pengpu and Mingkwang, Japanese bases along the southern section of the Tsin-Pu railway, and at Tingyuan, also in Central Anhwei.

South of the Yangtse River, the Chinese stormed and took Tangtu, a few miles northeast of Wuhu, in an attempt to close in upon this river port. One detachment of Chinese warriors got to a point only twelve miles from Nanking, though when crossing the Yangtse River they were strafed by Japanese bombers. Further south, Chinese mobile units reinforced by regulars continued to attack and harass the Japanese at Fuyang, Yuhang, Wukang, and Wushing, forming a vertical line from south to north a few miles west of Hangchow. In Shanghai outskirts gunshots continued to be heard at night, and Lunhwachen, a Shanghai suburban village, was occupied by the Chinese.

While in the lower Yangtse valley, Chinese troops and guerillas were able to do little more than harass the Japanese, the latter were receiving serious setbacks in Shansi, Honan, and Hopei. Roughly speaking, the Chinese succeeded in driving the Japanese fifty miles back from the northern bank of the Yellow River in Honan and Shansi. But that was not all. In North Honan, no Japanese soldiers are now to be found south of the Wei River, which means the Chinese have regained four-fifths of the Taokow-Tsinghua Railway. Also the Japanese menace to Loyang and Kunghsien, two important Chinese military centers in North Honan, from Wenhsien and Menghsien, across the river, was removed.

In Shansi the Chinese successes were even more spectacular, wresting the following cities from the hands of the

Japanese: Hsianghuan in the southeast, Hsinshui in the south, Pinglu in the southwest, and Hsiangning, Yaochu, Puchow, Hsihsien, and Yungho in the west. The invading army was reported to have withdrawn to Hungtung, north of Linfen.

The Japanese suffered such serious defeats because they had withdrawn troops from these two provinces to reinforce the northern Tsin-Pu front. Those reinforcements failed to achieve their aim while on the Honan and Shansi fronts they were fast losing the ground they gained in their sensational victories some two months ago. Chinese reports even predicted a total collapse of the Japanese defences in Shansi.

Hopei was once more drawn into the war scene. Even before their defeat at Taierchwang, the Japanese garrisons in the Tientsin-Peiping area lost three districts to the Chinese guerillas: Yungching, Ku-an, and Pahsien, and soon after the suburbs of Tientsin were attacked. Then fighting broke out in Mentaokow, west of Peiping, which lasted for over a week and resulted in the Japanese retreating to east of the Yungting River and closing the Peiping outskirts to civilians. This was followed by the news that Lianghsiang (15 miles south of Peiping), Liuliho (25 miles) Chochow (30 miles), Kaopeitien (35 miles), Laishui (50 miles) and Tsingfeng and Nanlo in South Hopei fell into the hands of the Chinese.

Two mutinies of the "Manchukuo" troops deserve attention: one took place at Changping, north of Peiping, and the other at Chicheng, in southeastern Chahar. While these mutinies in themselves may not seriously embarrass the Japanese, they portend what fate may have in store for Japan when its army sustains further defeats in the field. General Ma Chan-shan, far from having been "annihilated" by the Japanese, was reported to be first sixty miles, then twelve miles from Kweisui, the fallen provincial capital of Suiyuan.

Indeed the situation had become so bad for the Japanese by the end of March that General Sugiyama, the Japanese

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War Minister, paid a hurried visit to Peiping, quickly returned to Tokyo, and then went on an extended tour along the Central and North China fronts. The two visits lasted three weeks, and two weeks after his return to Tokyo the second time, the general mobilization law was invoked, in spite of the government's promise to the political parties that the law would not be enforced in connection with the "China incident". This shows how desperate the Japanese statesmen must be,—and there are reasons for it other than the worsening of the war situation. Last December over three-hundred people had been arrested for their "dangerous ideas" in opposition to the war, but by March a conservative estimate put the number three times as high. Even on the Emperor's birthday, anti-war pamphlets made their appearance. The cost of living in Japan was estimated by travelers as having risen forty percent since the war. Dr. T. V. Soong, China's leading financial expert, was quoted as predicting serious economic trouble for Japan one year hence.

Simultaneous with the defeat of the Japanese imperial army in the field, there was much talk of peace negotiations. Japan was reportedly willing to see Britain and America employ their good offices to mediate for peace, which amounted to an "about-face" on Tokyo's declaration in the early days of the hostilities that the dispute was one concerning Japan and China alone, in respect to which the Japanese government would brook no third-party interference. Britain, according to press reports, was most anxious that its interests in China be not further encroached upon by the Japanese expansion, but, at the same time, would not like to humiliate Japan. Britain may even exert pressure on China for peace.

Any attempt in this direction, however, is bound to fail, for China is in no mood for suing for peace. With the military situation as it is, no Chinese government could make peace with Japan without getting back the "lost territory", and survive. Indeed, it was reported that China would consider no peace terms unless the Japanese army returned to the status quo ante of July 7, last year, and it is unthinkable that the Japanese army would consent to that until after a really disastrous defeat. Even then, it would in all likelihood risk its all, and, setting aside its plans for the next world war, would put its best troops and weapons in the field in a desperate effort to achieve a final victory.

Britain may try to exert pressure on China for peace, but it is doubtful that it would go the length of, as some people fear, wrecking China's foreign exchange and refusing China the use of Hongkong for transshipment of arms and ammunition, just to save the Japanese from humiliation. The reason is not far to seek. If Japan won the war, British interests in China would unquestionably be liquidated in ten to twenty years' time. If China wins the war, Britain might expect even to expand its interests in China in view of the reconstruction and further industrialization that would follow. It is to be noted that when British friendship with Italy was sealed by the new understanding, the Britishers in Shanghai suddenly showed a stiffened attitude toward the Japanese. A British warship was ready to employ force to recover a British freighter detained by the Japanese, and also when Japanese soldiers invaded the British Consulate in Shanghai the Tommies were obviously ready

to fight. In both of these cases, it was the Japanese who backed out.

But as if this were not enough trouble for them, Japanese relations with Soviet Russia have steadily worsened with Manchukuo-Siberian border troubles, with the Soviets' order to close two more Japanese consulates, with the dispute over oil concessions in North Sakhalin, and other quarrels. These constitute problems too big for Dai Nippon to attack all at one and the same time, but that is what it has to do now.

The Monteses of Panay

(Continued from page 236)

ily and their visitors to eat. Drinking *pangasi* or rice wine is also indulged in. Dancing is an important part of the program. Near relatives bring food and join in the celebration.

A portion of the harvest in the form of rice cakes and bits of other food are thrown around the suboc-suboc by the babaylan for the gods, the spirits, and the souls of the ancestors to eat.

Marriage

Another interesting custom of the Monteses is the pre-marriage ceremony called *Pamalaye*. The term is derived from the word *balaye*, applied by parents-in-law to each other. *Pamalaye*, therefore, is to propose a relationship of *balaye* which, in the last analysis, means to make a proposal of marriage.

When a Montés thinks the time has come for him to marry, he tells his elders and names the girl of his heart. If the choice is satisfactory, the father, or in the case of an orphan, a representative, goes to the house of the girl and makes the *pamalaye* or proposal to her parents. But more frequently marriages are first arranged without the knowledge of the parties most concerned. The father of a young son may desire to marry him to the daughter of a friend. The proposal is forthwith made, and if the conditions imposed by the parents of the girl are accepted, marriage is set for some definite future time.

The *pamalaye* is usually an occasion for merry-making when it is known before hand that the proposal will be favorably considered by the girl and her parents. The party of the prospective bride-groom goes to the house of the girl bringing *pangasi* or *sapal* (rice wine) and food. The visitors and the inmates of the house, except the girl and the children, sit down around the presentation, and, while drinking and eating, the spokesman for the young man starts the conversation. He tells of a bird, feeling lonesome and looking for a mate; of a traveler needing shelter and rest, or similar allegorical stories which are easily understood. This conversation, which often becomes a battle of wits, drags along until late in the night when, upon the insistence of the "bird", to be admitted to the "nest" or of the "traveler" to be given "shelter", the father or representative of the girl gives up and opens the door of the "nest" or of the "house". This means, of course, that the proposal is accepted. The conditions of marriage are then fixed.

APO.....

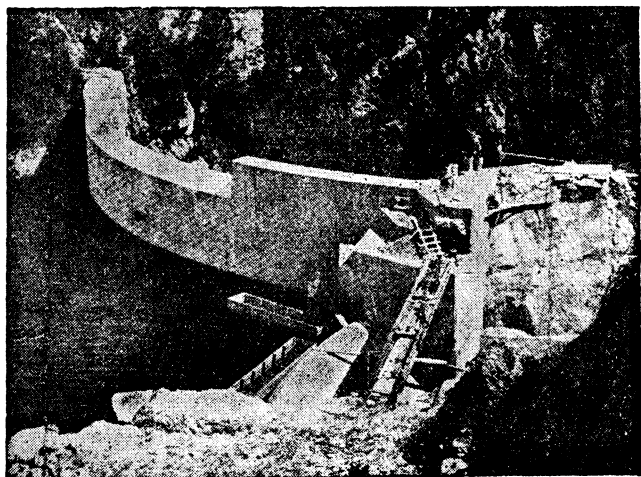
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An invariable condition of marriage is the payment of a dowry, known as *igdungug* in Central Panay, meaning anything in payment of the honor of the girl, or *pangayo* in Antique and Iloilo, meaning that which is asked for. The *igdungug* or *pangayo* may consist of *aha* or wedding clothes; free labor, known as *parangagdan* in the house or on the clearing of the girl's father for one, two, or three planting and harvesting seasons; the payment to the girl's parents of a certain sum of money and some trinkets, or of a number of *talibong* (fighting bolos), and a *camhanan*, or the preparation by the groom of food and drink on the day of the marriage. The amount of money or the number of bolos varies according to the position of the girl. For the daughter of a prominent Montés, the *igdungug* or *pangayo* is usually high. A well-to-do young man, on the other hand, may avoid rendering personal service by giving more money or fighting bolos, instead.

After the parties have agreed as to the date of the marriage and the conditions, eating, drinking, and dancing are indulged in until the next morning.

After the payment of the *igdungug* or *pangayo*, or the completion of the *parangagdan*, preparations for the marriage begin. Rice wine, is brewed from three to seven days in advance. Then pigs are killed and food is prepared for the contracting parties and their relatives and guests.

On the day of the wedding, the *pangasi*, contained in a jar called *sibulan*, with three or four reed siphons, and the food are placed on the floor of the house. Around sit the parents of the bride and groom. The other guests remain standing or sitting on bamboo benches until they are called

to share the feast. The bride and her female friends, who may be considered as constituting her "court of honor", sit together in a separate room or in a corner of the house if there is only one room.

Then the father or the spokesman of the groom starts the ceremony by saying substantially: "We are looking for a precious thing. We have reason to believe that it is in this house, so we ask the permission of the owner to look for it here."

The owner of the house or the representative of the girl answers: "We do not know that such a thing may be found in this house; but if you want to look for it here, you may do so with complete liberty." Witty and loquacious spokesmen may prolong this dialogue, employing similes and metaphors appropriate for the occasion.

After this conversation the representative of the groom asks the male friends of the latter to search for "the thing". Usually there are eight of such friends, each of whom wears a turban of red cloth. The drummer taps his drum and the gong holder follows suit. The searchers, one by one, stepping to the rhythm, go to where the bride and her retinue are. Each of seven of the searchers brings to the representative of the groom a woman other than the bride, and each time the representative tells the searcher that the woman brought to him is not the one he is looking for. The last to be brought to him is the bride. The spokesman of the groom then expresses his joy over the finding of the object of their search, and the bride is received with applause and shouts of happiness by the crowd. She and the groom are then asked to sit down side by side in front of the food and wine.



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The representatives of both give them counsel and express their wishes for a long and happy married life. A veil, called *handung*, is placed over their heads. The groom then gives the bride an earnest, called *bi-it*, consisting of money and a few trinkets such as a comb, beads, and earrings, all of which are put in a plate or basket and placed before the bride. After this, he feeds the bride a mouthful with his left hand and the bride does the same to him with her right hand. The bride and the groom are now husband and wife. The guests then sit down to eat and to drink pangasi. After eating, they dance until the next morning.

The following morning, twelve or more roosters, properly gaffed, are let to fight all at once until only one or none is left alive. All the killed roosters are cooked for food, and merry-making, eating, drinking, and dancing are again indulged in until the next day.

The Monteses of Valderrama, Antique, celebrate marriage with a less elaborate ceremony. After the payment of pangayo, consisting of free labor, money, bolos, or agricultural products, preparation for the occasion is made. The parties and their guests go to the river where war dances are performed to the accompaniment of drums and gongs. To the shouts of satisfaction of the on-lookers are added the war-cries of the dancers, producing a veritable pandemonium. After this revelry, all repair to the house of the bride. Here, the groom and his bride are counselled by their parents and by the old people present to live in love and in peace; after which they are considered husband and wife. The food and *sapal*, as pangasi, is called there, are served in abundance; and general merry-making follows until late at night or early in the morning.

In the mountains near Bugasong, Laua-an, and Patnugon, the ceremony is simpler still. The parties, after the pangayo and the other conditions have been complied with, are simply given counsel by the older people, after which they are considered married. Of course, eating, drinking and general merry-making still constitute an indispensable part of the affair.

(To be continued)

Social Relations in the Cagayan

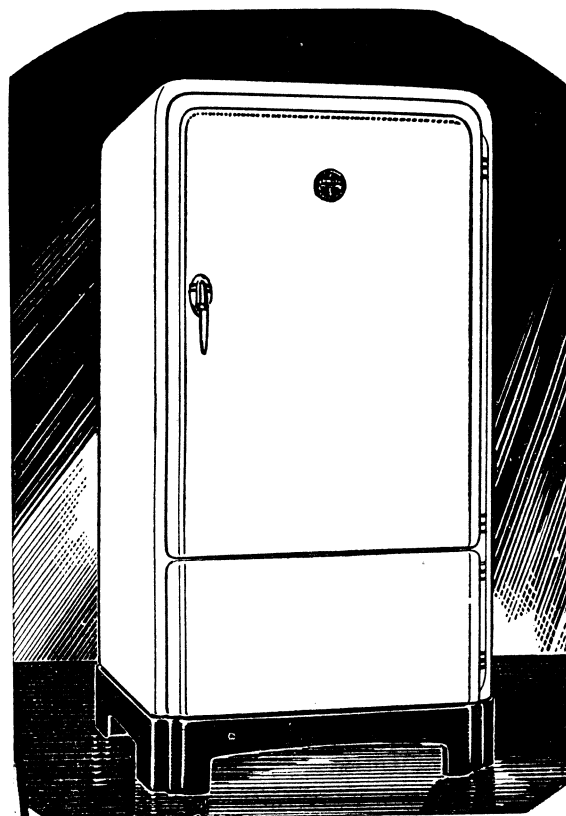
(Continued from page 235)

neighbors walk forward to meet her, and as she alights from her horse, one tenant, anybody at the scene, takes her horse, unsaddles it, and brings it to the field to graze. Meanwhile, Dña. Maria is escorted into the room, where she is offered an arm chair in a prominent corner; and at meal time . . .

Here, as on ordinary occasions when she spends the day at the farm, Dña. Maria eats, this time together with the town officials and other well-known visitors from the población, at a separate table, generally in the house of the groom. Otherwise, that is, if she eats at the popular table—a narrow but unusually long bamboo arbor is always constructed for the wedding—she is placed at one end of the table, where spoons are laid, and special dishes are served. If during the meal a peasant child who happens to be seated nearby, reaches for anything in front of the Doña or anyone of her companions, the act will surely draw a severe remark from the nearest old man. And should the lad insist, or repeat the misconduct, the mothers of other peasant chil-

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dren would make his mother suffer from stinging criticism, for it is supposed to be a part of the meager education the Cagayan peasant mother imparts to her children always to respect the Doña and everything belonging to her, especially during a gathering.

Because of the great number of peasant visitors—the meal sometimes lasts from one o'clock to six o'clock despite the length of the table—confusion is expected at meal time in many other provinces, but in Cagayan, Adoy's forefathers, to avoid embarrassment, have established a custom which has become an interesting part of every wedding celebration. When the table has been set, a man designated for the purpose goes around, carrying in one hand a small basin of water, and in the other, and *affunatan* (a piece of clean cloth), or a towel. If there are fifty places at the table, he approaches as many visitors, beginning, as always, with Doña. Maria and the others from the población. The coming of the *minappabaggu*, the man with the basin and the towel, is understood as an invitation; and one approached accepts by pretending to wash his hands by simply dipping the tips of his fingers into the water in the basin and wiping them on the towel. When as many guests as the table can accommodate have been approached, the *minappabaggu* announces that the table is ready for "all who have washed their hands". Those concerned then rise, and once more with Doña. Maria and her companions leading, proceed to the improvised dining room; while the rest of the visitors continue enjoying themselves as they wait eagerly for the *minappabaggu* to come around again with his little basin and towel.

Rizal's Woman Characters

(Continued from page 234)

must die, and the only question is to live in peace."¹³ Life was getting too complicated for her to unravel without difficulty its knots and its tangles; she could only "sigh and raise her eyes toward the sky."¹⁴

Even in his minor characters, Rizal could not resist the temptation of making the powerful contrasts which in his delineation of the more important characters assume a somewhat melodramatic aspect, not unlike Victor Hugo's.¹⁵

I have only to mention at random the rugged, earthly Elias, as pitted against the refined, idealistic Ibarra. Now, with his capitanas, Rizal played up Capitana Tinay's weakness, gullibility, and ignorance, to exalt Capitana Maria's courage, farsightedness, and wisdom. Hence in the analysis of the characters of the two women, there is an inevitable interlacing, as a provoking remark of the one incited a telling answer from the other. Thus, to Capitana Tinay's rather stupid observation of keeping her son ignorant to insure his safety, Capitana Maria's grave reply was: "For my part, if I were rich like you I would let my sons travel; they are young and will some day be men. I have only a little while to live, we should see one another in the other life, so sons should aspire to be more than their fathers, but at our sides we only teach them to be children."¹⁶ These lofty thoughts are worthy of any noble-minded mother of any epoch and are indicative of the spirit of progress which imbued all of Rizal's teachings. Could Rizal

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have been reproducing some stray remarks that he may have heard from his own great and wise mother? Even Capitana Tinay was impressed with the depth of the observation, for her astonished answer was, "Ay, what rare thoughts you have!"¹⁷—almost in the same breath, however, she added the stupid deduction: "It must be that you didn't suffer in bearing your twin boys."

But while Rizal was apparently having a good time making Capitana Tinay appear simple and silly, he was, all the while "using" her to make the stronger, nobler character of Capitana Maria stand out more vividly. Her remarks serve as "cues" to prepare the reader for the other's sententious words. It seems hardly fair to treat the kindly, old capitana that way, but Rizal had his purpose. He wished Capitana Maria to express the lofty ideals of Filipino motherhood. Her statements were, therefore, always grave, even humorless, but full of meaning, sounding more like the words of a philosopher than the simple, stray remarks of a gossiping old woman. Note, for instance, the eloquence of this speech: "For the very reason that I did bear them with suffering, that I have nurtured and reared them in spite of our poverty, I do not wish that, after the trouble they've cost me, they be only half-men"; or the great intelligence shown in this remark: "Pardon me, every mother loves her sons in her own way. One mother loves them for her own sake and another loves them for their sake. I am one of the latter, for my husband has so taught me";¹⁸ or the stinging irony with which she silenced the preaching Sister Rufa who was advising her to be a sister of the Holy Rosary or of St. Francis or of St. Rita or of St. Clara: "Sister Rufa, when I am a worthy sister of men then I'll try to be a sister of the saints."¹⁹

Capitana Maria was admirable in all that she said and did, but we are inclined to give her our admiration a little grudgingly because Rizal made her so much the superior being. We have a feeling that she looked down upon all the Capitana Tinays, in much the same way that Rizal might, smiling a knowing smile and letting them see all the time how little she considered their opinions. We resent, in a way, this unmistakably supercilious attitude, even if we feel that it is sincere and, therefore, praiseworthy, and not a hypocritical pose such as was Sister Rufa's.

Fortunately for Capitana Maria, Rizal gave a sublime finishing touch to his characterization of her. He accounted in this manner, for her high-sounding phrases which, without these last proofs, might have seemed empty and vaunting.

The insurgent-suspects were brought to jail. Capitana Tinay wept and called upon her son Antonio. The courageous Capitana Maria gazed silently toward the small grating behind which were her twin-boys, her only sons."²⁰ Everybody, except Capitana Maria, was hurling imprecations upon Ibarra. The furious excitement of the mob knew no bounds. When the cart for the prisoners appeared, the enraged people immediately set upon it, but Capitana Maria sharply rebuked them: "Don't do that! Do you want to make them walk?"²¹ Again we admire her poise and her courage. Silently she watched her twin sons who, with bound hands, and with grave and serious mien, were pushed with the rest of the prisoners into the cart.

The enraged crowd was stoning Ibarra. The people felt that he was responsible for the misfortune of their sons and

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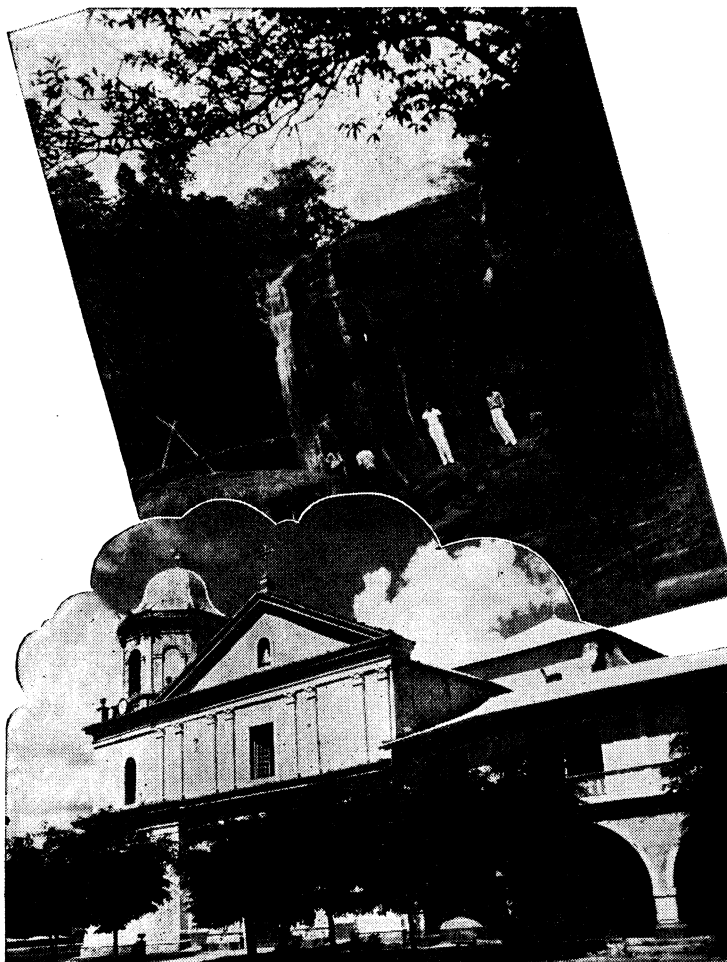
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relatives. The dignity of Ibarra's response to these abuses was equalled only by Capitana Maria's stoic composure. Of Ibarra, Rizal wrote, "Without anger or complaint, impulsively he bore the righteous vengeance of so many suffering hearts. This was the parting, the farewell offered to him by the people among whom were all his affections;"²² compare his calm and noble bearing with that of Capitana Maria's: "One mother alone did not wreak vengeance on him for her sorrows, Capitana Maria. Motionless, with sips contracted and eyes full of silent tears, she saw her two sons move away; her firmness, her dumb grief surpassed that of the fabled Niobe."²³ Capitana Maria should have filled a greater rôle in Rizal novels.

Another Capitana in Rizal's novels playing a minor role was Capitana Tika, the mother of the impulsive Sinang "she of the smiling eyes", as Rizal described the charming young girl. This worthy lady's chief concern in life seemed to have been to hold in check the too spontaneous nature of her merry daughter, and she did so by inexorable pinchings and hurriedly whispered admonitions. Sinang must have harassed the life out of the poor woman with her total disregard of the accepted proprieties—yet, one can not help but wonder how Sinang could have been so gay and valiant in spirit if her mother had really been as severe and as conventional as she is pictured. To all appearances, however,—and, after all, only so can we judge her—she was the exemplary mother, the proper chaperon for her merry daughter, an affectionate but not an overly-pampering parent. Watchful of her child's behavior, her fingers were always prepared to give warning that the girl was trespassing the bounds of decorum: "Are we to be here all alone?" asked Sinang with a grimace. [The menfolk were to ride in another *banca* leaving the women to themselves.] 'Ourselves alone?' This question was opportunely answered by a pinch from her mother".²⁵ Yet Capitana Tika was not above joking with the young Albino on the reforming powers of *salabat*: "There's nothing to compare with *salabat*, drunk in the morning before going to mass. Drink some *salabat* and eat a rice-cake, Albino, and you'll see that even you will want to pray".²⁶

For the young girls' benefit, however, she had to present herself as a picture of extreme primness and modesty, so that in the reminiscences that merry makings invariably evoke in the old people, she very virtuously declared that when, years ago, at one time, she and her other girl-companions had to wade across a brook because the bamboo bridge had been destroyed, "I choose rather to let the borders of my skirt get wet than to uncover my feet, for I knew that in the thickets on the bank there were eyes watching us."²⁷ The winks that went around among the young people in answer to this remark more than avenged Sinang for the black and blue of her arm.

We meet Capitana Tika much later after this scene, at the picnic of Ibarra and his friends—years later, when Sinang, a young matron, and her parents went to the house of Cablesang Tales to buy jewels from Simoun. Time had wrought little change in the matriarchal relationship between the two women. When, involuntarily, Sinang gave expression to her admiration of Simoun's beautiful diadems by a chuck with her tongue, "her mother pinched her to prevent her from encouraging the jeweler to raise his prices, for Capitana Tika still pinched her daughter even after the

latter was married",²³ and when Sinang, to show off her knowledge of precious stones, later went off the other way and tried to depreciate the value of a necklace by saying that she would not give three pesos for it, her mother was ready with her judicious maternal correction and superior wisdom: "You could give twenty, silly. The gold is good and melted down would serve for other jewelry."²⁹

Capitana Tika is interesting more as a typical Filipino mother than as a typical Capitana of her days. Her constant pinchings of Sinang, while a bit tiresome at times, serve to remind us of the control of mother over daughter in those times, a power which our present-day elders wield only to a lesser extent. However, it is Sinang largely who brings out the rich color in her mother's character. The two complement each other unknowingly but admirably.

- (1) Charles B. Derbyshire's translation of "Noli Me Tangere", Philippine Education Co., Inc., Manila, 1931, p. 275.
- (2) *Op. cit.* p. 276.
- (3) *Op. cit.*, p. 275.
- (4) Cf. Antonio Ma. Regidor in his letter to Rizal commenting upon the "Noli Me Tangere" which he had just read. Cf. also W. E. Retana, "Vida y Escritos del Dr. José Rizal," Madrid, 1907. This writer says: "Rizal has himself told Don Fernando Canon in Calamba that his novel was a mirror of Philippine life, and that if this novel failed to stir the people's minds, he would write seven other books, but if after he had written those books his countrymen still remained silent, he would shoot himself."
- (5) This letter in the original French in which it was written is reproduced in "Vida y Escritos del Dr. José Rizal." Cf. also Charles B. Derbyshire's Introduction to "Social Cancer," p. xxxii.
- (6) *Id.*
- (7) "The Social Cancer," p. 303.
- (8) *Op. cit.*, p. 276.
- (9) *Id.*
- (10) *Id.*
- (11) *Op. cit.*, p. 277.
- (12) *Id.*
- (13) *Id.*
- (14) *Id.*
- (15) A XIXth century French writer of note, the prototype of the creators of the Romantic period of French literature. He wrote "La Légende des Siècles" and "Les Misérables".
- (16) "The Social Cancer", p. 277.
- (17) *Id.*
- (18) *Op. cit.*, p. 277.
- (19) *Op. cit.*, p. 278.
- (20) *Op. cit.*, p. 443.
- (21) *Op. cit.*, p. 444.
- (22) *Op. cit.*, p. 445.
- (23) *Op. cit.*, p. 446.
- (24) *Op. cit.*, p. 169.
- (25) *Op. cit.*, p. 163.
- (26) *Op. cit.*, p. 164.
- (27) *Op. cit.*, p. 165.
- (28) *The Reign of Greed*, Charles B. Derbyshire's translation of Rizal's *El Filibusterismo*, Philippine Education Co., 1931, p. 78.
- (29) *Op. cit.*, p. 82.

Taal Eruption, 1911

(Continued from page 233)

stead everything was a dirty gray, the water in the lake had a dirty color, the villages had disappeared. The slopes of Volcano Island were bare of any vegetation, and from the crater issued a threatening black column of smoke. After spending about a half an hour viewing the scene of destruction, our party descended down a hog-back that ran from the top of the ridge into the valley towards the barrio of Bayuyungan. Even in ordinary circumstances the descent of the ridge was difficult, but then it was doubly so, because of the lava mud which made the trail slippery and dangerous.

Upon arrival at the lake shore, we made contact with a Constabulary relief party under Major Grove, of which Lieutenant Percival and his detachment was a part. Colonel William C. Rivers and Majors Gurney and Sweet had just arrived in a launch from the town of Taal. Colonel Rivers was then a captain in the United States Army, and detailed as one of the assistant directors of the Philippine Constabulary. Major Gurney was Chief of the Constabulary Medical Division and Major Sweet was Senior Inspector of Batangas Province. He did splendid work at that time for which he never received proper official recognition. The united parties proceeded to what was left of



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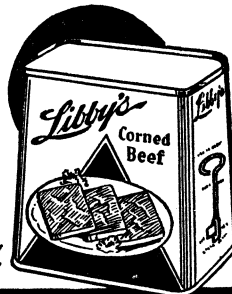
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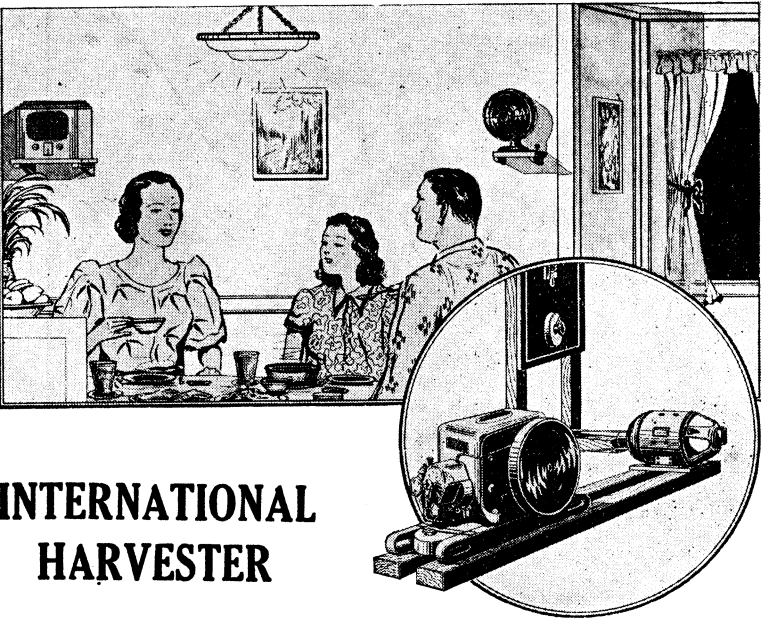
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Bayuyungan, and, taking possession of the largest house, converted it into a combined barracks and hospital. Here were assembled all the injured found in the vicinity. First aid was given them, prior to their being transported to hospitals at Los Baños and Manila.

Bayuyungan is situated on high ground, partly protected from the crater by foot hills that extend from Tagaytay ridge to the lake shore, and was, therefore not totally destroyed as were the barrios of Bigaan, Ginlot, Bosoboso, Banaga, and Bilibinang, which were located in the foot hills and only about four and a half miles (7 kilometers) from the crater. It was decided to leave me and my detachment with Major Grove's party, while the Cavite Senior Inspector with Lieutenant Percival and his detachment left that afternoon for Indang. Lieutenant Percival, with less than a year's service in the Constabulary and in spite of his lack of experience, did excellent work in the stricken district.

The next day Major Grove directed Lieutenant Stone of the Constabulary and myself to take a detachment and go to the destroyed barrios and locate the dead in aid to the U. S. Army Burial Corps, which was expected. It was a horrible job. The stench of decaying bodies was sickening. The villages in which we worked had been totally destroyed; not one house was left standing. Being of bamboo and nipa structure, the houses had simply collapsed, but in most cases the roofs, being pyramidal in shape, had retained their form. To locate the dead, these had to be dug into. Some were found empty, while others would contain as many as fifteen to twenty corpses of all ages, leading one to believe that when the eruption came, the younger people had fled to the houses of their parents. Sometimes a corpse could be located by following a track made in the lava mud, which would lead to a mound of ash covering a human body. Some bodies were found in the branches of trees. The writer saw a dead carabao, several feet from the ground, lodged in the branches of a tree, probably blown there by the force of the explosion of the gases that settled in the valley after the eruption. In every case the features of the dead were completely obliterated, showing that in most cases death was caused by the explosion. As "rigor mortis" had set in, the bodies were found in every position and posture. Many bodies were found together in close embrace. A number of premature childbirths were discovered. We marked the places containing bodies with little flags.

After the job of locating the dead was done, came the work of burying. The Army burial detachments with the assistance of the Constabulary took charge of this work. The method was to dig a trench six feet deep by six feet wide and as long as was necessary to accommodate the dead in that vicinity. A tally was kept, the bodies were laid side by side, and the trench was filled in. A sign board was erected at both ends, on which was marked the number of males, females, and children, and the number of those whose sex was unrecognizable. About 500 were buried under my own supervision. This duty lasted some four days, when I was relieved by another Cavite detachment under Lieutenant Hawkins.

Much has been written about the splendid relief work the Red Cross did after the Taal eruption, but during the whole time I was in the stricken district, I saw no evidence of

this. The burden of the actual work done was borne by the various detachments of the Philippine Constabulary. None could help but admire how the enlisted men of that corps, who were all Filipinos, responded to the situation and to the orders of their officers. The Red Cross officials spent their time dashing aimlessly around the lake on a launch. At one time the launch arrived at Bayuyungan and Major Grove stated he was glad it had come as there were some injured to be evacuated. But he was informed that it would be impossible to take any injured on that trip because there were American women aboard the launch. In the section where I was at work, no supplies of any nature were sent in by the Red Cross. The food that was sent in for the relief of the people came from Manila commercial firms.

It would have been better had all sight-seeing parties been kept out the district. They came expecting to be taken care of by the Constabulary officers; and then complained because things were not what they had expected and the meals were poor—when the Constabulary were having a hard time to get rations to feed themselves.

My Mother's Story

(Continued from page 231)

one and kissed us on our foreheads. Tears were rolling down Mother's face, and there were tears in his eyes, although he was still smiling. I did not understand. I thought he was just very happy after not seeing us for several days. Then he gathered us all in his arms and kissed us once again. We were very noisy while the cazadores looked upon us unconcernedly.

Then Father said he was going to the capital the next day and that he would be home in the morning and would eat his breakfast with us before the trip. He told Mother to kill the *talisayon* (rooster) which he had left tied up in the kitchen at home. Mother smiled for the first time and we all kissed Father again happily.

When we got home, Mother killed and cooked the rooster, but we agreed not to eat a bit of it until Father would be with us early in the morning. We ate rice with a little salt, and we went to sleep early.

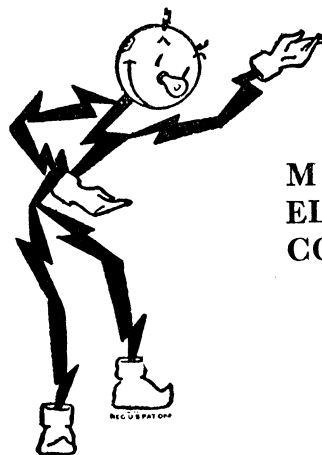
It was about three o'clock in the morning when we were awakened by the sharp reports of many guns. The sound came from the direction of the Cuartel, where Father was. We ran to the window. Mother was there, trembling in the darkness. When I felt her tremble and how cold she was, I began to shiver, too. Then she burst out crying, "Roman, ay Roman!" She cried out many things, but I could not catch what she said. I cried and my brothers and sisters cried.

Out of the darkness on all sides we heard many weeping voices. Sad and fearful cries rang throughout all the town.

I never saw Father again. Mother told us he had gone away to a far country to find something to make us happier, but when we asked her where, she would break into tears. Once we thought she had gone mad. . . .

Later I understood. I knew why they had called my father an insurgent and why he had been killed. They chiseled his name, with those of eighteen others, upon a tablet of smooth, white stone, a part of a monument which is a reproduction of the small cuartel in which I saw my

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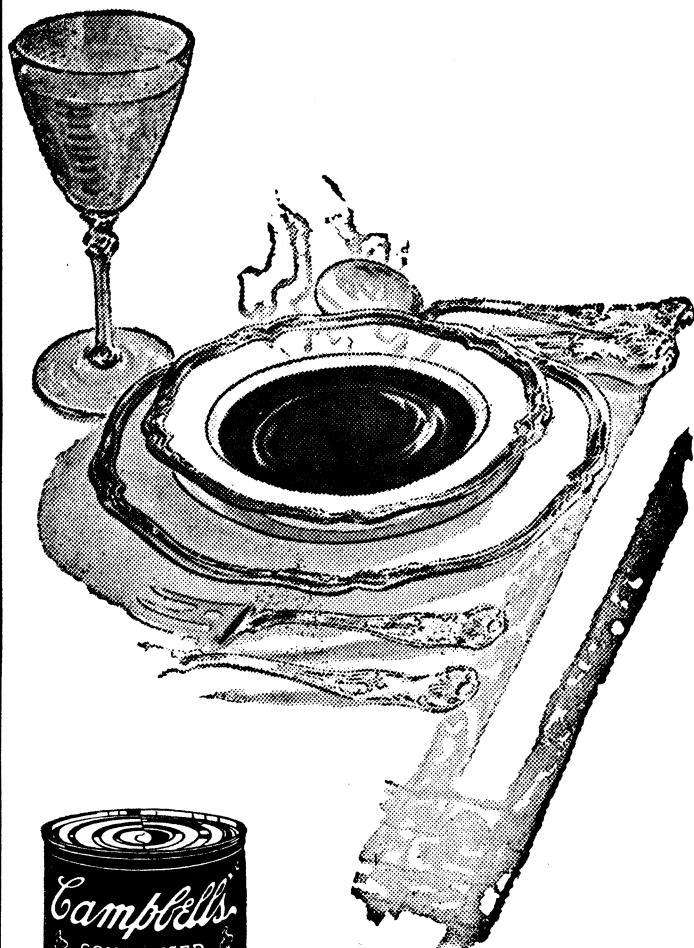
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father for the last time. The monument stands in the plaza of Kalibo and on the pedestal are engraved the words:

"Los Restos de los XIX Martires de Aklan que fue fusilado el 23 de Marzo de 1897."

How Strong is the Wind?

(Continued from page 226)

—measure of the *force* of the wind is an expression of the pressure it exerts in pounds per square foot upon a surface at right angles to its path. This pressure varies approximately as the square of the speed, thus:

A wind of 20 miles per hour blows about four times as hard as one of 10 miles per hour.

A wind of 30 miles per hour blows about nine times as hard as one of 10 miles per hour.

Moreover, it must be borne in mind that the force of the wind nearly always increases with height above the surface of the earth. Another factor that must be reckoned is friction. This reduces the true velocity of the wind considerably. It is proportional to the surface over which the wind is blowing. In general, it may be stated that friction over land reduces the true wind velocity by about 60/100, over the sea surface by about 30/100.

The records substantiate the statement that the Philippines is far from being the windiest place in the Far East. The typhoon winds that lash Manila on occasions are, as a rule, gentle zephyrs compared with those that scourge Hongkong at all too frequent intervals. Manila is favorably situated by reason of the fact that typhoons are apt to lose much of their intensity between the east and west coasts of the Islands. They may arrive off the east coast full of vim and vigor, but in their progress west the intervening land and mountain ranges cut off the supply of water vapor that is essential to the life of a typhoon. While they usually carry along sufficient vitality to make the trip and stir things up considerably en route, the winds are almost always lessened in severity.

Arriving in the China Sea, however, the storm once more comes into possession of an unlimited supply of water vapor which may even, at certain periods of the year, be augmented by the moisture-laden air of the southwest monsoon and the storm may fall upon Hongkong with renewed if not increased energy. There is no land barrier there to subdue it and the annals of the Colony bear grim records of the devastating typhoons that have swept over the Island.

In the following table I have recorded a few of the outstanding wind velocity records of the Far East of recent years. I have included only those that were instrumentally recorded under circumstances that guarantee a high degree of accuracy. None has been estimated by the Beaufort Scale. As the question frequently arises as to how the wind velocities in the typhoons of the Far East compare with those recorded in the hurricanes of the West Indies and Atlantic Coast, I have included the official wind figures of three of the most violent Atlantic hurricanes of recent years. Under similar topographical conditions it seems likely that there are not great velocity differences in the hurricane winds of the two localities. Many of the Atlantic storms are quite as mild as many of the typhoons that pass over Philippine regions.

Place	Date	Kilometers per hour	Miles per hour
Baguio	Oct. 17, 1909.....	156	97
Baguio	July 14-15, 1911.....	100	62
Cebu	Jan. 3, 1931.....	129	80
Hongkong	Sept. 2, 1931.....	151	94
Hongkong.....	Aug. 16-17, 1936.....	212	132
Hongkong.....	Sept. 2, 1937.....	267	166
Manila	Aug. 19, 1881.....	153	95
Manila	Oct. 20, 1882.....	195	121
Manila.....	Sept. 26, 1905.....	151	94
Manila	Aug. 31, 1920.....	118	74
Manila	July 4, 1921.....	121	75
Manila	Oct. 16, 1934.....	92	57
Manila	Nov. 11, 1937.....	103	64
Pratas.....	Oct. 28, 1932.....	162	100
Miami, Fla.	Sept. 18, 1926.....	222	138
Burrwood, La.	Sept. 29, 1915.....	225	140
San Juan, P.R.	Sept. 13, 1928.....	257	160

Unfortunately, instrumental records of the wind velocity were not obtained in many of the most intense typhoons that have visited the Orient so that the above table must not be interpreted as giving the highest wind velocities that have occurred in the Far East.

Undoubtedly, some of the highest wind velocities in the region have occurred in Japan and Formosa. Unhappily in many instances we lack knowledge of the mathematical factors involved and for that reason I shall merely cite a few.

A velocity of 370.8 kilometers per hour (230 miles) has been reported from Tsukuba, an elevated station, and the Formosa records show velocities of 252 kilometers per hour (157 miles). Isigakizima, in the Loochoos, reported velocities of 200 kilometers per hour nine times in twenty years and Sisakazima in the Inland Sea the same velocity three times in the same period. No such velocities have ever been recorded in the Philippines, the extreme having been reached in the typhoon of October, 1882.

Those who are interested in observing the winds of the Philippines will do well to familiarize themselves with the seasonal variation of the three great prevailing winds that, in a large measure, control the weather and climate of the Philippines. They are the Northeast Monsoon, the Trade Wind, and the so-called Southwest Monsoon. The latter really represents the migration across the Equator during the summer months of the Southeast Trades of the Southern Hemisphere which have been given a twist by the rotation of the Earth. It should be noted that *sustained* Northwest winds are abnormal at every season of the year and usually herald the approach of a typhoon.

However, the observer must be on his guard against being misled by the daily land and sea breezes due to purely local causes and he will probably find that in most places he will do well to take his wind directions from the movements of the lower clouds which are not influenced by land and sea breezes, by elevations of the land, or by buildings or shrubbery.

The winds take their names from the points of the compass from which they blow and it is customary to group them as they fall in any of the four quadrants of the com-



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pass. Winds that are said to come from the First Quadrant are those which come from any point between North and East; the Second Quadrant extends from East to South; the Third from South to West, and the Fourth from West to North. When the Weather Bureau announces "winds backing from the First to Fourth Quadrants", it means that they will blow first from a generally northeasterly direction, swinging over across the North to come out of the Northwest.

That brings us to the matter of the two terms, Veering and Backing of the winds that are so often encountered in the weather reports. These terms are commonly employed here in reference to the circular incurving winds of typhoons and their progressive shift in direction as the storm passes over a given locality. Veering winds are those that shift in direction from West to North to East to South. Backing winds are those that shift in direction from West to South to East to North.

These are old terms and unfortunately there is some confusion in their application. As formerly used at sea sailors in referring to veering winds meant those that shifted "with the sun," and backing winds those that shifted "against the sun." Thus, shifts from East to West through South in the Northern Hemisphere were termed veering winds, while in the Southern Hemisphere they were termed backing winds. Few people have any idea of the significance of the term "with the sun" and it is seldom used now. In Dove's old treatise on the Law of Storms (1862), I find a trenchant remark by grumpy old Admiral Fitzroy on the erroneous use of the term "with the sun."

"Contrary to nautical usage!" [he says bluntly.] "The expression 'with the sun' originated in the northern hemisphere, beyond the tropic, where one looks at the sun rising in the east, and going from left to right across the south meridian to the west. This, of course, should be reversed in southern latitudes generally; but seamen retain the sense of 'with the sun' as (applicable to the coiling or lay of a rope) from left to right. Hence some confusion."

The definition first given is the one officially recognized to-day.

(This series will be continued in the next issue of the Philippine Magazine.)

April Idyll

(Continued from page 229)

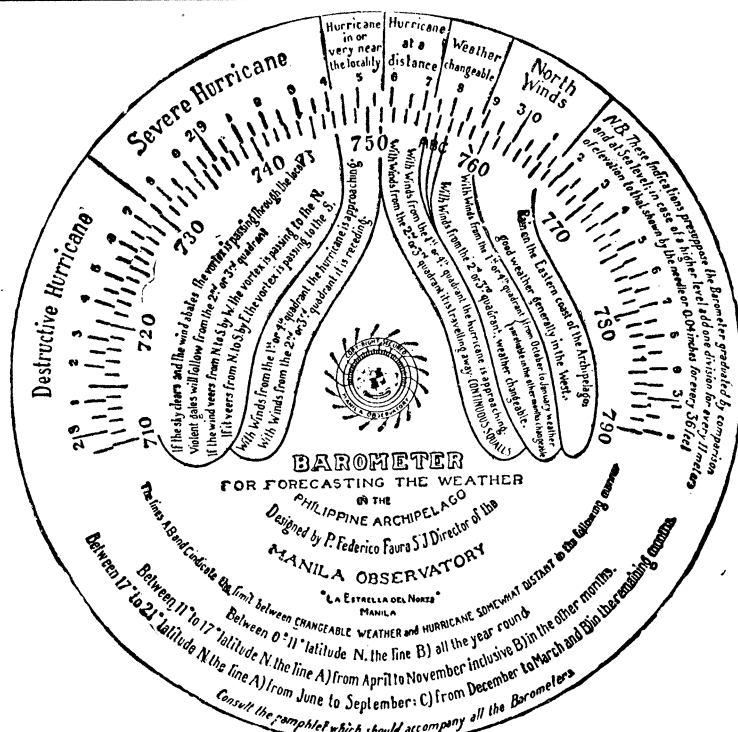
ly replied: "To a place where the tuba is good." Then, with a little seriousness and somewhat pontifically, he added: "We are too young for tuba!"

As the twilight deepened we explored the whole village of Bankalan, Montesa and I. We went to the beach where we saw the *Bonnie* still being unloaded, and we went past the carpenters' shed where the hull of a sailing boat showed under a make-shift boathouse of coconut leaves. We passed the store once and from there turned to a group of small, iron-roofed houses where, Montesa informed me, various members of Don Indalecio's family used to live; and, then, crossing a wooden bridge, we came to Don Indalecio's house. But it was not lighted, and it seemed so empty we did not go in . . .

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Until then, I had not noticed the bridge and the river, and we lingered there for a while. No one passed by, except a young girl, about eight or thereabouts, who gave us a good evening and—to my surprise—kissed us. When I asked Montesa who she was, he said she was Tata Felipe's daughter and that the giving of a kiss was a family custom.

We asked her her name and how old she was—that is, Montesa did—for me—in the school-room manner. We asked her in what grade she was in school and what she would like to be when she grew up, and she answered without shyness. She walked with us to the store, where all the while Don Indalecio had been waiting, wondering where we had gone. She jumped into the old man's arms, giving him a goodnight and a kiss, as she had done with us.

Maybe it was this scene of the child and Don Indalecio in the deepening twilight, and maybe it was our meeting at the bridge; but Tansio Maestro and his grumete suddenly vanished from my mind and so did Tata Felipe and my uncle, along with their wild boar's liver and heart. Montesa and I walked back to the schoolhouse in silence. Reaching his room, we lighted a lamp and then went out again for supper, for Don Indalecio had sent for us. Then we went back to the schoolbuilding and read some very old newspapers.

I do not remember having waited for my uncle's return, or of having wondered if he had drunk himself to death. Using the desks of the school children, we improvised our beds and spread mats on them. I slept soundly, hardly mindful of the booming surf near by. I think, once I awoke and, from the window of the schoolhouse, saw the moon rising clear of the horizon: and then I had two dreams. One was that I was still on the *Bonnie*, in my corner among the ropes and the oars, and with the stars over my head. In another dream, I saw the *Bonnie* sailing away under the moonlight.

Misadventure in Mt. Pulog

(Continued from page 230)

the little hut and had boiling water ready for tea. We begged him to let us sleep for two more hours, and, as a result, did not start until 5:30.

We pressed up over a rather steep path through a pine forest. Then the trail entered the dense woods, mostly of dwarf white-oak, which occur on mountains here of over 6000 feet, similar to that seen on Santo Tomas or at Haight's Place. Viewed from a good path, like that laid out on Santo Tomas, such a forest looks friendly and interesting, but in higher altitudes and untouched by men, these jungles are absolutely impenetrable because of the thick undergrowth. Even a typhoon scarcely ruffles such a covering.

We followed a narrow path, cut through the forest like a tunnel, but even so twigs and branches got in our way and roots entangled our feet. The ground is torn up everywhere by wild hogs whose unfriendly grunting we occasionally heard. The deep gorges that surround the mountain

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on all sides again and again made us lose altitude laboriously won. Finally, however, we reached the open plateau, about 9000 feet above sea-level, according to our aneroid barometer. It was noontime and we had passed the timberline. The plateau is bare of vegetation except for a hard, knee-high cogon grass. There were no flies, no bugs, no butterflies, and neither did we see any lizards or birds. It looked like the loneliest place on earth. The trail, coming out of the forest, continued for a few hundred meters, and was conspicuous enough through a mossy and somewhat moist area and even inside a zone where a grass-fire had blackened the ground far around. At the entrance to this barren plateau is the only and last water-place. The plateau is surrounded on all sides by the same dense forest and the only entrance as well as exit seems to be this one trail.

The summit of Mount Pulog is the highest of a number of points, separated by small valleys with shallow stream-beds then marshy or dry. The peak, which is close to 10,000 feet above sea-level, is plainly visible from the plateau.

At one o'clock we were on top. I admit I was very tired and I lay down to sleep for half an hour, after which we refreshed ourselves with a sandwich and some dried fruits. When I awoke, I saw that my priest companion was reading his breviary, which he had done whenever we stopped to rest. In the light of our subsequent experiences, I wondered whether this might not have irritated the pagan gods of the mountain!

Far below us toward the northwest we saw Kabayan and its beautiful valley. Above it, on the range stretching between Baguio and Bontoc, the scar of the Mountain Trail was visible for many miles. Far away to the southwest lay many mountain ranges, one behind the other, the last Santo Tomas, shaped like a sleeping monk. The sun was shining, and we were happy. Only to the east some clouds seemed to be threatening to rise from the valleys.

But then the mountain gods began to take revenge. We made what proved to be an unfortunate decision. Intending to go to Kabayan the next day and seeing it in the valley right below us, we thought that it would save us a good many hours if we headed directly for the place. We did not heed the guide's statement that he did not know the trail, and took it for granted that what looked like a faintly marked trail through the grass in the direction of Kabayan would take us there. We sent our carriers back

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to Agnal and ordered them to bring all our baggage to Kabayan the next morning.

The men had barely left us, when a heavy fog set in. We followed the trail downward till we reached the rim of forest—and there it ended. After searching for a while for an entrance into the woods, we had no choice but to go back to the last saddle before the top with the intention of finding our way back to the entrance we had come by.

Then a third misfortune befell us. Our guide went down the wrong valley and after half an hour we were again confronted by the impenetrable wall of the woods. A chilly feeling of disaster overcame us. The mist had become so dense that we had lost all sense of direction, and, what was worse, we had lost confidence in our guide. He opined that the peak was on one side, and we that it was on the other, according to our compass. He began chasing in all directions, up and down the hills, obviously confused and muttering all the time in his dialect which neither of us understood. He spoke no English and only a few words of Spanish, and we could not discuss the situation with him. We saw from our compass that he wanted to go northward and we knew that we had come from the south. When we therefore refused to follow him, he got angry.

Night was falling and rain set in. We staggered on as if blindfolded. We were dead-tired and fell time and again into marshy spots and holes hidden in the deep grass, and we furthermore suffered terribly from thirst. An electric flashlight we had was rapidly giving out and soon we lost hope of being able to find the trail with its aid. At half-past seven, we gave in, and lay down in the grass, close together, to keep warm as long as possible. The rain was

pouring down and we had no shelter whatever. Gusts of cold wind chilled us to the marrow of our bones. Enviously we looked at our guide, who, unconcernedly, pulled his shirt over his head, drew up his bare legs, and fell sound asleep!

The following seven hours were the longest I ever lived through. We did not sleep a wink, and, shivering, we beat each other's chest and back in an effort to keep warm. By eleven o'clock we were wet through and ice-cold. At twelve the padre had a long chill and a spell of vomiting—an ominous sign. Collecting rain-water in his helmet gave each of us a little water to drink. At half-past two it was clear to both of us that we could not hold out till morning, so we summoned our last strength and got up. We had no hope of finding the trail, but knew that we had to keep moving if we wanted to live. But our guide was of quite a different opinion. Again he was grumbling: "*Demasiado cansado*" and "*Mañana*". And he had slept soundly for seven hours!

But he followed us, carrying the scanty remains of our food. Again the ups and downs of those cursed hills. And then, suddenly, we found ourselves on a wide area of burned grass with what looked like a trail running through it. Almost superstitiously we avoided speaking of our hopes until we came to the traces of our last stop at the spring and knew we were safe!



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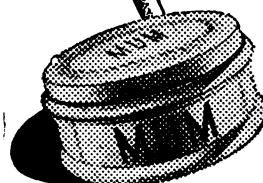
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We drank all the water we could swallow and started right away down the pitch-dark trail through the woods. The flash-light got dimmer and dimmer. It was past three o'clock. But now another mysterious thing happened. Our guide had kept lagging behind and although he responded to our calls several times, we finally waited for him in vain; the man had disappeared. We never saw him again, and with him our provisions were gone. We followed for some time a trail that led us too far north, but we retraced our way, and, in the first light of the morning, we saw that we were nearing Kabayan. We reached Ataway at noon, in a sweltering heat, more dead than alive.

After eating and resting a bit, we left for Bokod on horseback. I had tried to send a telegram to Baguio, ordering my automobile to Bokod. A man on horseback was to take my message to Kabayan. But the telegram was not received in Baguio, nor a second one I sent from Bokod. It was a lucky coincidence that the District Engineer of the Province, Mr. Moreno, had met our carriers and heard from them that we wanted our car at Bokod and not at Kilometer 57 as originally planned, and when he saw my car at Camp 52 on the Mountain Trail, he had the presence of mind and the kindness to send it immediately to Bokod. We learned later that our guide had arrived safely at Agnal and had left immediately for Kabayan. We arrived in Baguio without any luggage, but got it all back (even the foodstuffs) neatly packed up, two days later.

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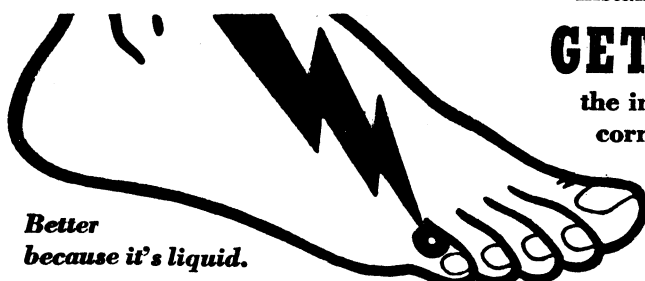
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Four O'Clock In the Editor's Office



Prof. Frank G. Haughwout continues his series of articles begun in the April issue, with an article on wind and wind-velocities in this part of the world, which will answer many of the questions people are constantly asking, such as, for instance, the relative velocity or ferocity of our typhoons and the West India hurricanes. The full-page table published with the present article, is so convenient for reference purposes

that we are having a number of separates printed on heavy paper for those who might want them—30 centavos a copy. I suggest that anyone interested order his copy or copies immediately as we did not print very many of them.

F. L. Minton, of the staff of the Philippine Magazine, was the friend mentioned in my editorial about the engine-room of the *M.S. Boissevain*, and the same experience led him to write the poem "To a Motorship."

"April Idyll" is another one of the fine Mindoro stories of N. V. F. Gonzalez, so notable for their typically provincial characters and their effective jungle and sea-coast background. "April Idyll" is based on personal experience and only the names of the characters have been changed. Mr. Gonzalez is on the staff of the *Graphic*.

Dr. Heinz Schmid, who tells of his misadventures in the climbing of Luzon's highest mountain, Mount Pulog, is a well known physician, formerly of Manila and now of Baguio. He told the friend who sent me the article, originally written as a letter, that he wanted to emphasize that the guide did not desert him and the Padre because of indifference to their fate—they were then on a safe trail, but probably because he would have lost face in bringing back two men in such a miserable state. As a physician, Dr. Schmid was also interested in the physical differences that made it possible for the Igorot guide to pass the bitterly cold and wet night on top of the mountain without harm while he and his companion just escaped death from exposure. The story once more points to the danger of attempting unknown trails under such circumstances.

"My Mother's Story" by Beato A. de la Cruz is a touching account of the martyrdom of his own grandfather, Roman Aguirre. Mr. de la Cruz is a teacher in Ibayay, Capiz.

William C. Farr is a retired Captain, Philippine Constabulary, who makes his residence at Cavite, Cavite. His vivid description of the scenes in the Taal Volcano district where he engaged in relief work following the terrible eruption of 1911, is an interesting contribution to the literature on the subject.

Pura Santillan Castrence continues her series on Rizal's women characters with an especially good article on the "Capitanas". She wrote me that her next article will deal with "Maria Clara's Girl-Friends"—which promises to be interesting.

Mariano D. Manawis continues his series on the Cagayan Valley peasant with an amusing account of what happens when Doña Maria, the landed proprietor, comes from the town to visit her tenants. As to the thirty-fifth anniversary recently reached by the Philippine Magazine, Mr. Manawis wrote me: "A long life to you, sir, and the best and oldest magazine in the Philippines".

Mrs. Juana Abellera-Mercado is a member of the faculty of Silliman University, Dumaguete, teaching English in the High School Department.

Juana Wilson is the pen-name of the wife of a mining man in Paracale, Camarines Norte. The place seems to be sprouting poets, as she is the third woman to be similarly described in that thriving mining district. She wrote: "I timidly submit four little things I call verses. It runs in the family to do them, but I have never sent any to an editor before coming to this place, knowing Mrs. McKay and Mrs. Keegan, and seeing theirs in your magazine, which, by the way, my husband and I enjoy very much."

While on the subject of poets and poetry—I had a letter from an American poet, Edna Worthley Underwood, referred to in this column in the March issue, running as follows: "My dear Sir—The magazines

you were good enough to send me came yesterday, and I have read them with the greatest of pleasure. You are doing a fine thing by putting out a magazine of such quality, the equal of anything published in our large cities here, alluring in make-up, paper, page-arrangement, and, best of all, the quality of content. Your editorials I read with great appreciation; they helped me to new and important knowledge about that fairy-land of the Pacific where you live. I am very grateful to you for saying you will broadcast my request to see the work of poets of the Islands. . ."

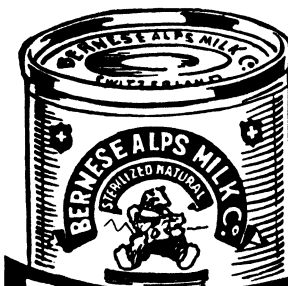
I referred in the January issue, this column, to a letter from Captain W. A. Callaway, formerly on duty in the Philippines and now at Ft. Moultrie, South Carolina, inquiring about the identity of "Putakte" and "Bubuyog". As I said, I gave him a hint, asking the why of his special interest. I received a reply from him a week or so ago which ran: "Was glad to get your letter. You ask, in it, why my special interest in Putakte and Bubuyog and if I liked their page. The answer to the latter question is yes, and this explains my interest. I think they are very good (most of the time). Their point-of-view and style seems more Occidental than Oriental. They are, as far as I know, the only writers of high-grade, though comic, satire on political persons, events, and motives. They are alone in a useful and necessary field. Power



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to them!" Well, that's nice for Putakte and Bubuyog, and I'll say nothing about the parenthetical "most of the time". Racially though, I must say, that both these writers are Orientals, although not both Filipinos, whatever their point-of-view may be, which, however, I think is as Oriental as it is Occidental—that is "modern" Oriental. Under similar training, Oriental and Occidental psychologies disappear.

As for their being the only satirists in Manila, that is not true—we have Mangahas, Dayrit, Roces and others writing for the daily press.

With respect to one of the editorial in the March issue, O. F. Wang of the Advertising Bureau, Inc., wrote me the following: "Permit me to compliment you on the editorial 'Vocational Education'. It is the first intelligent, unbiased comment on the subject since it became an educational issue. [I demur to this.] The 'academic adherents' have painted 'vocational education' in colors which would lead one to believe it means 'educating for manual slavery'. Whether they did this from sheer ignorance of the facts or from an insane desire to continue our present fool factory system, is not for me to judge. I have followed most of the press comment on this subject and most of it convinced me that the writers were hopelessly ignorant on the subject. It is refreshing to come across an editorial which is pure common sense. Others who have written favorably have beclouded the issue with so much unnecessary language that the gist was lost. You stripped it of all this

and made the facts clear. Your other editorial on the British foreign policy was also straight to the point..."

I had a letter from Dr. Luther B. Bewley, Director of Education, again asking permission to republish material from the Philippine Magazine in a new series of texts "to be published by this Bureau without payment of royalty and sold at cost to students". The selections are "Questions" by Salvador P. Lopez and "You are not Dead" by Abelardo Subido in the Philippine Magazine for May, 1934; "Soft Night", also by Subido, in the July, 1933, issue; "Blue Starlight Filters through the Dusk to me" by Trinidad L. Tarrosa in the January, 1935, issue; "A Ballad of a Mother's Heart" by Jose LaVilla Tierra, in the August, 1935, issue; "Definitions of Poetry" (a few definitions only) by Jose Garcia Villa from the March, 1935, November, 1935, and October, 1935, issues. A large proportion of the local material published in Philippine school readers and language and literature texts comes from the Philippine Magazine, material of permanent value which I am proud in having had a part in contributing to the literature of the country. I might say that I consider the selections made very ably chosen.

Mrs. Anne J. Broad of Zamboanga, who wrote the article on Zamboanga in the March issue of the Magazine, wrote me during the month: "Today I am going to register both complaint and praise, and, according to my time-honored custom of always putting my worst foot forward, here goes the complaint: There was some sort of slip-up in my article.

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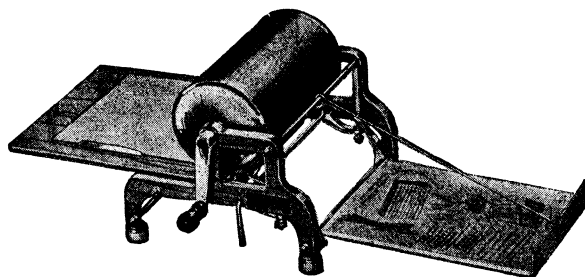
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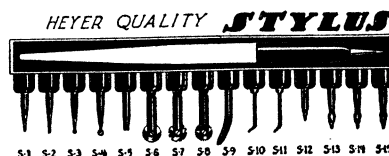
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The Ms. read as follows—'. . . still exist, but it is certain that they were always a minority, and therefore not so absorbed, as is the every-day, ordinary Moro man, in the task of making a living for himself and his family'. The Magazine left out the entire last clause and thus confused the meaning, making it appear that the Moros as such were a minority. And now the praise: That marvel of a story by Litiatco! A wonder! a joy! a classic, no less! My whole household read it and there was just one reaction; How true! how real! how well-presented! Altogether, this April number is good indeed. Especially Passmore's article, which we found stimulating and enlightening; and the 'China Incident'. All in all, the Magazine came as a refreshing breeze of fine pure air. . . This religious hodgepodge about the schools is so depressing!" I blame myself for a slip in "editing" Mrs. Broad's manuscript. Of course, no man's work can be perfect all the time! Even I have my lapses, I admit, if but rarely. Jove nods. As for this religion in the schools business Mrs. Broad refers to, she will no doubt approve of my editorial on the subject in this issue. I refrained from touching on it in the April number of the Magazine as it is a touchy subject, and the matter had not come to a head. The interests behind the effort of the Catholic Church to take the public schools are powerful. Most Manila editors, even the liberals, have been very cautious in their comment. But the issue is a vitally important one and to remain silent would be indefensible for one who thinks as I do, and to write in mild terms would be worse. So I wrote the truth as I see it.

Though I wrote just now that I—like Jove—sometimes nod, at my work, I do sometimes suffer from insomnia at night. Not so long ago, some hours after midnight, the silence was broken by the "Coo-coo-croo, coo-coo-croo, coo-coo-croo" of a pigeon in a neighbor's dove-cote. A moment later, from across Manila Bay, came the distant whistle of a steamboat—oddly enough, of almost the same pitch as the pigeon's notes. What I expected happened: the pigeon answered in what I imagined to be reassured and satisfied and drowsy tones, "Coo-coo-croo, coo-coo-croo". Ha had not called in vain and an answering hail had come to him from out of the dark of the night! Ah, sweet illusion! Almost I wished for a steamboat of my own.

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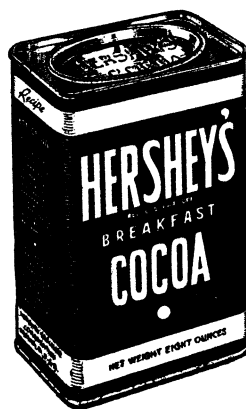


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MANILA

News Summary

(Continued from page 221)

Czechoslovakia if it is attacked. The French Cabinet decides to reinforce the Spanish frontier, allegedly because of the presence of large Italian and German forces in northern Spain. Britain reported to have promised to take concerted naval action with France in the Mediterranean if France's North African lines of communication are threatened by the Italian and German forces now in Spain. The Commons reject a Laborite motion favoring British intervention in Spain by a vote of 397 to 141.

The Lower Chamber of the Japanese Diet passes the national mobilization bill. Japanese troops are reported to be retreating northward along the Tungpa railway and other contingents are forced back to the north bank of the Yellow River.

French Cabinet approves an expenditure of 4,465,000,000 francs for armaments, mostly for the air force. Anti-fascist rioting is reported in Paris.

Rebel air raids on Barcelona aimed at the center of the city yesterday and today kill hundreds of people.

March 18.—Hitler, appearing before the Reichstag, "asks" the people for 4 more years to establish "eternal union" between Germany and Austria and calls upon all Germany and Austria to go to the polls April 10 to approve the Anschluss. He claims his action saved Austria from the fate of Spain and also declares that Germany will never violate the Italian frontier. He later dissolves the Reichstag and calls for an election of new deputies from Germany and Austria.

Poland is reported to have sent an ultimatum to Lithuania demanding principally a renewal of diplomatic relations which were broken off by the smaller country in 1920 when Poland seized Vilna; crowds in Warsaw demand "abolition of the frontier" between the two countries. German Nazis say Germany will take Memel if Poland crosses the border; France, Russia, and Britain are exerting pressure for a friendly settlement. Later in the day Lithuania capitulates to the Polish demand.

Some 1000 persons have been killed and 3000 wounded in the terroristic bombings of the residential sections of Barcelona during the past few days and General Francisco Franco threatens to continue the punishment until the city surrenders; the hospitals can not hold the wounded. Chamberlain expresses "horror" and states that Britain and France are seeking Vatican support in ending the bombings.

The Japanese capture Linchong, 43 miles from the important Tsingpu-Lunghai junction.

March 19.—Reported from Prague that Hitler has demanded that Czechoslovakia renounce its military alliance with Russia as a price of peace with Germany. Reported that Polish Foreign Minister Joseph Beck has assured Hitler he would not object to Germany's seizure of Danzig and that, as a result, Poland has German backing in its dealings with Lithuania.

Half a million terror-stricken men, women, and children are jamming trains and buses in an effort to flee from Barcelona into the nearby hills after Franco sent an ultimatum—"Surrender or perish".

President Lazaro Cardenas order the expropriation of all oil companies in Mexico, including some 17 foreign and American concerns, said to represent an investment of \$400,000,000 because of their

failure to comply with a wage-increase agreement reached last December. He accuses the companies of having carried on an anti-Mexico campaign and states that expropriation is necessary for the economic liberation of the nation. The British government is making strong representations against the move; the American State Department is reported to be awaiting further information.

Foreign Minister Koki Hirota states in the Diet that the Kellogg Pact is little more than an empty shell and that in due time Japan will withdraw from it and also from the Nine-Power Pacific Treaty.

March 21.—A number of members of the Lithuanian Cabinet resign because of public dissatisfaction with the capitulation to Poland while Polish newspapers complain that the capitulation gave Poland nothing and continue to demand a Polish-Lithuanian "union". Beck states the League of Nations has ceased to be a European institution and that "all countries should get together with their neighbors". German troops are concentrating on the border of Memel, a province of East Prussia until it became a part of Lithuania in 1924. The Federal Council of Switzerland announces that Switzerland is prepared to defend its independence against any foreign aggression.

Britain sends a note to Franco protesting against the bombing of Barcelona. British nationals have been advised to leave the city.

The Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi* states that Japan "must not remain indifferent to the Mexican situation. Cardenas is doing everything in his power to achieve true independence for Mexico by shaking off the British and American influence in the economic field". It also comments on the alleged pro-Japanese sentiments of Cardenas.

Hirota states he hopes the Philippines will refrain from seeking an "indiscreet solution of the land-holdings question in Davao."

March 22.—Nazis arrest Duke Maximilian and Duke Ernest, sons of Archduke Francis Ferdinand who assassination led to the World War, and other Austrian monarchist leaders. They also bar Jews from the universities and decree that corpses used in medical schools for dissection must be "Aryan". Hitler is reported to have rejected the request of the Duke of Windsor for the release of Rothschild. Arrests of prominent Austrians continue and many suicides are reported.

French Chamber of Deputies takes up a general mobilization bill which would call out every able-bodied man and woman in the country for duty in the trenches and munition factories to meet what is described as the "danger of a swift undeclared war by Germany".

Government troops halt the Franco advance to the Mediterranean at Alcaniz.

Premier Fuminaro Konoye tells the Diet that Japan will never relinquish any Chinese territory occupied by its forces and will do its utmost to develop economic and cultural conditions there. The Dutch freighter *Reinier* en route from Hongkong to Bocca Tigris with a cargo of oil, is held up in the Pearl River delta by a Japanese submarine but allowed to proceed.

March 23.—The *Osservatore Romano*, Vatican organ, reveals that Pope Pius XI has twice appealed to Franco to "moderate" his bombardments of civilians, the last time last Sunday.

The Chinese claim to have wiped out a Japanese column, 10,000 strong, which was pushing down the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and had reached the Grand

Canal.

Cardenas informs all Mexican diplomats abroad that his conflict with British and American oil interests will not cause Mexico to drift away from its moral solidarity with the democracies of the world.

March 24.—Chamberlain in his anxiously awaited address to the Commons declares that Britain would go to war to defend France and Belgium from unjustified attack and that while Britain will not undertake automatically to come to the aid of Czechoslovakia, an attack on that country "would almost immediately involve Britain". He advocates methods of reason and diplomacy rather than those of menace and force and advises dictators to "go slowly" to prevent a war that might involve all nations. Other aspects of his policy are non-intervention in Spain regardless of any action France may take, negotiation of an Anglo-Italian agreement, acceleration of the British rearmament program, and general adherence to the League of Nations' collective security program but with "improvements". He rejects Litvinov's proposals for joint action against aggressors on the ground this might lead to war.

"Until the day comes when the world establishes an international police, we must think first of the safety of this country and the safety of the people for whom we are responsible. Peace is the greatest interest of the British Empire." He adds, "But this does not mean that nothing will make us fight!" Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal leader, states: "If Mussolini and Hitler continue unhindered, we shall soon be numbered among the victims ourselves. We have at least as much cause to be interested in the independence of Czechoslovakia today as in that of Serbia in 1914." Winston Churchill states: "British pride and might have gone with the wind." C. R. Atlee, Laborite, states the speech "should have contained a note of resolution and confidence, but this was absent".

The Japanese naval spokesman warns that if other powers carry out their big naval programs, Japan will be compelled to change its plans, and expresses the opinion that the 20% naval increase in the American navy shows that the United States is considering naval operations against Japan. As to the rumor that the American maneuvers would approach the Japanese mandated islands, he states: "It is unbelievable that the Americans would come so near".

Some 800 natives from the Luchu islands, taken by Japan in 1879, committed suicide in Tangu, Shantung province, after being drafted for service in the Japanese army; suicide notes found on each body state that "Chinese should not fight Chinese" and request that the Chinese troops give their bodies decent burial after they occupy Tangu.


March 25.—The Japanese House of Peers passes the national mobilization bill already passed by the Lower House. Japanese companies are reported to be offering Mexico a contract for buying half a billion barrels of oil annually, the Japanese to provide technical assistance in constructing pipe-lines and improving Mexican harbors.

Hitler states at Konigsberg that he will be the leader of the greatest army in the world's history.

March 26.—The National Council of Labor, representing all British labor organizations, issues a sharply critical statement as to Chamberlain's declaration of policy and urges an immediate meeting of the League of Nations Assembly for special consid-

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by RALPH FULLER



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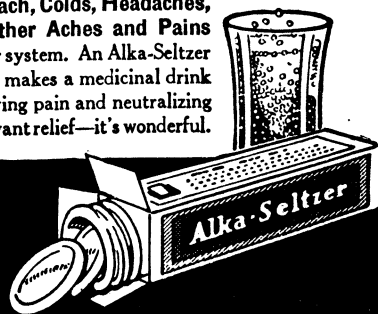
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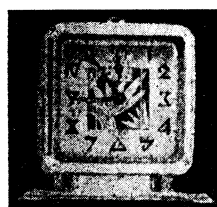
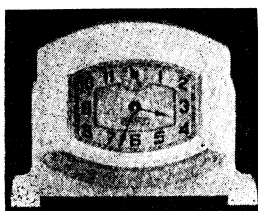


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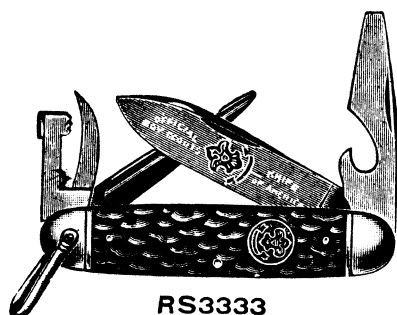
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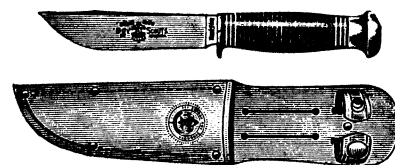
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RH 51

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Article Wanted

eration of the situation in Central Europe and Spain.

Japanese forces reported blocked on all fronts in China.

March 27.—Cardinal Theodore Innitzer, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Vienna, announces that "priests and the faithful must unconditionally support the German state and its leader".

Reported that Paris will spend nearly 500,000,000 francs for protective measures against air bombardment and gas attack.

Government defenses in Catalonia, last major stronghold, are given way before motorized rebel columns assisted by airplanes. Britain is reported to have persuaded France not to intervene as this might only prolong the fighting and not change the "inevitable outcome", and it might, furthermore, have repercussions elsewhere in Europe. The Italian press recently told France to keep "hands off" in Spain unless it is prepared to fight Italy.

Some 80 Japanese planes raid Hankow and do considerable damage.

March 28.—Archduke Otto states in Paris that Hitler's invasion of Austria is a "flagrant violation of the most elementary principles of international law. . . . In the name of the Austrian people, who are odiously oppressed, I appeal to the conscience of all nations to whom liberty and peace and the sworn oath are not vain words. I ask them to support the Austrian people in their unshakable determination to regain their liberty and independence". Hitler in a speech in Berlin states that Schuschnigg had been given an "opportunity to make good his agreements" but had committed the gravest mistake of his life. The crowd clamors for his life. Reported that Schuschnigg will be tried by the dreaded Leipzig criminal court which tried those accused

of the Reichstag fire some years ago.

Franco rejects requests to halt the bombings of population centers, alleging that the loyalists use civilian centers as locations for their arsenals. The rebels enter Fraga and take large quantities of government supplies.

Japanese forces along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway are reported to have been completely routed; the Chinese are also said to be winning in other parts of Shansi and Shantung. The Japanese-sponsored "Reformed Government of the Republic of China" is inaugurated in Nanking; in Peking an attempt is made on the life of Wang Keh-min, "President" of the "North China Provisional Government".

March 29.—Josef Goebbels, Nazi Minister of Propaganda, states that the time when Germany feared France has now passed.

Dr. Juan Negrin, Spanish Premier, states in a radio broadcast: "Our only course is to resist, resist, resist, and to fight, fight, fight!" Observers in Rome state Mussolini is prepared to resort to war if necessary to thwart any French move to help the Spanish loyalists. The new Belgian Ambassador to Italy presents credentials addressed to the "King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia".

Japanese troops are reported to be retreating in disorder in southern Shantung. Reported that the last link of a road connecting China with Russia has been completed between Lanchow and Urga, from where there is already a good road to Irkutsk on the Trans-Siberian Railway. Said that some 200,000 laborers and 3000 engineers have been at work there. Another great motor road connecting South China with Burma at Kunling, from where a railway line runs to Rangoon, is nearing completion.

March 30.—The Archbishop of Canterbury states in the House of Lords that Hitler's action "was

supported by the majority of people in Austria, and may bring a measure of stability in Europe". Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, recently placed under "protective custody", is removed to a concentration camp with other members of the Austrian nobility.

Following the Italian Senate's approval of a 5,800,000-lire army, navy, and air budget, Mussolini states that he can mobilize 9,000,000 soldiers and is ready for an "implacable, rapid war" and refers mysteriously to a coming "third victory for the Empire", implying that Italian activities in Ethiopia were the first and in Spain the second. "We reject all illusions of utopias; that is why Italy left the shop that sells them at Geneva".

Franco takes personal command of the forces encircling Lerida. He states, "To date, the neutral attitude of the United States deserves nothing but our gratitude". Winston Churchill in Paris warns Blum not to intervene in the Spanish situation.

Reported that 19 more officials, including the former President of the Kazak Republic, one of the Soviet states in Central Asia, have been executed for treason.

Both Japanese and Chinese are rushing reinforcements into the 100-mile bloody triangle between Yenchow, Hsuechow, and Linyi.

March 31.—Czechoslovakia, facing grave unrest, bans all political meetings for 4 weeks to "calm public feeling".

Some 100 Spanish militiamen cross the border into France and surrender their arms; refugees are crossing the frontier in large numbers.

The Tokyo naval spokesman states that Japan "regards with grave concern" the reported intention of the great naval powers to invoke the escalator clause of the London Naval Treaty. "Japan stands by its policy of non-menace and non-aggression,

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but if the other naval powers expand their armaments, Japan will be compelled to cope with the situation by changing its plans. Any naval power which brings a large fleet to the Orient will be a potential cause of menace to Japan".

The "Party of the Revolution", committed to progressive nationalization of big industry, take over the government party organization in Mexico.

April 1.—The *Osservatore Romano* states that Austrian prelates have made declarations in favor of Nazism without consulting the Vatican.

The Barcelona Defense Ministry charges Germany with installing heavy artillery along the French frontier in rebel territory in order to "ventilate" French defenses.

The Japanese press gives publicity to the alleged appearance of a "mystery" ship in the Truk group of mandated islands, south of Guam, believed in "various quarters" to be a ship from the United States Fleet. The ship is said to have entered the harbor at midnight, flashed its searchlights over the harbor and surrounding hills, and to have disappeared. Washington officials state the entire American fleet is within 100 miles from Hawaii.

April 2.—A Vatican radio broadcast repudiates the action of Austrian prelates in advising their people to vote in favor of Anschluss.

April 3.—The British Embassy in Berlin notifies the German Foreign Office that the British Legation in Vienna will be replaced by a consulate, but "reserving the British attitude on questions concerning treaties and other matters connected with the fact that Austria has ceased to be an independent, sovereign state". In response to a German note, France also accords *de facto* recognition, but Paris officials emphasize this does not constitute *de jure* recognition. The Czechoslovakian government bows to

new minority demands, including the calling of an election in which the Germans in the country are expected to gain added influence and prestige. A German organ states that "the moment has come for minorities to assert their demands for self-government, because self-government is the word of the hour". The Vatican announces that Saturday's broadcast disavowing the action of the Austrian prelates was made "without the knowledge of the papal authorities".

The Kuomintang Congress at Hankow votes Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to the position of political as well as military dictator, a position previously occupied only by the late Sun Yat Sen. The Japanese spokesman states that the Japanese offensive in Shantung has been halted; foreign military observers report that almost an entire division of Japanese troops was wiped out at Taierchwang and Linyi. The Chinese are reported now well supplied with modern anti-tank guns. The Japanese naval spokesman states that Japan will take "suitable measures" for "maintaining stability in the Far East in the face of impending construction so big as to be capable of threatening Far Eastern waters".

April 4.—Arthur Greenwood charges in the Commons that Chamberlain is "permitting the people of Spain to be butchered to make a Roman holiday" and that the "principles of millions of our people who have consistently supported a policy based on League of Nations and collective security are being sacrificed. Liberty in Europe is being murdered and the Prime Minister is the undertaker, waiting to bury the corpse". A Laborite vote of censure is rejected by a vote of 350 to 152.

The Spanish rebels take Lerida, 84 miles from Barcelona.

Archbishop Innitzer reiterates that it is the duty of Austrian Catholics to declare their loyalty to the German Reich in the coming plebiscite; another bishop expresses the hope that the creator of Greater Germany will combine generous appeasement with the achievement of "national unity". Later in the day Innitzer leaves for Rome.

April 5.—Franco demands the unconditional surrender of Barcelona on pain of merciless attack with every available agency of war as the rebels enter Tortosa and Movella.

The *Osservatore Romano* states that Friday's broadcast was "purely a private expression of opinion, neither official, semi-official, nor inspired".

The Tokyo *Asahi* states that the United States is building the world's largest navy to attack Japan and declares that Secretary Hull's letter to the Senate "expresses in positive terms America's ambitions in the Western Pacific and its determination to speak with a loud voice in Oriental affairs".

April 6.—The Spanish government again appeals to Britain and France to abolish the non-intervention regulations, claiming the rebel victories are largely due to French and British adherence to the agreement and German and Italian violation of it.

Cardinal Innitzer states in Rome that his declarations with reference to the Anschluss should not be interpreted as approving anything incompatible with the liberty of the church and the natural rights of parents to bring up the youth in the principles of the church.

April 7.—An unidentified Austrian communist is secretly executed in Vienna charged with "destroying the German Zeppelin *Hindenburg* (destroyed by fire with the loss of 36 lives at Lakehurst, New Jersey, May 6, 1937).

Astronomical Data For May, 1938

By the Weather Bureau



Sunrise and Sunset

	Rises	Sets
May 1...	5:34 a.m.	6:13 p.m.
May 6...	5:31 a.m.	6:14 p.m.
May 12...	5:29 a.m.	6:16 p.m.
May 18...	5:27 a.m.	6:17 p.m.
May 24...	5:26 a.m.	6:19 p.m.
May 31...	5:26 a.m.	6:21 p.m.

Eclipse

A Total Eclipse of the Sun, May 29th, 1938, invisible in the Philippines. The belt of totality is small and is confined to the south Atlantic Ocean, near the South Pole. Little, if any, inhabited land lies in the path of totality.

Moonrise and Moonset

	Rises	Sets
May 1.....	6:11 a.m.	7:22 p.m.
May 2.....	7:09 a.m.	8:25 p.m.
May 3.....	8:09 a.m.	9:25 p.m.
May 4.....	9:11 a.m.	10:23 p.m.
May 5.....	10:13 a.m.	11:17 p.m.
May 6.....	11:13 a.m.	

May 7.....	12:10 p.m.	0:07 a.m.
May 8.....	1:05 p.m.	0:53 a.m.
May 9.....	1:58 p.m.	1:36 a.m.
May 10.....	2:50 p.m.	2:19 a.m.
May 11.....	3:42 p.m.	3:00 a.m.
May 12.....	4:33 p.m.	3:42 a.m.
May 13.....	5:25 p.m.	4:25 a.m.
May 14.....	6:16 p.m.	5:10 a.m.
May 15.....	7:07 p.m.	5:56 a.m.
May 16.....	7:56 p.m.	6:44 a.m.
May 17.....	8:44 p.m.	7:33 a.m.
May 18.....	9:30 p.m.	8:22 a.m.
May 19.....	10:13 p.m.	9:11 a.m.
May 20.....	10:55 p.m.	10:00 a.m.
May 21.....	11:35 p.m.	10:49 a.m.
May 22.....		11:37 a.m.
May 23.....	0:15 a.m.	12:26 p.m.
May 24.....	0:54 a.m.	1:16 p.m.
May 25.....	1:35 a.m.	2:08 p.m.
May 26.....	2:18 a.m.	3:01 p.m.
May 27.....	3:05 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
May 28.....	3:56 a.m.	5:02 p.m.
May 29.....	4:51 a.m.	6:06 p.m.
May 30.....	5:52 a.m.	7:09 p.m.
May 31.....	6:55 a.m.	8:11 p.m.

Eclipse

A Total Eclipse of the Moon, May 14th, 1938, invisible in the Philippines. Beginning generally visible in Greenland, Eastern North America, West Indies and South America; the ending generally visible in all North America, Western South America, extreme northeastern Asiatic Continent, Hawaiian Islands and New Zealand.

Phases of the Moon

First Quarter on the 7th at.....	5:24 a.m.
Full Moon on the 14th at.....	4:39 p.m.
Last Quarter on the 22nd at.....	8:36 p.m.
New Moon on the 29th at.....	10:00 p.m.
Perigee on the 2nd at.....	9:00 p.m.
Apogee on the 18th at.....	5:00 p.m.
Perigee on the 31st at.....	1:00 a.m.

The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 4:11 a.m. and sets at 4:27 p.m. Just before sunrise the planet may be found in the eastern sky in the constellation of Pisces.

VENUS rises at 7:10 a.m. and sets at 8:04 p.m. In the early evening the planet may be found in the western sky in the constellation of Taurus.

MARS rises at 6:55 a.m. and sets at 7:45 p.m. In the early evening the planet may be found in the western sky in the constellation of Taurus.

JUPITER rises at 0:51 a.m. and sets at 12:25 p.m. From midnight on the planet may be found in the eastern sky in the constellation of Aquarius.

SATURN rises at 3:17 a.m. and sets at 3:25 p.m. An hour before sunrise the planet will be found low in the eastern sky in the constellation of Pisces.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p.m.

North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Vega in Lyra	Antares in Scorpius
Arcturus in Bootes	Spica in Virgo
Regulus in Leo.....	Alpha and Beta Centauri
Caster and Pollux in Gemini	Alpha Crucis (in the Southern Cross)
	Procyon in Canis Minor



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VOL. XXXV

June, 1938

No. 6 (362)



"TOUGH GOING"

Gavino Reyes Congson

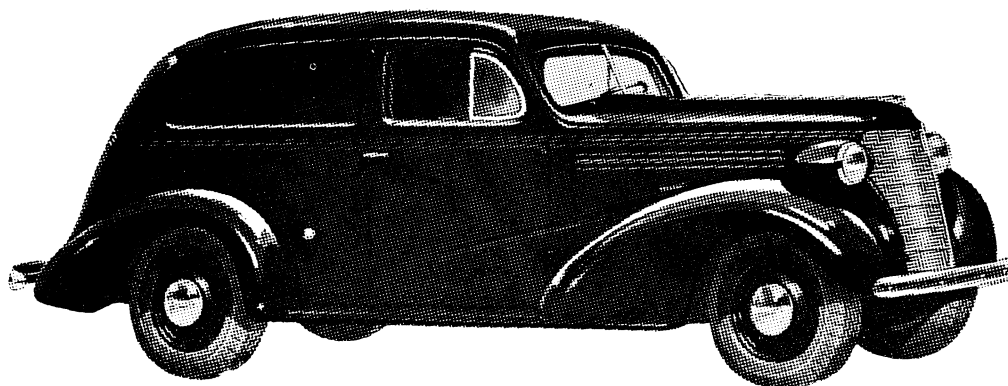
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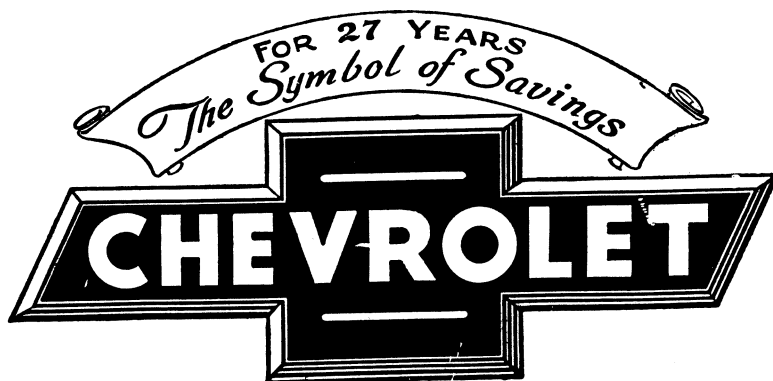
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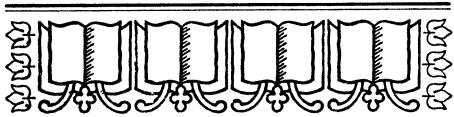
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Philippine Economic Conditions

By J. Bartlett Richards

American Trade Commissioner



THE National Assembly passed a number of bills in the latter part of April and the first half of May, including a public works bill in the amount of approximately P96,000,000 and the 1939 General Budget, providing for ordinary expenditures of P77,976,000 against estimated ordinary income of P79,310,000. Extraordinary expenditures of P1,855,000, mainly for aid to the City of Manila and advances to the Manila Railroad Company, will use up a little more than the estimated excess of ordinary income. Additional appropriations, mainly for schools and malaria control, are made conditional on the passage of a number of new tax measures.

Including the 1939 General Budget and the P96,000,000 public works bill, which provides for expenditures over a period of four years, the National Assembly passed appropriation bills totaling slightly over P200,000,000, not including public debt and other continuing charges in the amount of approximately P10,000,000, which do not require appropriation. These appropriations, if approved by the President, will be made to a considerable extent from the Coconut Oil Tax revenues and will use up the full amount already collected from that source, as well as estimated collections to the end of 1938. Among the appropriation bills passed are P10,000,000 to start the proposed National Abaca Company; P10,000,000 for a revolving fund for markets, waterworks and slaughter-houses; P4,800,000 to reimburse the amounts appropriated under Act 3932 for construction of irrigation systems; P2,000,000 for participation in the New York and San Francisco expositions; P2,000,000 for a fund for homesites; P2,000,000 for a National Merchandising Corporation; P1,000,000 for reforestation; P1,300,000 for typhoon and other calamity relief; P500,000 for municipal dispensaries; and P300,000 for 30 traveling health units.

Proposed tax measures include a revision in the income tax increasing surtax rates, requiring non-resident aliens to pay ten percent on their net income in the Philippines and assessing a tax on income from sources partly within and partly without the Philippines; an increase in inheritance tax rates; an increase in the rates on mine production; a tax on capital stock, ranging from 1/10 to 6/10 of one percent annually; an increase in the forestry charges; revision of the tax rates on cigarettes and distilled spirits; and revision of the sales tax.

The proposed new sales tax provides for an increase in the rate to ten percent in the case of luxuries; six percent in the case of semi-luxuries; and three percent in the case of necessities, excepting certain domestic foodstuffs, which are free of the tax. It is payable only once, however, instead of on every transaction, as is the case with the present 1-1/2 percent sales tax. Manufactured goods would be free of the tax if made up to the extent of 60 percent, in value, of materials on which the tax has been paid. The tax on exports would remain at one and a half percent.

The Ways and Means Committee will hold public hearings on these new tax measures before reporting them to the National Assembly, at a special session which will probably be held in July.

Import trade was quiet in most lines, apparently due to reduced purchasing power, and with imports continuing heavy, there was an accumulation of stocks in the hands of importers and dealers. Stocks are heavy in many lines of imported goods and a few importers have had to ask for extensions, though on the whole the credit situation continues satisfactory. Some distributors report increasing difficulty in collecting accounts from provincial dealers, but there does not appear to be a great deal of complaint on that score, though distributors are watching their credits carefully. The program for government expenditures approved by the National Assembly in its recent session may increase the purchasing power of the mass of the people, making up in part for the reduction caused by the low prices of export products. The volume of collection bills covering imports continues to run well ahead of last year, but the volume of commercial letters of credit opened is decreasing, confirming the impression of a reduction

in the amount of new orders placed.

Imports of American cotton textiles reached a record figure in April, with nearly 8,000,000 square meters imported for domestic consumption. Textile imports have been exceptionally heavy in the first four months of this year and with retail demand reduced, stocks have accumulated in the hands of dealers. The volume of indent orders has been much reduced. Flour imports fell off in April but stocks continue heavy. Stocks of canned fish continue low and are difficult to replace, but demand is seasonally quiet and local prices have not increased.

Sales of cars continued fairly good in April, while truck sales fell off seasonally. Imports of cars and trucks were exceptionally large and stocks are heavy. Sales of tires, as well as parts and accessories, continued fairly good.

Leather importers continue to operate on a hand-to-mouth basis, but there was a fairly good aggregate of orders placed in April, with prices steady to firm.

The sugar market was easy, with both export and domestic prices declining throughout the month. Exports continued heavy, though a little lower than in March.

The copra market was easy in the first two weeks but somewhat firmer during the balance of the month, due mainly to European demand and reduced production. The freight rate on copra to Europe was reduced, due to the easier charter market, and this improved the prospect of selling to Europe. Arrivals of copra were sharply reduced but were approximately the same as in April last year. Exports continued heavy. Oil exports were fair. Shipments of cake to Europe fell off but European demand was fair and some business was done. Shipments of desiccated coconut increased only slightly but are expected to increase substantially in May.

The abaca market continued weak during the first week of April but was relatively firm thereafter, with most grades closing above the opening level for the month. Balings and exports were low. Stocks declined moderately as the result of a fire, but are still about 48,000 bales higher than they were a year ago.

Leaf tobacco exports were low in April, with North Africa the only substantial market. Shipments of scrap to the United States were considerably below average. Cigar shipments to the United States improved in April, but exports to other countries were unusually small.

The rice market continued firm, with reports from primary sources indicating that stocks are running comparatively low and are in strong hands. It is believed that prices will continue to increase until the National Rice and Corn Corporation starts selling.

American and European demand for Philippine lumber continues dull and April shipments were below normal. The domestic market continues fairly good. Log shipments to Japan continue well below last year's average.

Gold production reached a new record of P5,351,768 in April, due largely to increased production by a placer mining company. Exports of iron ore to Japan were good, but the Associated Steamship Lines reports only negligible shipments of chrome and manganese ore to the United States. A bill is being drawn up to increase the tax and royalty rates on mine production.

Government revenues in April, for the first time, ran behind those for the corresponding month last year. An increase of 600,000 in collections by the Bureau of Customs, mainly in the Highway Special Fund, was offset by a decline of approximately P1,150,000 in collections by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Collections for the General Fund by the Bureau of Customs and Internal Revenue were nearly P1,000,000 less than in April last year, due mainly to reduced sales tax and income tax collections. It is believed that revenues this year will be somewhat below last year's, justifying at least in part the Budget Bureau's estimate of a reduction of about 20 percent in revenue from taxation.

Export cargoes fell off somewhat, but cargo space continues to be well taken. Freight carloading figures of the Manila Railroad Company are running about six percent behind last year, the decline being ascribable mainly in sugar and rice.

A bill is being prepared to reduce the radio registration fee to P1.00, excepting on expensive radios, which will continue to pay P10.00. The proposed new sales tax would classify radios with more than five tubes as semi-luxuries paying six percent sales tax. Other radios would pay only three percent. This tax would be payable only once, rather than on every transaction as in the case of the present 1-1/2 percent sales tax, but most radios are sold by the importer direct to the consumer, thus paying the present tax only once.

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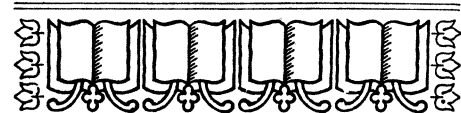
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News Summary

The Philippines



April 9.—Mayor Julio A. Antiporda of Biñan, Laguna, is attacked with knives in the municipal building and expires on the way to the hospital; the alleged killers are Delfin and Emilio Lopez who have been placed under arrest.

April 11.—American cement is imported to meet a local shortage for the first time since 1907.

April 12.—A "mystery fleet" of 22 foreign destroyers is reported as having been seen Sunday and Monday off the Gulf of Davao by the Captain of an inter-island vessel. They flew no flags and steamed away at full speed when he requested information as to their nationality. The authorities have been investigating since the report was first made Sunday night, and the first report has been confirmed by various others.

April 13.—Numerous similarly-worded petitions and resolutions are being received at Malacañan and by the National Assembly in favor of the bill requiring religious instruction in the public schools.

Philippine gold production in March amounted to P5,089,061.01.

April 16.—The Philippine Army is reported organizing the projected Offshore Patrol. It is believed Major Rafael Ramos, an Annapolis graduate, will be appointed chief.

April 17.—President Manuel L. Quezon orders the suspension of the police force of Biñan.

April 18.—President Quezon addresses a letter to Manila Railroad Company employees who are threatening to strike, advising them to present their grievances to the management or to him and warning them not to strike as this would mean their automatic separation from the service. He states he is prepared to use the Army to run the railroad if necessary to protect public interests as the railroad company is a government company and a public service enterprise. He also writes to General Manager Jose Paez stating that he expects the Company to give an outstanding example of how a corporation should deal with its employees.

April 19.—United States High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt tells the press he has received reports about the fotilla seen off Davao but that these are not for publication. The Japanese Consulate in Manila issues a statement declaring that according to the Japanese Foreign Office, there were absolutely no Japanese men-of-war in Philippine waters recently. The Assembly passes the P97,126,800 four-year public works bill.

The management of the Manila Railroad is reported to have settled the threatened strike, granting the laborers various demands and explaining matters not understood by them.

Cenon Almadin is arrested in connection with the murder of Mayor Antiporda.

April 20.—An unidentified submarine is reported to have been seen off Calayan Island, north of Luzon.

Manila Railroad employees in a mass-meeting protest against President Quezon's denial of their right to strike, but a walk-out is prevented by the cooler heads. It is decided to send a delegation to interview him on the supposition that he is misinformed as to the facts.

April 22.—Another "fleet of 20 warships" is reported to have been seen off the coast of Ilocos Norte and later off Pangasinan.

April 25.—The charge that a fund of P3,000,000 is behind the propaganda in favor of the religious instruction bill, as reported in a newspaper, is referred by the Assembly to a committee for investigation.

April 26.—In reply to a letter from Bishop James McCloskey of Jaro, Iloilo, stating that his "personal prestige is endangered by your conduct in helping enemy Masons and Protestants who are opposing the bill on religious instruction", Vice-President Sergio Osmeña states: "The government can not take into account in the administration of public affairs what you call friends or enemies or make any distinction between Masons, Protestants, and Catholics... Neither praise nor threats will have any weight in the consideration I am bound to give to all matters that are submitted to me." President Quezon writes Floor leader Jose Ozamis that in view of the use of his name in connection with the religious instruction bill, he reiterates his desire to keep aloof from the discussion until "under the Constitution, I am bound to act, namely if and when a bill approved by the Assembly comes before me for approval or disapproval".

April 27.—A letter of President Quezon to Governor Tomas Confesor is published with respect to a statement made by the latter that "we are practically under a dominion status now", President Quezon stating, in part: "This is not so, either in theory or in fact. Dominion status has now a definite meaning in Constitutional as well as International Law due to the well established political relationship between Great Britain and its dominions."

The English colonies enjoying this status are self-governing in every respect and such limitations as there may be, if any... are of their own free will and as they may have found to their interest to covenant with the Mother Country, which, in turn, assumes a corresponding responsibility. In other words, a country possessing a dominion status as now understood in International Law is as independent indeed as many of the so-called independent nations that have the name but hardly the substance of the rights and powers of an independent nation. Such status is very far from being the political status of the Commonwealth. Under the Independence Act, the internal autonomy granted us is restricted in many vital aspects. I am bound to make this point clear for it is essential that, in discussing this question, our people be properly informed as to our present status as compared with independence or a dominion status. I agree with you entirely that any change in our political future should be discussed intelligently, freely, and thoroughly, before our people are asked to vote thereon. They, and they alone, have the right to pass finally upon the supreme question of their own future. But their decision should never be arrived at except after mature, cool, and thorough deliberation."

Bishop McCloskey sends a telegram to Assemblyman Jose Zulueta stating that he regrets the publication of his telegram to Vice-President Osmeña as it was a "personal, friendly message, friend to friend". "I have a right to advise my friend that I have a knowledge from reliable persons that he tried to dissuade some of our Assemblymen from voting in favor of bills pending in the Assembly, and I requested

him to favor the bill on religious instruction as demanded by the immense majority of the people. This is a government of the people, for the people, and by the people; the vast majority have made manifest

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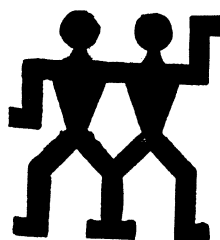
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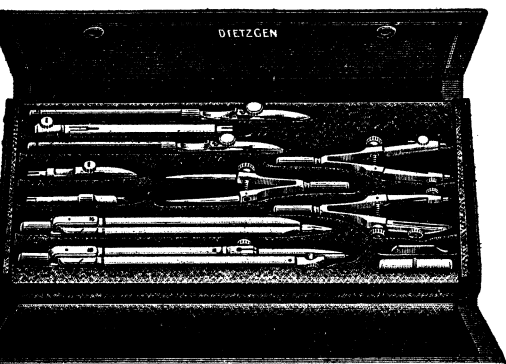
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their will and such will can not be justly disregarded." Vice-President Osmeña tells the press the telegram was addressed to him as Vice-President and Secretary of Public Instruction and dealt with matters involving his sworn duty.

The Cabinet decides on the abolition of the Manila Harbor Board and the transfer of its functions to the Bureau of Customs.

April 28.—Some 150 employees of the Manila Gas Company strike, it is said as a result of a conflict between two unions represented in the plant. The management states the employees had no right to walk out until the case had been brought before the Department of Labor.

April 29.—President Quezon puts the Philippine Army in charge of the preservation of order in the province of Bulacan in view of trouble on the Church haciendas and other labor disputes.

April 30.—President Quezon accompanied by Mrs. Quezon and their children leave for a short vacation in Hongkong.

May 3.—A substitute religious instruction bill is passed on second reading without a record vote providing for stringent penalties upon school authorities who obstruct in any way the religious education provisions in the Constitution, or who fail to set convenient hours for such instruction which must be furnished on petition of parents.

May 4.—President Quezon in a special message to the Assembly proposes the abandonment of plans for the organization of a new state police and advocates instead the separation of the Constabulary Division of the Philippine Army to serve as the nucleus for such a system.

Another "mystery fleet" is reported to have been seen off Surigao for three nights from April 30 to May 2.

Bishop Gregorio Aglipay of the Aglipayan Church admits at an Assembly committee hearing that he is the author of the article published in a local newspaper mentioning the existence of a P3,000,000 slush fund" back of the religious instruction bill, and that the reference was based on reports he received from unknown people. He urges an investigation.

May 5.—A bill providing for certain compulsory patriotic opening exercises in the public schools is introduced.

May 6.—The Committee on Third Reading orders the religious instruction bill to be printed, the Chairman of the Committee, Assem. Gregorio Perfecto, Floor Leader Ozamis, and others dissenting.

May 7.—President Quezon returns from Hongkong without Mrs. Quezon who will extend her vacation for some time longer.

The Manager of the Manila Gas Company announces that laborers who fail to return to work as allegedly agreed, will be discharged.

May 8.—President Quezon officially inaugurates the Manila-Legaspi line of the Manila Railroad Company, with High Commissioner McNutt as the guest of honor. The last rails connecting the Bicol branch with the main line were laid November 17 and the first test train was run from Manila to Legaspi on January 25.

May 10.—President Quezon sends a number of special messages to the Assembly, among them one recommending stricter and wider application of the 8-hour labor law, and the rotation of the position of Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army every three years.

Two British submarines arrive in Manila for a short visit.

Octave ("Pop") Soares, well known in Manila's bar and restaurant business, dies, aged 71.

May 11.—The U. S. S. *Marblehead*, light cruiser,

leaves Manila for Amoy, 700 miles across the China Sea, to relieve Americans there endangered by the Japanese attack on the city.

E. D. Hester, Assistant Financial Adviser to the High Commissioner, returns from a six-months' stay in the United States. He tells the press that High Commissioner McNutt's realistic re-examination proposal met with extraordinarily favorable reaction in the United States and that people are more interested in domestic and international policies than ever before.

The United States

April 11.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt approves Commonwealth President Quezon's nomination of J. M. Elizalde to represent the Philippines at the International Sugar Conference.

The National Lawyer's Guild in Washington votes 696 to 67 in favor of lifting the arms embargo against the Spanish government and also endorses a proposal to amend the Neutrality Act to enable the President and Congress, acting jointly, to distinguish between aggressors and victims in the application of the Act.

April 3.—The Navy Department reported to have received information indicating that Japan is building a powerful "hit and run" fleet of ships between 16,000 and 18,000 tons, armed with 8 or 9 twelve-inch guns, and capable of 40 knots speed. The heaviest United States cruisers are 10,000-ton and are armed with eight-inch guns. Other reports are to effect that Japan is constructing 3 dreadnoughts of over 16,000 tons, 5 aircraft carriers, 43 destroyers, 7 light cruisers, and 8 submarines.

Administration leaders state with reference to reports that Britain is seeking to buy 500 warplanes from the United States (which would constitute the first commission of the kind placed by one nation with another), that there is little likelihood foreign nations will be able to obtain American warplanes both because of the secrecy clause in government building contracts which prohibits the exportation of military or naval planes without official consent and because factories are already booked to capacity for months in advance to fill U. S. Army and Navy orders.

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asylum for refugees, 26 have replied, Italy being the only nation to reject the proposal.

April 14.—President Roosevelt in a "fireside chat" radio broadcast explains his program, stating that after 4-1/2 years of recovery, a set-back was experienced only during the last 7 months, and only within the last 2 months has it become apparent that the government must take action. He states the recession will not return the country to the disasters and sufferings of 1933, that money in the banks is safe, that farmers today have much greater purchasing power, that speculation possibilities have been minimized, and that the national income is about 50% higher than in 1932. He states his plans are expected to increase industrial turnover, boost income, raise federal income, and "help start an upward spiral". "Our capacity is limited only by our ability to work together."

President Roosevelt speaking before the governing board of the Pan-American Union, bluntly says that the United States is resolved to maintain peace in the Americas and will not tolerate attacks on the principles of democratic liberty—interpreted to mean that neither fascism nor communism will be allowed a foothold on either of the Americas. He states that the 21 American republics "proudly present to the rest of the world a demonstration that the rule of justice and law can be substituted for force, that resort to war as an instrument of policy is unnecessary, that international differences can be solved through peaceful negotiation, and that the sanctity of the pledged word, faithfully observed and generously interpreted, offers a system of security with freedom."

President Roosevelt sends a message to Congress proposing the expenditure of some \$4,412,000,000 for the maintenance of relief work, public works, and loans to states, municipalities, and private business; he also proposes a de-sterilization of \$1,400,000,000 of gold for spending purposes. In conformity with the President's message, the Treasury de-sterilizes "1,391,000,000 worth of gold, increasing the Treasury's working balance by this much and making available almost \$2,500,000,000 for cash spending as the gold will be used for backing gold certificates, sent to Federal Reserve Banks, which will create Treasury accounts equal to their value. Experts say the use of this idle gold obviates the necessity of borrowing or increasing the public debt as the government is merely making use of money already borrowed and stored."

Naval authorities in Washington state that if reports of a foreign flotilla off Davao are true, the defense plans for the Philippines may be revised.

April 15.—Governor Frank Murphy of Michigan states in Washington he will "speak to the nation" on Philippine-American relations. It is understood he earlier considered making a statement opposing High Commissioner McNutt's re-examination proposal, but was dissuaded by persons close to the White House.

April 17.—J.D.M. Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, states that Roosevelt's first "5-year plan" has hit the rocks and that business is "paralyzed with fright" at the new "pump-priming program". Sen. Arthur Vandenberg and others also attack the program.

April 18.—Admiral W. D. Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations, states the Davao "mystery fleet" was either an "optical chimera" or a fleet of foreign vessels as it is impossible they could have been American warships engaged in maneuvers.

April 19.—A formal statement is issued at Wash-

ington saying that the government "has seen the conclusion of the Anglo-Italian agreement with sympathetic interest because it is proof of the value of peaceful negotiations", but it is explained that there has been no change in the American principle of nonrecognition of territories taken by force.

April 20.—John H. Pardee, head of the Utility Management Corporation which operates the Manila Electric Company, dies.

April 21.—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes indicates that the government will not permit the projected shipment of 10,000,000 cubic feet of American helium gas ordered by Germany for a new dirigible trans-Atlantic service as such a quantity would constitute a supply of military importance.

April 22.—22. Secretary of the Navy Claude A. Swanson states with reference to an effort in Congress to establish a "peace-time naval policy" limiting operations along a theoretical defense line, that such a plan could not be drafted "to make it free from misinterpretation, misapprehension, or inhibitions in carrying out the general purpose of the national defense".

Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles states the United States is closely scanning reports that Japan may be moving to terminate the Open Door in North China.

Japan pays the United States \$2,214,007 covering the damages incident to the sinking of the U. S. S. *Panay*.

April 23.—Governor Murphy in a radio broadcast expresses support of President Roosevelt's new priming program.

April 24.—Sen. R. M. La Follette states that "all the dollars in China are not worth the life of one American" and advocates the withdrawal of all American investments and troops from the Orient, neutrality, avoidance of secret agreements, and building for "domestic security" instead of armaments for war.

April 25.—The State Department announces that Ambassador J. C. Grew has asked for full information concerning the charges against Elwyn Gibbon, taken off a liner by police in Japan on his return from China where he served with the air forces.

A commission of four British Air Ministry experts arrives in New York in connection with possible British purchases of American warplanes.

April 26.—Sixteen prominent business men, including Owen D. Young and W. N. Aldrich, prominent banker, have promised to cooperate with the President in his recovery drive, according to a Washington announcement.

April 27.—President Roosevelt signs a record annual peace-time naval appropriation bill of \$546,866,494 which carries funds to start work on 2 battleships, 2 cruisers, 8 destroyers, 6 submarines, and a number of auxiliary vessels, and also funds for continuing work on 2 battleships, 3 aircraft carriers, 8 cruisers, 43 destroyers, 16 submarines, and auxiliary ships. Action on the \$1,156,546,000 Vinson naval expansion bill meanwhile is blocked in the Senate by continued debate. Sen. G. P. Nye states "the most ardent supporters of this bill are communists who hope America may some time be prevailed upon to support Russia".

Reported that the Supreme Court has reversed a decision of a Georgia court, holding that "the liberty of the press is not confined to newspapers and periodicals. It necessarily embraces pamphlets and leaflets. These indeed have been historic weapons in the defense of liberty, as the pamphlets of Thomas Paine and others in our history abundantly attest". A Miss Alma Lowell, minister of an obscure sect, had been sentenced to 50 days imprisonment for distributing leaflets from house to house without obtaining a permit.

At a banquet given by the Filipino members of the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine

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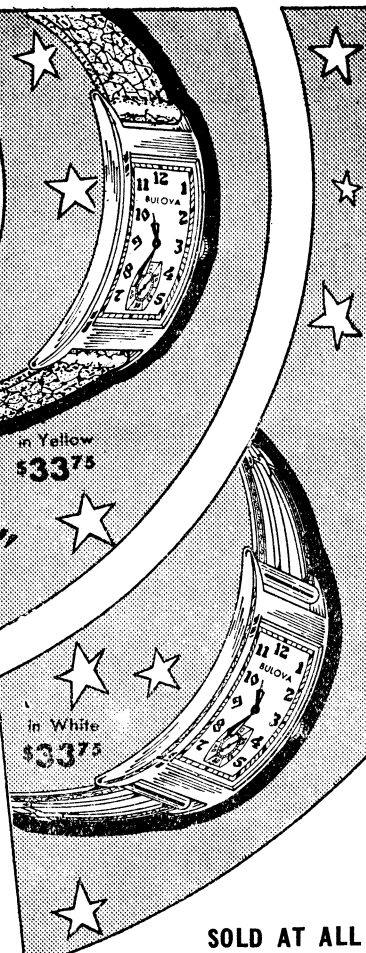
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Affairs honoring Secretary of War Harry S. Woodring, after Sen. Key Pittman Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, stated that the "majority in Congress would grant what the Filipinos really want", Assemblyman Manuel Roxas states: "If it were possible to govern ourselves within the framework of United States sovereignty in so far as international relations were concerned on the same basis as exists between England and the Dominions, with the right of secession guaranteed, we would not ask for independence as we have done in the past. . . That is why our great President has welcomed discussion of a possible dominion status." Secretary Woodring states that the "sufferings of the Philippine Commonwealth in the process of achieving independence would give the Republic strength to take its position with glory and dignity among the nations of the world" and that the report of the Joint Committee would lead to a "continuation of friendly relations".

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce (Washington) announces that the Philippines in 1937 ranked 7th among the nations supplying commodities to the United States and 12th among the purchasers from the United States.

April 28.—Governor Philip La Follette of Wisconsin launches a new political party, the "National Progressives of America", which will aim at the multiplication of production for greater individual wealth and for public ownership and control of money and credit, larger powers for the executive branch of the government over agriculture, industry, and commerce and the "admission of the right and the grant of opportunity for every American to earn his own living."

Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes, and Assemblymen Manuel Roxas and José Romero are reported as planning to return to the Philippines to cooperate with President Quezon in an effort to develop Filipino sentiment in favor of a reexamination of Philippine-American relations.

April 29.—President Roosevelt in a message to Congress asks for the means to effectively control bank holding companies, stating he wants to "break up a concentration of private power without equal in history".

The House Rules Committee refuses to grant the Administration's wage and hour bill the right of way, this virtually killing the measure in so far as the present session of Congress is concerned. J. L. Lewis states the action is an "outrageous gagging of the people's representatives".

Senator Vandenberg states, "Get rid of the Philippines and there is nothing to be a leg for the mad

navy advocates to stand on in their demands for big appropriations. Senator Nye states, "If ever the Philippines comes back to us permanently, they ought to come under the condition that every penny spent for national defense occasioned by possible Filipino need should be assessed against the Islands".

April 30.—Reported that the Navy and Army will cooperate in converting Midway and Wake Islands into seaplane bases.

May 1.—Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre states in an address that the United States must let the world know it will not supinely submit to forces of international lawlessness. . . Barbaric ruthlessness is now threatening Europe as well as Asia. When forces of lawlessness are abroad, inaction means in effect siding with evil against good. We must be prepared if necessary to withstand aggression and lawlessness".

Rep. G. H. Tinkham accuses Secretary of State Cordell Hull of encouraging Mexico to seize American oil properties through silver subsidies and other aids and warns that Mexico has already become a communist state with a dictator and that the communist tendency might sweep through Central and South America. He declares Mexico's expropriation proceedings are only a reflection of the New Deal's hostility to private ownership and legitimate profits.

May 2.—President Roosevelt requests the House Committee on Rules to reconsider its action in voting to hold the wage and hours bill in committee.

The Senate approves the Naval Affairs Committee's amendment to the Vinson bill authorizing the construction of three 45,000-ton super-dreadnaughts, but on condition that the battleships be limited to 35,000 tons unless the President obtains information another power is actually building larger vessels. The Senate rejects the proposal to restrict navy operations to within a defined defensive area. Sen. Bennett Champ Clark in the debate on the Vinson bill advocates granting Philippine independence as soon as possible. "It would have been a godsend if the Battle of Manila Bay had never been fought. . . The Philippines have been a curse, a millstone about our necks."

May 3.—The Senate approves the \$1,156,546,000 Vinson naval expansion bill by a vote of 56 to 28. It provides for the construction of 46 warships, 950 airplanes, and 26 auxiliary vessels.

Sen. E. W. Gibson states that the Philippine Commonwealth "must be declared a magnificent success", but warns that without the protection of the United States it would soon become Japanese domain. He favors naval expansion "as insurance that the United States would be able to defend the Islands in case of necessity" and the abrogation of the neutralization provisions in the Tydings-McDuffie Law.

May 5.—Secretary Woodring states in a public address: "I warn Germany, Japan, and Italy that if the dictatorships push the democratic nations too far, the result will be war. . . It is essential to halt this continued aggression before it gets out of hand. . . Japan's entry into Manchuria started 7 years of aggression."

American consulates in Europe are reported to have been instructed by the State Department to prepare and check plans for the evacuation of Americans in case of war.

May 6.—Signatures of 298 members of the House to a petition to discharge the wage and hours bill from committee will bring the bill to the floor despite the opposition from the Rules Committee.

May 7.—Philippine Secretary of Agriculture Eulogio Rodriguez states in Washington that he does not believe it wise to be "over-hasty" about independence because there is plenty of time and much important work to do.

May 8.—Dr. Hugo Eckner, famous German Zeppelin builder and skipper, states in New York that if America will not permit Germany to buy helium gas, trans-Atlantic dirigible travel will be ended.

May 9.—Secretary Hull states he has received no official communication from Japan in regard to a non-aggression pact and adds that both countries are signatories to the Kellogg-Briand Pact outlawing war.

May 10.—President Roosevelt confers for half an hour with a number of members of the Joint Preparatory Committee, pays tribute to its work, and states he is convinced the program outlined in its report would provide satisfactory economic relief to the Philippines.

Rep. Fred Crawford of Michigan tells the press he will urge the White House to sponsor a political re-examination of the Philippine question as a further indication of United States cooperation with other democracies in the search for world peace.

Other Countries

April 7.—French leftists, protesting against Senate's opposition to granting dictatorial financial powers to Blum, battle with the police, crying, "Down with the Senate!" The proposed bill has been approved by the Chamber of Deputies and provides for a capital levy and other measures.

A member of the Washington-Lincoln Battalion of American volunteers fighting with the loyalists, arrives in France, stating that 560 Americans were killed at Gandesa Saturday. "Franco has everything. The Spaniards have nothing to fight with. They are finished."

Chinese claim overwhelming victories at Taierchwang and state the Japanese have suffered 20,000 casualties and are in rapid retreat along the Tientsin-Pukow railway. Madame Chiang Kai-shek announces that Generalissimo Chiang has rescinded the Chinese law forbidding compulsory teaching of religion in Christian schools because of Chinese "appreciation of the real, vital contributions Christianity has made to the spiritual wellbeing and livelihood of the people and because of a change of attitude toward missionaries since the war started due to their devotion to duty in spite of great danger."

The Tokyo naval spokesman says that Japan considers itself the "guardian of the Western Pacific" and that any refusal of the United States to agree

to a delimitation of the areas in the Pacific is a matter of "gravest concern" to Japan; he declined to specify any particular longitude or latitude. Japan is reported to have made secret representations to Britain as to America's plan to build large battleships and to have indicated it is ready to discuss limitation on a 5-5-5 basis. It is also said to have expressed concern over Russian aid to China and to have stated that Tokyo is ready for an armistice and would not object to Anglo-American mediation.

April 8.—The Blum Cabinet resigns after a defeat of the emergency finance proposals by a vote of 223 to 49 in the Senate. President Albert Lebrun names War Minister Edouard Daladier to form a new government.

Loyalists in Barcelona are forcing everyone capable of bearing arms to enter the army and a number of deserters, slackers, and fascist sympathizers are reported to have been executed.

The Japanese retreat north of Taierchwang, involving two Japanese divisions of first-class troops of the Empire, turns into a rout, with thousands killed and the rest fleeing panic-stricken. Immense quantities of war materials are seized by the Chinese. This is the first major Chinese victory in the undeclared war. Chiang issues a circular telegram warning the people not to be arrogant over preliminary victories and to be ready to continue the struggle until the enemy has been driven out of Chinese territory. Japanese postal authorities in Shanghai ban the *Shanghai Evening Post*, American-owned, from the mails, and state that newspapers will be so banned whenever they contain "matter maliciously disparaging of the imperial Japanese forces"; the American consul-general has filed a protest.

April 10.—Officially announced that the vote in favor of *anschluss* between Germany and Austria was 99,082. Jews were not permitted to take part and remained indoors throughout while Nazis patrolled the streets, halted pedestrians to see whether they were wearing "Ja" (Yes) buttons proclaiming how they had voted. Storm troopers checked all houses to insure that all eligible persons had voted. Observers wonder whether there were any No-votes at all and believe a few such votes may have been listed for "effect".

April 11.—Britain sends a note to the League of Nations asking that the question of Abyssinia be settled at the next meeting of the Council, May 1. Said that Britain and Italy have reached an agreement as to the terms of a treaty.

Reuters reports from London on "good authority" that Japan has unofficially suggested that Britain use its influence to induce China to propose peace negotiations and that it intimated there is no need for America to be invited to take parallel action, but that the British reply was that the United States could not be ruled out in view of its interests in the Far East.

British newspapers call the German-Austrian plebiscite a "near farce". The French press states the European balance of power has been completely altered.

Tunis is placed under martial law as a result of nationalist rioting during the past few days.

April 12.—Russia protests against the alleged flight of 11 Japanese planes over Soviet territory and is also said to have sent notice to Japanese consuls at Blagoveschensk and Khabarovsk to close their establishments before April 15 following voluntary withdrawal of Soviet consular officials from Kobe, Otaru, and Dairen; the Japanese government is

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seeking reconsideration, holding the request is unwarranted.

A Tokyo spokesman denies London reports that Japan is seeking British mediation in China.

Archduke Otto, as a result of a Paris newspaper interview in which he appealed to foreign nations to halt the Anschluss, is charged with high treason in Germany; he is at present in Belgium. Wilhelm Zehner, Minister of Defense under the deposed Premier Kurt von Schnuschnigg, commits suicide. The Netherlands restricts the Easter leave of the Dutch standing army of 32,000.

Feodor Chaliapin, called the greatest basso of all time, dies in Paris, aged 65.

April 13.—The British Cabinet approves a draft of the Anglo-Italian pact. King Farouk tells the Egyptian Parliament that the pact will be a sure guarantee of peace; a representative of Egypt has been participating in the Rome negotiations.

The French Chamber of Deputies approves a bill giving Premier Eduard Daladier dictatorial financial powers until August 31; the bill is not as drastic as the measure demanded by former Premier Leon Blum.

The Tokyo naval spokesman brands reports that Japan is building a class of ships between cruisers and battleships as a groundless rumor, but declares that Japan's "long-standing policy not to reveal its naval building program remains unchanged".

Sun Fo, President of China's Legislative Yuan and son of the late Sun Yat Sen, says in London that he was assured when he was in Moscow recently that if there appeared to be any danger of Japan conquering China, Russia would certainly intervene regardless of the consequences in Europe.

April 14.—The French Council of Ministers decides to open negotiations with Italy for a new friendship accord similar to the Anglo-Italian agreement.

Premier Daladier appoints Defense Minister Fierre Jacomet as a superarbitrator of labor disputes with absolute power to halt strikes and strikers go back to work under a government arbitration plan after having been warned that factories working on defense equipment would operate regardless of strikes.

Schnuschnigg is transferred to a German concentration camp at Dachau, near Munich.

Spanish rebel troops reach Lajana, 8 miles from the Mediterranean, among them many Italian units who are employing flame-throwers and heavy artillery as well as airplanes in a merciless drive. Loyalists are using rows of their dead as parapets.

Cornell S. Franklin, an American lawyer, is re-elected Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, a position equivalent to the mayorship.

In reply to a British demand that the properties of the Aguila (Royal Dutch Shell) Oil Company be returned, as the expropriation is "inherently unjustified", the Mexican government states the British government has no right to make diplomatic representations on behalf of the company and that it regards the note simply as a protest. President Lazaro Cardenas has ordered the Finance Department to proceed with evaluation work with or without the cooperation of the companies, and in the mean time women from all walks of life are donating jewelry, silver ware, savings accounts, and farm products to swell the indemnification fund with which the government will pay the foreign companies.

April 16.—Lord Perth, British Ambassador, and Foreign Minister Count G. Ciano are reported to have initiated a tentative treaty which will probably be formally signed after Mussolini withdraws Italian troops from Spain and Britain insures League of Nation recognition of Ethiopia as an Italian colony. The treaty is said to provide that the status quo in the Mediterranean and Red Sea will be maintained

and neither will interfere with the other's shipping routes, that Italy will respect British dominance in the Gulf of Aden, that there will be an exchange of information on military activities in the Mediterranean, that the Ethiopian frontier will shortly be definitely delimited to prevent interference with Italian domination there, that Italy will not interfere with the flow of water from Lake Tana into the Nile river, and that Italy will seek no territorial or political rights in Spain.

Reported that Premier Daladier and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet have accepted an invitation of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain to visit London.

Archduke Josef Ferdinand is released from the German concentration camp and permitted to return to his estate at Mondsee.

President Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia announces that a tentative understanding has been reached with Germany; earlier he granted amnesty to all political prisoners except those held on treason and espionage charges.

The Spanish rebels take Vinaroz, on the coast, cutting off rail and road communications between Catalonia and the rest of republican Spain.

April 17.—Some 2000 persons are reported arrested in Rumania at the discovery of a plot against the government by the Nazi-controlled "Iron Guard". The German Nazis have long been active in the country.

April 18.—League of Nations circles are reported to be unsympathetic to the Anglo-Japanese agreement and it is pointed out that Italy has demonstrated a lack of respect for signed agreements. The agreement to maintain the status quo in the Mediter-

(Continued on page 289)

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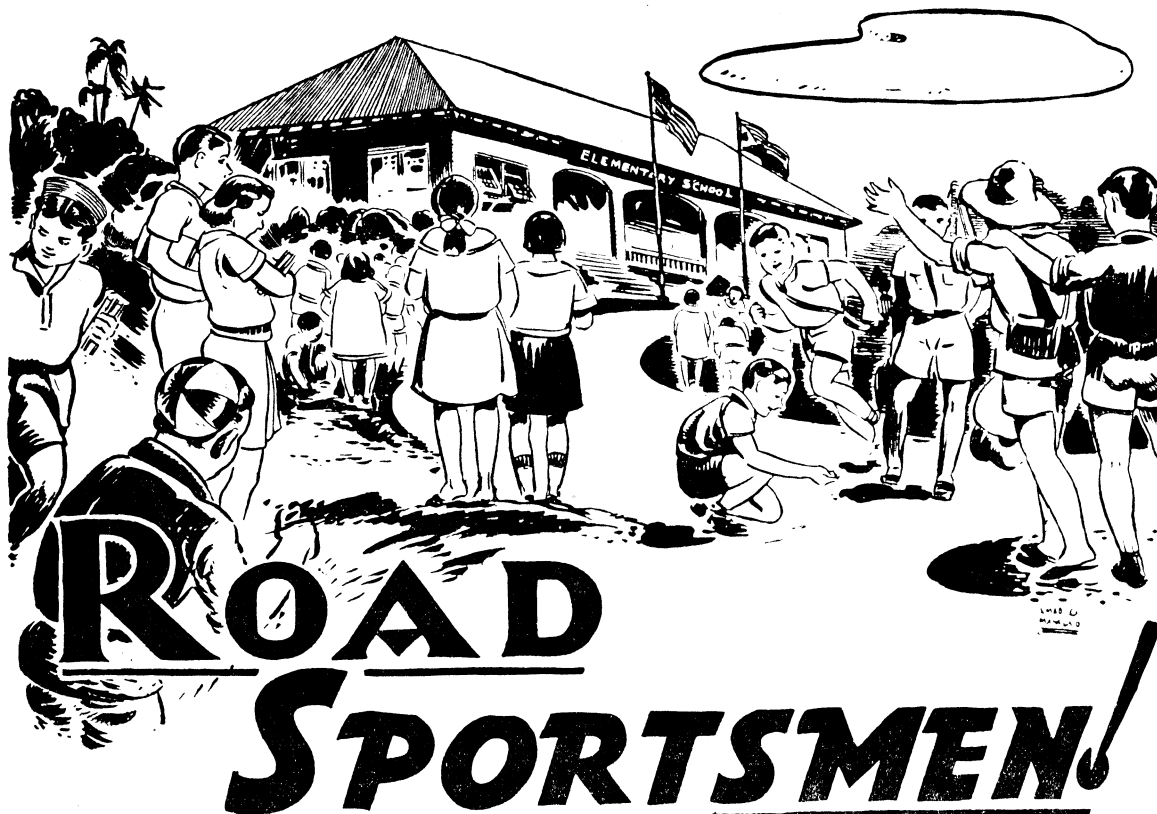
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Editorials

As regards foreign policy there has for some time been evident a marked difference between the Administration and a large part of Congress, the latter group being obviously the more representative of the point of view of the masses of the people.

The Administration has been moving away from isolationism, as is indicated both by official pronouncements and by actual policies such as the building of an enormously more powerful Navy. Congress is for neutrality and is apprehensive of the Administration's course possibly leading to war. Congress is suspicious, and the demand, "What is our foreign policy?" has been insistently raised in the Senate and the House.

This demand for information has been partially met by various speakers for the Administration. Secretary of State Cordell Hull said that the larger Navy is needed "for the national defense of the United States and its possessions" and denied that the Government intended the use of any of the armed forces "in cooperation with any other nation", but he added that "while avoiding any alliances or entangling commitments, it is appropriate and advisable when this and other countries have common interests and objectives, for this Government to exchange information with governments of such other countries, to confer with these governments, and where practicable, to proceed along parallel lines, but always reserving the fullest freedom of judgment and right of independent action". "The Government avoids", he said, "extreme internationalism with its political entanglements" and "extreme isolation, with its tendency to cause other nations to believe that this nation is more or less afraid".

Hubert Herring, writing in the May *Harper's Magazine* from the isolationist point of view, states that "Franklin Roosevelt has caught a vision of a crusade whereby auto-cracy may be stopped, democracy bulwarked. The President hopes that these ends may be peacefully won, that there will be no war. Meanwhile he takes those steps by which war might come." On the other hand, he states: "The generality of the American people turns a wary eye upon crusades. They remember another crusade which turned out badly, leaving less democracy and less freedom. Whether in wisdom or selfishness, the American people show slight eagerness to fight or to threaten a fight, not even to make the world safe for democracy. *We fought that war once*, some of them are telling Mr. Roosevelt." Mr. Herring points out, too, that "our prospective allies in the next crusade have lost heart for such adventuring. . . The House of Commons, by a vote of 330 to 168, upheld Neville Chamberlain's repudiation of the League. The British, we conclude, will fight when imperial interest is threatened, but will not fight to assure international order."



Mr. Herring concludes his article with the statement that the President's critics "may respect the purity of his intentions while questioning the wisdom of his course. Their plea to the President is, *Come home*. One third of America is still ill-housed, ill-clothed, ill-fed. American democracy fumbles. Another depression threatens. You can not feed the hungry or clothe the naked with battleships. You can not win national stability by war. You can not confirm democracy with hate. American plunges into Europe and Asia will not, unless experience lies, yield gains to the world or to the United States. The one faint promise is that here in the United States a zone of sanity may be laid out, a bulwark for democracy in the midst of madness."

This, though eloquent and appealing, is wishful rather than rational. The deviation between the Administration and Congress and the people in respect to foreign policy, is not the result of a moral or ideological difference, but results from the actual situation of each.

The people live within their boundaries, in their still peaceful homes and cities, and learn of foreign affairs for the most part only through their newspapers and radios. Members of Congress, too, except those who belong to certain Committees, live lives almost equally insulated. The Executive branch of the Government, however, is necessarily in constant contact with the world outside and is in a state of awareness of the international realities such as no other branch of the Government or the people themselves can ever experience.

The people and, to some extent, Congress may wish, and hope, and propose, but the Administration is forced to dispose. The Administration can not theorize merely, but must frequently act, and it can not act on theoretical and wishful grounds, but must be guided by reality and practical necessity.

To say "Come home" to the head of a great nation, acting as such, is not the same as saying "Come home" to a householder caught in a riot far from his home. Internationally speaking, the whole world today is one community, and fire and rapine breaking out anywhere threatens the whole.

It is true that one can not feed the hungry or clothe the naked with battleships, but that is only a figure of speech; no one claims battleships can be used for such purposes. But without battleships and other resources for self-defense, in this day and year of our Lord, it is quite conceivable that a large part of the population of any land, including America, might be brought past the need of any food, or any clothing other than green grass, blown to death by bombs from the sky, and that those left alive might find the life that would be imposed on them scarcely worth living.

There are elements in the civilization which mankind has

so ardously built up that are worth more than any sums of money, regardless of how vast, that may be required to defend them, values, in fact, that are immeasurable and that we will probably have to fight for to preserve. That it will be possible, indefinitely, to lay out a "zone of sanity" anywhere "in the midst of madness" is nothing more than a pathetic and foolish dream. Highly civilized China for a thousand years despised the soldier, and even yesterday had no navy. Today the City of Canton broadcast the pitiful message: "Terrible suffering has been caused by indiscriminate bombing. For God's sake can you help?" There is no call today to any "crusade" to save a far-away tomb; the call today is to save civilization itself from death.

Our word to the President should not be the womanish "Come home, Mr. President", but "Stand fast, Mr. President."

The recent statement of the Bishop of Chelmsford that Europe is a much more savage place than it has been for perhaps a thousand years, is an under-
World Savagery statement in one sense; he might have said ten thousand or a million years. It is entirely true that "massacres like those of the general population of Guernica and the women and children of Barcelona have no parallel in history". The head-hunting of savage tribes is a pleasantry and the human sacrifice in far-off, hidden jungles a sanctified thing in comparison to the wholesale murder and mass sacrifice of unoffending men, women, and children in the city streets of the so-called civilized nations of today.

The difference is, however, essentially a matter of scale, and the Bishop's conclusion that "a civilization which can give birth to the shameful persecution of the Jews, the spraying of mustard gas upon Abyssinian villages, the lying and dishonesty which makes a mock of treaties and agreements, is a civilization not worth preserving", can be accepted only in a partial sense, for the very fact that he can make such an indictment and that this meets with such general endorsement, is proof of the moral advancement of mankind despite the testimony of the innocent blood shed continuously throughout this tragic globe.

Man has made magnificent gains, materially and spiritually, since the time of universal savagery, and even the horrors of modern war should not blind us to that fact.

As James Harvey Robinson* has written, our civilization has necessarily become "more and more inconceivably intricate and interdependent; and, incidentally, there is . . . hazard beyond belief for a creature who has to grasp it all and control it all with a mind reared on that of an animal, a child, and a savage".

Today, he wrote further, "all the people of the earth form economically a loose and, as yet, scarcely acknowledged federation of man", yet the "ancient tribal insolence" has also been developed on a stupendous scale.

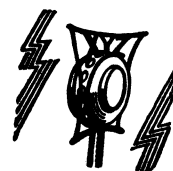
"To the modern student of biology and anthropology, man is neither good nor bad", and Robinson's solution is not that of the Bishop of Chelmsford who claims that the "moral collapse . . . has followed hard upon the religious landslide" and that "History has taught us again and again

that the only real basis upon which a moral appeal can be built is religion". Robinson, instead, makes a plea for "more mind", for more knowledge and more criticism, for reliance on reason rather than faith, for the substitution of purpose for tradition.

Past history has but little bearing on present conditions. Archaic philosophy is of little use and the "arrogant mystical dogmatism" of the Church of the Middle Ages can contribute nothing to the solution of our present-day problems. Robinson accuses the "moralists, the rationalizing theologians, and most of the philosophers, of being busily if unconsciously engaged in ratifying existing ignorance and mistakes and discouraging creative thought". He declares it is necessary "to cast some light on actual human complications" and "to bring about a thoroughgoing readjustment, revolutionizing the relations between individuals and classes and nations."

Savagery must be eliminated by eliminating the conditions that call it forth.

The "radio conversation" between President Manuel L. Quezon and Major-General James G. Harbord (retired) last month, relayed from Malacañan Palace to the United States, was interesting



"Of the Utmost Importance" in several respects, but of special interest at this time was the reference by the President to the Philippines as a necessary base for Far Eastern air traffic "always available to you for trade or military operations".

"That, Sir," said General Harbord, "is a fact of the utmost importance."

General Harbord also spoke of the Philippines' "small but disciplined army", and said, "Speaking as one who understands something of these matters, I would say that it would be a serious matter for any one that had the temerity to challenge them on their native soil."

President Quezon referred, too, to the tropical supplies the Philippines can furnish the United States "in peace or war".

More generally, General Harbord spoke of the pride and confidence shown by the people, which President Quezon said was a "real American spirit of progress and independence". President Quezon spoke of the loyalty and solidarity of the people, the wealth and prosperity of the country, the mutually beneficial trade relations, the gratitude of the people to America, and, General Harbord alluding to the four centuries of Christianity in the country, President Quezon stated that this "helps to enable the Filipinos to see eye to eye with the Americans on many vital matters and makes friendship between them a natural instead of a cultivated result".

General Harbord spoke of the "shrinkage of the world caused by radio and aviation, bringing Manila closer to Washington than San Francisco was twenty-five years ago," and said that it is a "comforting thought—that we shall always have [in the Philippines] a next-door neighbor who will look on us as a favored nation and who will be willing to maintain that position independently and fearlessly."

All this ties in with a recent statement of Senator Ernest W. Gibson in the *Congressional Record*: "...Should

* "The Mind in the Making—The Relation of Intelligence to Social Reform." Harper & Brothers.

the United States and the Philippines stand together under one flag upon a deliberate arrangement based on mutual consent and buttressed by considerations of mutual benefit? For myself as an American, I answer with an emphatic 'Yes'. I am firmly convinced that that would be an excellent and honorable course to follow for both the United States and the Philippines and, I dare say, it would also be to the best interests of concord and understanding throughout the universe. The Philippines are the best available base for the promotion and protection of our vital interests in the Orient. As a naval base they have served time

and again during the past years as the source of immediate aid to our citizens in other parts of the Orient when they needed aid. Ideal as a commercial entrepot, they are bound to be the principal headquarters for our Oriental business enterprises as Shanghai becomes more thoroughly Japanized. . . Between the United States a Temperate Zone country, and the Philippines, a tropical country, each producing staples not common to each other, there could be established an economy of production and exchange that would be complementary and not conflicting. Such coordinate economy would redound to the great material benefit of the two countries. . ."

The National Assembly and Its Work

By B. P. Garcia

AS in previous years the National Assembly took easy the first two or three months of the session, and things starting to hum only when adjournment sine die was in sight. Be that as it may, there were 105 bills passed during the regular session and 34 during the two-day extra session, which is not a bad record after all. Of the bills passed, but two have been vetoed so far by President Manuel L. Quezon.



In view of many administration measures left unacted upon and of the need of passing a law providing for the election of members of the next National Assembly in November, an extra session, tentatively agreed upon for next July, appears imperative. Meantime, public hearings are expected to be held during the next few weeks on the proposed tax bills, it being planned to push them through unless opposition to them as already manifested by Assemblyman Felipe Buencamino of Nueva Ecija, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, should prove too strong.

The administration tax bills proposed include the following: a bill to increase the present income tax rates; a bill to amend the inheritance tax law to provide for higher levies; a bill to abolish the cumulative feature of the sales tax; a bill to impose an excise tax upon every corporation, firm, or association, and upon every bank on the basis of the capital employed; a bill to increase the royalty and ad valorem tax on the output of mines; a bill to levy a tax on professional "beauticians"; a bill to provide for additional forest charges and surcharges; a bill to impose a tax on owners of towing vessels and salvagers; and a bill to fix a new apportionment of taxes among the provinces, chartered cities, and municipalities.

If a strong opposition should develop against passage of these tax bills, probably none of them will go through during the forthcoming extra session because this is an election year and no assemblyman would want to arouse any feeling against himself. However, Secretary of Finance Antonio de las Alas has stated that the approval of the proposed tax measures is necessary if the budget next year is to be balanced.

The recent sessions were the last of the regular term of

the present Assembly. Of the greatest moment among the bills taken up was the religious instruction bill which many a time threw the Assembly into such disorder that the molar gavel, presented by Vice President John N. Garner during his visit to Manila on the occasion of the inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth on November 15, 1935, was broken in two by the presiding officer.

For nearly ten days during the latter part of April and the first week of May, assemblymen deliberated on the all-absorbing subject of teaching religion in the public schools. Supporters of the measure headed by Assemblyman Jose Zulueta of Iloilo contended there is need of making an express provision for this in a new law as the present law, although specifically endorsed in the Constitution, is practically a dead letter. They argued that the moral fiber of the Filipino youth needs restrengthening. The opponents led by Assemblymen Buencamino and Camilo Osias of La Union countered with the argument that passage of a new law would be a reflection on the administration for its apparent failure to enforce the present law as well as a violation of the fundamental principle of separation between Church and State. When the bill was finally called for third and final reading, the vote was 48 for and 24 against with 20 members abstaining and one voting "present." A feature of the voting was that Speaker Gil Montilla and Acting Floor Leader José Ozamiz cast their votes against the bill. Both later explained that they voted as assemblymen representing their respective districts so that their stand should not be interpreted as involving the leadership they exercise in the law-making body of the country.

Another outstanding incident was the rejection by the Commission on Appointments of the appointment of Judge Francisco Zanduetta, senior judge of the Manila Court of First Instance. Assemblyman Osias averred that Judge Zanduetta's ouster created a dangerous precedent, jeopardizing the independence of the judiciary, and charged President Quezon with attempting to establish totalitarianism in the Philippines. For a full hour on the last day of the extra session, using the privilege given each member of the As-

(Continued on page 292)

The Destructive Forces in Typhoons

By Frank G. Haughwout

"Hurricanes, in the general sense of the word, have always belonged to the number of those physical phenomena that have most attracted the attention of men, both vulgar and scientific—the former because they find themselves overtaken and terrified by the awful magnificence of the storm, and the latter, because to these and natural causes they unite chiefly the sentiment of philanthropy, and their perpetual ambition of the absolute control of the science."

Enrique del Monte.

FOR many years I have been engaged in the task of collecting and studying a large number of documents recording observations made by scientists, navigators, and laymen on hurricane storms.¹ I am left with many impressions one of the strongest of which is that in the presence of a hurricane the line that divides what del Monte speaks of as the "vulgar and scientific" becomes so exceedingly tenuous that it not infrequently snaps. Another impression is that were it possible to harness a thoroughly exuberant typhoon and lead it around the world to places the inhabitants of which exhibit a flagging interest in religion and the hereafter, a religious renaissance, the like of which the world has never seen, would soon be in progress.

In the course of my studies I have collected a large number of eye-witness descriptions of these storms written by various men and women. All are interesting or amusing in one way or another; some, as for instance Conrad's description of a China Sea typhoon and Lafcadio Hearn's superb word-picture of the destruction of Dernier Ile by a hurricane off the Louisiana coast, rank among the world's greatest pieces of descriptive writing. The one common character of all is the evidence they show of the profound moral effect of the storm upon the beholder.

From my files, I have chosen two descriptions to illustrate my point here, for it is not the fortune, good or bad, of many men to pass through the center of one of these tempests. The first is by that renowned statesman, Alexander Hamilton; the other by the late Rev. Federico Faura, S.J., the eminent meteorologist. Hamilton's little known contribution to the psychology of hurricanes was written in the form of a letter to his father on September 6, 1772, and was published by the elder Hamilton in a small newspaper in the United States. Thus it became the first published writing of the great man.

At the time the letter was written, young Hamilton was visiting friends at St. Croix, D.W.I., over which place a small but violent hurricane passed on the night of August 31, 1772. When he had partially although, it would seem, not wholly recovered his composure, Alexander sat down and wrote to his father as follows:

"Honoured Sir: I take up my pen just to give you an imperfect account of the most dreadful hurricane that memory or any records whatever can trace, which happened here on the 31st ultimo at night.

"It began about dusk, at north, and raged very violently till ten o'clock. Then ensued a sudden and unexpected interval, which lasted about an hour. Meanwhile the wind was shifting around to the southwest point, from whence it continued so till near three o'clock in the morning. Good God! What horror and destruction—it's impossible



for me to describe, or you to form any idea of it. It seemed as if a total dissolution of nature was taking place. The roaring of the sea and wild-fiery meteors falling about in the air—the prodigious glare of almost perpetual lightning—the crash of the falling houses, and the ear-piercing shrieks of the distressed were sufficient to strike astonishment into angels.

A great part of the buildings throughout the island are leveled to the ground—almost all the rest very much shattered—several persons killed and numbers utterly ruined—whole families running about the streets unknowing where to find a place of shelter—the sick exposed to the keenness of water and air—without a bed to lie upon or a dry covering to their bodies—our harbour is entirely bare. In a word, misery in all its most hideous shapes spread over the whole face of the country. A strong smell of gunpowder added somewhat to the terrors of the night; and it was observed that the rain was surprisingly salt. Indeed, the water is so brackish and full of sulphur that there is hardly any drinking it. My reflections and feelings on this frightful and melancholy occasion are set forth in the following self-discourse:

"Where now, oh! vile worm, is all thy boasted fortitude and resolution? What is become of thy arrogance and self-sufficiency? Why dost thou tremble and stand aghast? How humble, how helpless, how contemptible you now appear. And for why? The jarring of the elements—the discord of the clouds? Oh, impotent presumptuous fool! How darest thou offend that Omnipotence whose nod alone were sufficient to quell the destruction that hovers over thee, or crush thee into atoms? Let the earth rend, let the planets forsake their course, let the sun be extinguished and the heavens burst asunder—yet what have I to dread? . . . My staff can never be broken—in Omnipotence I trust. . . . Hark! Ruin and confusion on every side. 'Tis thy turn next; but one short moment—even now—Oh! Lord, help—Jesus, be merciful!" Thus did I reflect and thus at every gust of the wind did I conclude—till it pleased the Almighty to allay it. . . .

"I am afraid, sir, you will think this description more the effect of imagination than a true picture of realities. But I can affirm with the greatest truth that there is not a single circumstance touched upon which I have not absolutely been an eye-witness to."

I wish there were space to quote *in extenso* from Padre Faura's classic description of the great Manila Typhoon of October 20, 1882, but I can only give enough of it to show the typhoon in its rôle as the great leveller that focuses the minds of men on the contemplation of some form of the Infinite. Needless to say, it is extremely unlikely that Padre Faura ever saw the Hamilton letter, which makes the parallel trend of thought displayed by the men all the more striking. Says Padre Faura:

"The terrific violence of the hurricane is that part of the phenomenon which is most deeply engraven in the souls of all of us who have witnessed its passage—the part in whose description it is well-nigh impossible to maintain the matter-of-fact language of scientific analysis. Too recent are the terrifying impressions to be recalled without emotion; still heaped up all around us are the sad ruins to which this rod of divine justice has reduced alike the straw-thatched hut of the lowly Indio and the comfortable home of the influential citizen. Moreover, no observational data can compare with the eloquence of the facts which each of us has witnessed and was—in spite of himself—compelled to experience in all their detail.

"Who can form an adequate idea of the violence of the storm from the appalling figures reached by the anemographic curve, which seemed eager to outdo in an inversed ratio the successive descending jumps of the barographic record? No one will be able to appreciate the tremendous atmospheric turmoil like he who for two hours and a half, heard the awe-inspiring roar of the tempest and felt the house that sheltered him tremble and rock under the powerful onslaught of the squalls,

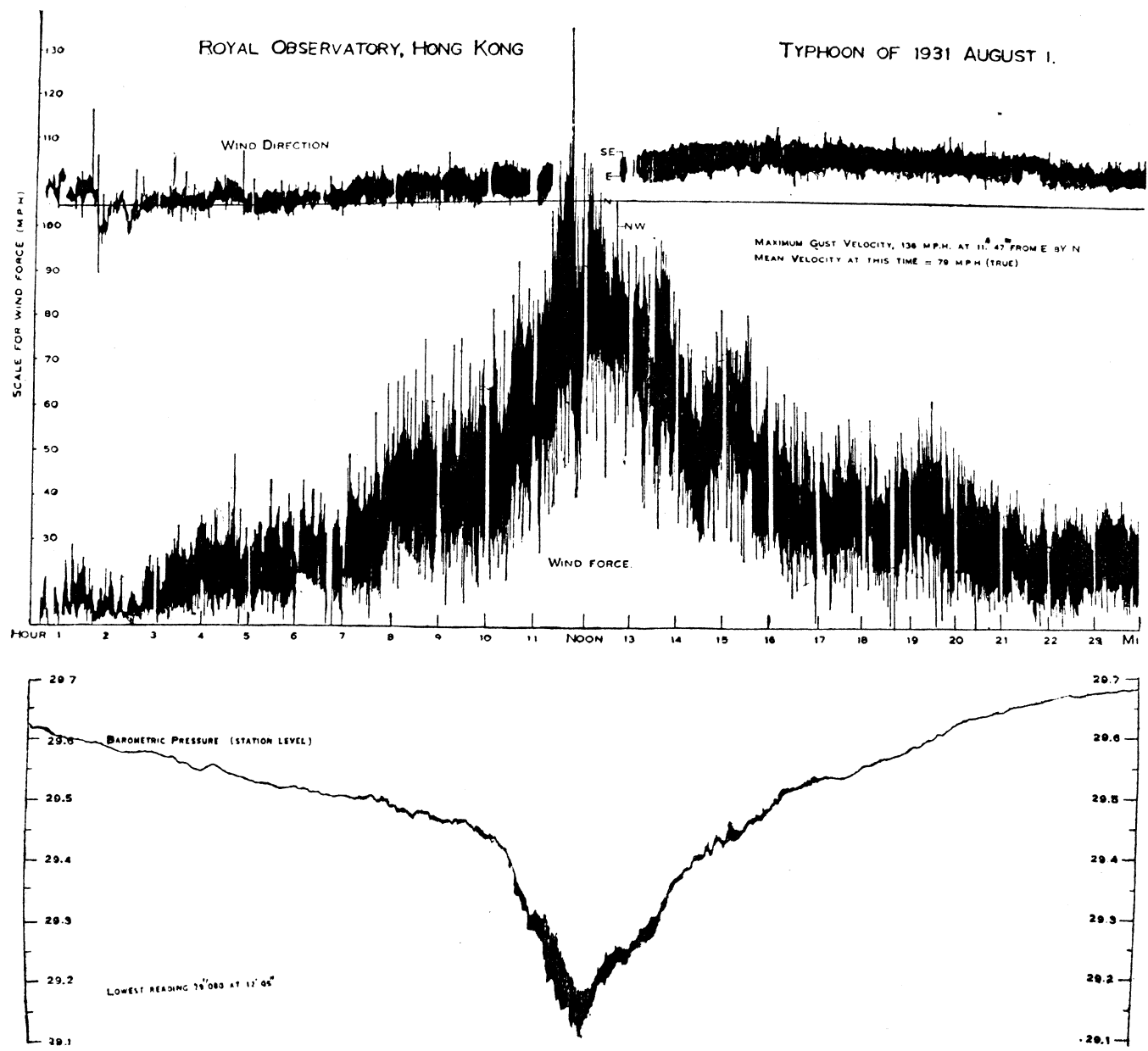
ever increasing in fury. At such moments we feel our own insignificance as compared to so imposing a manifestation of the Supreme Power, who, with a slight disturbance of the atmospheric equilibrium, can chastise us so severely. Under circumstances so critical it is a hard and painful task for the observer to attempt penetrating the secrets of nature. The best instruments are usually put out of action or break down under the destructive force of the elements. Moreover, when the most solid and substantial buildings crack and sway under the impulse of the hurricane; when roofs are carried off and torn to pieces; when heavy sheets of metal whirl through the air like feathers and mighty trees fly great distances as if hurled from a gigantic, invisible catapult, then every mortal is naturally inclined to bow his head and adore the majesty of God who is passing before him with a slight display of His power. But let us leave the description of supreme moments like these to more gifted pens and, entering upon scientific ground, try to discover the causes which contributed to make this storm so disastrous. . "

The foregoing should make it obvious that none save those who have actually passed through the heart of a great typhoon can form the faintest conception of the awfulness of the experience. Even those who have, do not realize the extent of the disturbance of the crust of the earth and the commotion in the skies above the earth and the waters that surround the land, that is created by one of

these visitations. They do not know that a large storm² may send a thousand miles in advance of it, a series of waves—the typhoon swell. Neither do they know that this swell, impinging on the land, sets up miniature earthquake waves over the land that are recorded on the sensitive seismometers at the Observatories. These can be recognized as what they are—even distinguished from somewhat similar earth waves induced by monsoon winds—and give early warning of the approach of the typhoon.

They do not know that the lowered atmospheric pressure at the center of the storm raises the level of the sea thirteen inches for each inch (25.4 mm.) of diminished pressure, a change that contributes largely to the volume of the great storm wave that accompanies the hurricane and which so often demolishes entire cities on the coast. Moreover, and what seems even more impressive, this lowered atmospheric pressure even causes a bulging out of the surface of the earth over which the center of the storm passes, producing a change of level of the earth which can be recorded by sensitive pen-

(Continued on page 296)



Combined aerogram and barogram recorded during the Hongkong Typhoon of August 1, 1931.

The Man Who Walked into the Sea

By Delfin Fresnosa

THE hunchback lay on the white sand, one arm flung across his face to cover his eyes from the glare of the sun. It was early in the morning and the sand was yet cool and the wind blowing from the sea was fresh. Now and then the hunchback uncovered his eyes and stared across the sea. In the distance he could still see the rapidly disappearing sail of a boat, and he squirmed a little at the sight and could feel the eddying sand under him. His misshapen back had dug a furrow, and at his slightest motion the soft white grains rolled and shifted under his body. The sun climbed higher and the broad lonely expanse of the sea shivered and danced in the light.



For a long time he lay on the sand and even when his exposed legs and arms began to smart with the growing heat, he did not rise up to go home. The lonely stretch of coast was deserted, and the waves rose and fell with dreary monotony. The hunchback felt lonely. Anger grew inside him, but he knew not where to vent it. At last, when the sweat began to stream from his face and his hands and legs seemed to crinkle with the heat, he rose to a sitting position and decided he would take a dip in the sea. For a time he scanned the distance to see if the sail was still in sight, but it had disappeared. He could only see a small whiff of smoke on the horizon and guessed it was a passing steamship. He shed his clothes and ran to the edge of the sea. He dove into the shallow water barely missing some rocks. When he stood up, the water reached his neck, and he thought that if only he were not a hunchback the water would reach only to his hips.

Yes, if I were not a hunchback, he thought; if I were not. And abruptly he left the water, finding no more pleasure in swimming about, but when he reached the sands again, he could not make up his mind where to go from there. Certainly, he did not want to go home yet. Thus for some time he stood undecided and the seawater lapped his feet and the sun and the wind rapidly dried his body. His brown skin glistened and was powdered with fine salt. He looked down at his body, at his deformed breast which stuck out like a bird's. A smile of shame and anger rapidly passed over his face and he hastened to put on his clothes again.

The sand was furrowed with the imprints of many feet and as his eyes rested on them, he thought of the men who had been there some hours before. It was then still very early in the morning and the sun had not yet cleared the top of the mangrove forest. A chill wind was blowing and the people on the beach shivered a little. The men were preparing to sail, taking in the nets and looking over the boat for leaks. The women and some children had stood by watching them. The hunchback had stood at the fringe of the crowd, silent and hurt, for occasionally someone noticed and addressed him, asking him if he would not like to go along in the fishing boat, and he would only smile wryly, knowing that they were teasing him.

The fishing boat was gone and the women had returned to the village. The hunchback had remained on the beach. Even now he disliked the idea of going back to the village where it smelt of fish all the time, salted fish drying in the sun and pickled fish rotting in jars. The smell was heavy and clung to every house and every man and woman. Even the children, running about, smelt of fish. The hunchback laughed. He also laughed at himself for he knew that some of the folk would make fun of him as soon as they caught sight of him again, although his deformed presence no longer excited much notice. He left the beach and slowly made his way to the village.

He began to run when he came within sight of his hut for he saw the door had been flung wide open. He ran on, but those inside had seen him approaching, and all rushed out. They were children and at sight of them he yelled for them to stop. They ran on mastered by fright, but at a safe distance they stopped and laughed and pointed at him, mocking him. He made a ludicrous figure hopping about in the narrow path, his short legs dancing under his bird-like body. He was nearly crying with rage and he chased the children until they dispersed and hid themselves. Then he turned and walked back to his house. He did not care much whether the children had broken or taken any of the things he had in his house, except the conch-shell horn, an object which he prized greatly. What if those children had smashed it!

He found, to his relief, that the shell had not been moved from its place on a small shelf against the wall. He took it down and lovingly passed his palms over its rough surface and for a long time he held it in his hands and looked at it. He went over to the door and closed it, barricading it with two logs. Then he sat down on the floor with the shell on his lap.

The one-room hut was bare and squalid, and reeked with the smell of cured fish. The bamboo floor was marked with muddy footprints and the walls were covered with soot and dust. In one corner stood an earthen stove where he cooked his meals, and his three plates were set up edgewise in the spaces between the strips of bamboo flooring. There was no table nor a single chair, but on one side of the room, where the window was, a bamboo pole had been tied between two posts and this served as a bench. The hunchback's two or three extra pieces of clothing were hung across a line in a corner of the room.

The hunchback sat on the floor, cradling the conch-shell between his legs. His eyes rested lovingly on its surface which had grown somewhat smooth with much handling. Streaks of light coming through the open window made amber-colored play as they touched it. Then the hunchback thought he would try again to rouse the deep tones that lay sleeping in the shell. He had tried

it many times before, but all he could get was a vague rasping sound. Yet he might succeed today, blow a blast that would startle the village folk and ride across the waves and spread far and wide. So he brought the shell to his mouth and as the cold smooth surface touched his puckered lips, he held his breath for a long time, then explosively blew into the mouthpiece. He did not know if he had succeeded. He had heard an obscure sound issuing from the mouth of the shell, but his brain still throbbed with the confusion holding his breath always caused him.

It did not seem to him so long ago that his father had entertained him by blowing on that same horn, short blasts that sounded as if a ship were coming into port. Children from the village would also come and listen as the old man puff out his weather-beaten cheeks to blow into the conch-shell. The old man used to watch his deformed child make timid advances towards the other children and sometimes they would play with him. He was frail and sickly and usually did not mingle in the games, but he was happy watching them. He would look at them prancing up and down the sandy yard, yelling and laughing, and when they got tired they would go into the house and ask the old man to tell them a story or to let them handle the horn.

But for over five years now he had been living alone and some of the boys who had used to come to the house were now able fishermen. Only that morning on the beach he had seen them and he could see that they were big and tall. Some of them already had wives and children, yet it seemed but a short time ago that he had watched them play children's games. He himself had not grown big and tall, and it seemed to him that they looked upon him as if he were still a child.

The hunchback stood up hastily and replaced the shell on its shelf. It was nearing noon and he had not yet started for the town to peddle his fish. He bolted the door and hurried away to the main group of the huts that comprised the village. On the way he passed a number of women working at a long table set in a yard. The women worked swiftly, slitting fish with knives, throwing away the insides, and sorting the cleaned fish. One of them raised her kerchief-covered head and asked him where he had been hiding himself and another said that she had thought he had joined the fishing crew. They teased him good-naturedly, but he remained silent and walked along

hurriedly. Even after he had passed, he could still catch now and then some joking remark about him. They chatted and laughed as they worked in the glare of the sun.

Tia Maria rebuked him and asked him how he would be able to earn even a *peseta* when it was already noon and he had not yet started for the town. He said that he had not noticed it was already so late. He held a basket and the old woman placed some smoked fish inside it. She chattered all the while and told him that he was very lazy, but he listened without anger for he knew that she was not really angry with him. The hunchback liked her for she was kind to him, giving him rice and a little money occasionally when he needed it. Since the time his father had failed to come home from a fishing trip, Tia Maria had become a sort of a guardian to him. It was her boat his father had worked on. She owned two fishing boats and had the most money in the village, it was said, and she had no children.

The town was but two kilometers away and the hunchback reached it in a short time. He started peddling his fish, walking down the streets shouting at the top of his voice. But the sale was slow because most of the people had already eaten their midday meal. The streets were very hot and dusty and soon he got very tired and hungry. He went to the marketplace and ate in one of the stalls. He stayed there for a long time and it was late in the afternoon when he started his rounds again. Sometimes he met mischievous children who shouted at him, but he forced himself not to mind them for he knew that if he got into any scrape with them he would be entirely helpless and only the more ridiculous.

It was late in the evening when he came back to the village. He had sold most of the fish, and he thought it had not been such a bad day when, giving Tia Maria the money, she did not meet him with unkind words. She gave him some of the money and asked him to eat at her house for she said that she could not eat all the big supper she had prepared. Shortly afterwards he left. He was very tired and sleepy and when he got home, he did not trouble to light a lamp any more, but spread a mat on the floor and lay down. He could hear the muffled throb of the sea in the distance and, quite near, someone was strumming a guitar. Streaks of moonlight fell through slits in the roof.

Towards dawn he was abruptly awakened by a sudden

Two Poems

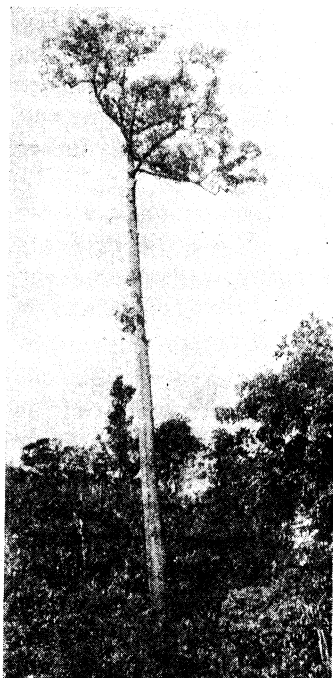
Anonymous

Unmindful of the press,
I walk as in a dream;
Through mists of happiness
I steal in still joy,
Your image, your voice,
Beauty and music in my heart;
I tread carefully,
As if I bore a vase
Of precious ointment,
Of which I must not lose one drop.

Like the shade
Of one already dead,
Alone I pass;
Mock sun and earth,
The wind, the flowers;
Seek only darkness
And the last silence—
That silence less cruel
Than that of My Lady
Sans Merci.

The *Monteses* of Panay

By Eugenio Ealdama



When a *Montes* dies, a tree, usually a *laua-an*, also dies.

THE husband has absolute power over his wife among the *Monteses* of Panay. He is her lord and her duty is to obey him. But if her husband abandons her, or if he stays away from home unheard from for any considerable length of time, the wife is free to marry again. If the wife elopes with another man, the husband has the right to remuneration for what he spent in his marriage, or an amount agreed upon by him and the offending man, otherwise he may avenge the wrong done him usually with violence on the person of the unfaithful spouse or that of her paramour.



5. When the husband takes away his wife from a place agreed upon to be their home, he must pay her father a reasonable amount, called *himulcat*, from *lucan*, meaning "to remove by uprooting."

6. When the husband takes his wife away, far from the *sitio* of her father, he must also pay a certain amount for depriving the father of the happiness of frequently seeing his daughter. This is called *himong-ao*, from *pung-ao*, which signifies "to feel lonesome."

The *Monteses* are polygamous. A man may have as many wives as he can afford to sustain. If he harvests one hundred or more *cavan*es of palay he usually takes more than two wives. In Da-an Norte, Tapaz, there is a well-to-do farmer who has six young wives. They live together in one house and, strange as it may seem, the women live at peace with one another. All work together in the *cañgin* (clearing) or in the house as may be directed by the husband.

Polyandry is not prohibited but is not generally practiced.

Children

Midwifery is an important profession among the *Monteses*. The services of a midwife are solicited long before delivery. She examines the mother and forthwith announces the approximate day of birth. When the happy event is about to take place, she is always at hand. To avoid painful labor and facilitate delivery, she offers the expectant mother the *abusa* water, so-called from the stone of that name which is placed in the coconut shell tumbler containing drinking water. Other measures consist mainly of massaging the abdomen.

After delivery, the mother is made to lie still in a hammock for three days. The midwife nurses the child, buries the placenta, and cuts the umbilical cord at the point where, properly stretched, it reaches the head. This is done in order to insure that the child "may think longer and better when of age"!

The naming of the child comes as a matter of course. Unlike the Negritos who name their children after places, trees, or animals near which they are born, the *Monteses* decide on the names of their children from the material furnished by certain qualities, deeds, and names of important men in the region or in nearby municipalities of whom they may happen to hear. Only one name is given, and it is very seldom that one finds two similar names in a *sitio*. Usually a father selects a name that will indicate the superiority of his son over that of his neighbor's. If a child has been named *Ludhan* which means "people will kneel before him", for instance, the next child of a neighbor may

The other rights and obligations resulting from the *pamalaye* (pre-marriage) ceremony and marriage itself are:

1. If after a *pamalaye* the groom desists from marrying the bride, he must pay the parents of the bride a reasonable amount in cash or in kind. This payment is called *hinaga*, and is the fine for proposing something to another and failing to carry out the resulting agreement.

2. If after the *pamalaye* and before the marriage the groom takes away his bride, he is made to pay the *pangayo* or the equivalent of the things asked of him during the *pamalaye*. This is called *hilapasan* or the fine for violating the conditions of marriage. The term is derived from *lapas* which means "to violate".

In the natural order of things, the older sister marries earlier than the younger. The observance of this rule of precedence is obligatory and its infringement is penalized. So a younger sister who marries first must compensate her older unmarried sister, and inasmuch as she has no property of her own, her husband assumes the obligation. *Hilapao* is the amount paid to the unmarried older sister. *Lapao* means "to go over" or "beyond"; *hilapao* is the state of having gone over or beyond.

4. If the bride has a grandmother living, besides meeting the *pangayo* and other ordinary conditions of marriage, the groom has to give a *patadiong* or skirt to the old woman. This is called *hinagnup*, derived from *gunup*, meaning "to cover". The grandmother must be assured of something to cover herself with during her old age, and the *patadiong* answers this purpose.

be named *Ampan*, which means one so powerful that people will always have to implore his mercy. A few other names mentioned to the writer were *Taraha-on* (Respected), *Bansagon* (Renown), *Harangdon* (Honorable), *Dunganan* (Having Honor), etc. The women are given names appropriate to their sex, such as *Dawihan* (Having plumes, suggestive of beauty) and *Camahalan* (Having great value), etc. After his first son or daughter has been given a name, the father ceases to be called by his own name, and bears the name of the child, preceded by *May*; a father whose daughter's name is *Dawihan* is called *May Dawihan*.

Parents show great affection for their children, but they exact obedience. Offenses are punished by striking the offender with the hand. Children, in return, exhibit great love for their parents.

Burial

When a Montés dies, a tree, usually a *laua-an*, also dies. The tree is cut to a convenient length, shaped like a boat, and hollowed out. Carvings of zigzag and other simple designs on the cover and at both ends of this rude coffin, constitute its only adornment. The body is placed inside and the cover is glued on with wax and mud. The dead is buried usually after three days when all the relatives and friends have paid their respects and wailed their sorrow.

The death of a Montés must be announced to all relatives; those who have not been advised of such death can demand the payment of a certain amount called *basolan*, derived from *basol*, meaning "to blame." Relatives or friends, visitors, and even strangers cover their faces before the dead. They either sit down or squat on the floor near the corpse and weep or wail. In their wailings they recount the deeds of the deceased and express their regret that he will never again be with them.

The deceased is then taken to his final resting place near his *caifgin* or that of his nearest relative. A shed of *cogon* grass is built and for a time food is taken to the place. In the case of an important man, however, he is not buried. The coffin is put in or under the house, or in a place near the house. In the latter case, a shed of bamboo and *cogon* is built over the coffin. A hole is bored in the bottom of the coffin and a reed is inserted to facilitate the flow of decomposition fluids from the coffin to the ground. After from three to five years, the coffin is opened and the bones are removed. These are cleansed, wrapped in old cloth, and kept in the house of the nearest relative for one year. Another relative will be entrusted with the care of this heirloom for another year, and so on. Among the few belongings of a Montés family one will likely find bones carefully wrapped up, which they never forget to carry along when they move from their old *caifgin* to another.

The Montes in Antique and a considerable number of families in Central Panay, lower the coffin through the window. The door is not used for the dead, as it is believed that if it were, other inmates of the house might also die soon. For the same reason, no member of the family attends the funeral. The corpse is taken to any suitable place nearby and then buried without further ceremony by the neighbors.

Morals

As a rule, the Montes are a peaceful people and the most frequent source of trouble among them is an unfaithful wife. If a wife abandons her husband to live with another man, the wrong is usually avenged by the offended husband killing either the adulteress or her lover, or both. This may, however, be avoided by the payment of *igduñgug* to the offended husband, an amount approximately equal to what the husband gave his wife at the marriage.

There are only two kinds of alcoholic drinks known to, and manufactured by, the Montes; *pangasi*, or *sapal* as it is called by the Montes of Antique, and *cabalauan*. *Pangasi* is made of fermented rice and *cabalauan* of sugar cane. A mixture of clean rice and *palay* (unhulled rice) of like quantity is cooked first. Then it is removed from the pot and mixed with a small quantity of yeast, called *tapuy*. The new mixture is placed in a basket where it remains for 10 to 24 hours. The following morning, the mixture is poured into a jar, called *sibulan* in Central Panay and *tibod* or *becam* in Antique, where it is allowed to ferment. The solid parts settle and after three or four days the liquid is ready for drinking. The longer the mixture remains in the jar, the more liquid there is and the stronger it becomes. The taste also improves with time. The flavor is like that of "anis del mono".

Cabalauan is much easier and quicker to prepare. Sugar cane juice is collected in a bamboo tube. A small quantity of *pangasi* is poured into the tube and the concoction is ready to drink. These are not very strong drinks. They contain very little alcohol. The former, or the *pangasi*, is drunk during marriage ceremonies, and is considered indispensable for such occasions. It is also used during a *babaylan* ceremony to cure sickness. It may also be offered to visitors. The *cabalauan* may be used at any time.

Every Montés family keeps one or more roosters. When they show bravery and ability to fight, after days of training, the owner matches them with the cocks of his neighbors.

Smoking tobacco is common. Almost every farmer plants tobacco the leaves of which he dries, rolls, and smokes. The use of earthen pipes baked by the Montes themselves is quite general. The chewing of *buyo* with lime and betel nut is also common. Men, women and children smoke and chew *buyo* on all occasions.



"An important man... is not buried."

A Manoba Wife for Cleto

By Josue Rem. Siat

THE road we had come all the way from Manila to help build was all but finished, save for several difficult sections here and there, some of which we were then working, close by. It was already December, our fifth and last month in the "Land of Promise", and already we were dreaming of getting back to the city "before Christmas or New Year". Eagerly we looked forward to the day when we'd bid goodbye to our mattocks, shovels, and wheelbarrows! (I guess we were blind fools not to see or refusing to see the "promise" in that land of virgin forests that fairly cried to be cleared, cultivated. . . .) Lord, what a homesick bunch we were! Ay, for the road work was tryingly hard and monotonous, and the life was lonesome. Of nights, as we lay on our crude beds, we usually chattered of nothing but the city and how "great" it would be to be back. Sometimes I wondered how many of us would really go home, for the majority of us were as "broke" as when we had sailed from Manila on that never-to-be-forgotten, stormy, wet night in July. . . .

Tiago and Canor had a consumptive mother and two or three kid sisters in Tondo, Manila. Isling Fajardo, runaway son of well-to-do parents, was anxious to go back because he hated the thought of his heart-disease-afflicted father "dying without forgiving me". And there was Wendelin Racela who was perpetually yearning for a taxi-dancer sweetheart who had never begrudged him her earnings. Tough, diminutive "Corregidor" also greatly missed the "easy life" (petty thieving, I suspected) with his river-front cronies in the city! Oh, each and everyone of us had his reason for wanting to go back. Myself. . . . well, I was just another city mouse who, filial sentiments aside, had had enough of Japanese-canned foodstuffs, washing my own clothes, and of being *capataz* over a lot of lazybones.

Cleto, however, our cook, was one exception. No going-back, no more of the city for him! And not because of the fact that he had nobody among Manila's 400,000 mice to go home to. He'd be glad to go back with us, only—Cleto had made up his mind, apparently, to make Mindanao his home and a certain Manoba named Madapoy—his wife!

Madapoy was a familiar sight along the road, a welcome, diverting sight to not a few pairs of sore eyes among us. Ever neat and attractive in her predominantly red, quaint native attire of tight-fitting bodice, short skirt, and body-ornaments, she was a timid, solemn-looking, but not unfriendly, lass; quite young, but in those parts already old enough, of course, to be given away in wedlock in exchange for horses and *agongs*. She was, too, as Cleto himself had once boasted, "like a mestiza"—for a mountain maid Madapoy was indeed surprisingly light-skinned. Wendelin, something of a connoisseur of feminine looks, had said of her, the day we had first spotted her passing by our camp with other Manobas: "*Putris!* She's more deserving of a float in a parade than most town-fiesta queens in Luzon!"



Young Cleto's love affair with pretty Madapoy was nothing to be wondered about, for flirting—at least naughty, ineffectual attempts at it—with brownskinned Manobas or an occasional Ilocana girl, was the chief source of diversion along the road; without such goings-on to divert our minds, what a boresome existence ours would have been! At first we didn't think anything would come of Cleto's affair. The idea of a "Manila boy" taking a Manoba for a wife, even though she was pretty, was ridiculous! We were sure the thing would fizzle out—as indeed it did, but not in the way we had thought it would! So we just kidded Cleto along, especially on Sundays, when he'd put on his best clothes and then eagerly follow the trail through the forest to the barrio where Madapoy and her people lived.

"We don't care what you do with her," someone's parting shot would be, "but be sure to bring back something". This was a reference to the camotes, ripe bananas, or sugarcane with which Madapoy's folk sometimes rewarded Cleto's visits to them.

Today being Sunday, we'd expected he'd hurry to the side of his pretty little Manoba, but instead Cleto had gone to Marasila, some five kilometers up the road. The men, of course, had cracked jokes at his expense. "Going to buy a *patadyong* for her, eh, Cleting?" Tiago had asked; Tiago always denied Madapoy interested him, too. "Maybe. . ." had been Cleto's good natured reply.

It was already noon when Cleto and his companion, a Manobo lad, arrived, each with what was apparently half a sack rice on his back. I was perched on my attic-like bed, close to the roof, acknowledging a couple of letters from Manila, when I heard them deposit their loads on the floor.

"What's that, Cleto?" I asked.

"Rice—a sack of rice", said Cleto, flushed and panting. He turned to the young Manobo: "*Bayaw*, here's twenty centavos for you,—thank you, ha?"

"What, a sack of rice?" I asked, incredulous. "Why, Cleto, we still have plenty of rice—enough till we finish our *paquiao*. And how,—where," I added with a laugh, "did you steal so much rice. I don't remember giving you any *vale*."

Cleto smiled up at me, I thought, rather shyly and with seeming secretiveness. Already, several knowing, mischievous faces were turned toward us, and soon they were bombarding him with questions.

"You mean you *bought* that at Marasila. . ." I said.

"I bought it, yes", Cleto admitted. "I had a few pesos stowed away". I had taken for granted that Cleto, too, after four months of work, was as penniless as the rest, but I knew he never gambled.

Later in the day Cleto, overcoming his shyness, volunteered the information that he'd buy two more sacks of rice on pay-day, but that he wouldn't take them yet to

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The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

IN my article in the May issue of the Philippine Magazine I stated that the Japanese failed to vindicate themselves in the second battle for Taierchwang, but made some headway on the southern front of the Tsin-Pu line and were about to launch an attack on West Shantung. On this latter front they were able only to push in the Chinese line southwest of Tsinin, a city which saw severe fighting several months ago, the line forming an arc passing through Chuyeh, Chihnsiang, and Yutai.

The Japanese successes last month were due chiefly to their big push from the southern end of the Tsin-Pu Railway, which caused the Chinese to evacuate Hsuehchow, the objective towards which the Japanese had been driving ever since January last. From Tsaohsien they pressed northwestward to Hofei in Central Anhwei, which they captured, but their smashing victory came from their bases further north, Pengpu and Hwaiyuan, North Anhwei. From Pengpu the Japanese forces, following the railway captured Hsuehsien, more than halfway to Hsuehchow; and from Hwaiyuan, following the Wo River northwestward, they captured Mengcheng, and then turned due north to Yungcheng and Tihhsien, cutting the Lung-Hai Railway at Tangshan, near Hsuehchow. The Chinese counter-attacked Hofei, Mengcheng, and Yungcheng, but their failure to regain the latter city enabled the Japanese seriously to threaten Hsuehchow from the rear, necessitating the withdrawal of Chinese troops in this sector. The Japanese made, at first, fantastic claims that all the Chinese forces on this front were trapped in an iron ring from which it was impossible to escape—a claim which they later had to disclaim. However, not all the Chinese troops retreated, and enough of them were left east of Hsuehchow on the Lung-Hai line to direct and cooperate with the guerilla fighters in harassing the Japanese rear and threatening their supply lines. In other words, the tactics successfully practiced in Shansi Province are being repeated at the eastern end of the Lung-Hai Railway. The main forces of the Chinese army remain intact, forcing the Japanese to go farther inland to make a drive on Hankow. It may be recalled in this connection that General Chiang Kai-shek, in an interview with a foreign press correspondent some time ago, declared that he had prepared the borders of Honan and Hupei for Japan's Waterloo, but even if the Chinese forces should be defeated and Hankow taken, the Chinese Government and army would still continue to resist. All of which is to say that China will never capitulate but will fight on till Japan is exhausted.

Returning to the present war front, the situation on the Lung-Hai Railway looked indeed grave at the time of the Chinese retreat from Hsuehchow, for the 14th Japanese Division was at that time threatening Kaifeng, the provincial capital of Honan and the most important station on the Lung-Hai line between Hsuehchow and Chengchow. Under the personal command of Major-General Doihara, who had previously been erroneously reported as being killed in action,



this division of the Japanese army was transferred from the Ping-Han line to West Shantung, where it made a successful crossing of the Yellow River. Capturing Tsaohchow and turning it into a base, this Japanese column pushed southwestward, meeting little resistance until it reached Minchuan, Kaocheng, Yifeng, and Neihwang. The Doihara Division, however, overreached itself and attacked Lanfeng, east of Kaifeng, taking it after a severe contest. But its rear was insufficiently protected and this enabled the Chinese forces successfully to counter-attack and recapture Yifeng, Neihwang, and finally Langfen itself, thus trapping the main forces of this Japanese column. The Japanese reinforcements coming to the rescue from the east were, at first, successfully repulsed, though later the combined Japanese forces were able to regain Lanfeng and capture Kaifeng.

At the time of writing, the Japanese have started two other lines of attack, aiming at the Ping-Han line south of Chengchow. From Yungchow, North Anhwei, they moved west, captured Pohsien and Loyih, East Honan, and are continuing their march on Yencheng, Central Honan. The other line of Japanese attack started from Hofei, whence they marched to and captured Chengyangkwan, West Anhwei. The objective of this line of attack without doubt must be Hainyang, South Honan. If they succeed in these attempts, they would undoubtedly claim to have "trapped" the Chinese forces in the Chengchow-Kaifeng area, but they would also be dangerously near the battleground which General Chiang hopes will prove Japan's Waterloo.

In north Anhwei the Chinese were able to recapture Mengcheng. Both Wuhu and Nanking were twice threatened by Chinese mobile units reinforced by regulars. Sungkiang, an important city between Hangchow and Shanghai, was wrested from the Japanese. The roaring of cannon near Shanghai had become so common as to almost cease being "news". While the outside world learned a good deal of the unsuccessful but repeated attacks of the Chinese fighters on Shanghai, it learned very little of the repeated attempts of Japanese subjects to smuggle opium and other narcotics into Shanghai, and of the extortion practiced by Japanese "ronins" and their Chinese proteges on the junks sailing up and down Soochow Creek. That is, perhaps, the Japanese way of bringing "paradise" to China.

Up in the North, successes continued to be reported from the Shansi Provinces, where thirty-four cities were recovered from the Japanese. The most important of all was the recapture of Fenglingtu, a ford on the Yellow River, from which the Japanese had for months been threatening the Chinese garrisons at Tangkwan; and no less important is the siege of the Japanese-occupied Houma, an important strategic city in South Shansi, which was finally taken by the Chinese.

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The Guest

By Manuel E. Buenafe

THE elements that night were furious. The wind blew with tremendous force and the rain fell in an incessant torrent. The tall bamboos grated wildly against each other and the coconut trees seemed to shriek. And away, a little distance down the plateau, the small creek had filled and was racing down turbulently, its terrifying rumblings resounding for miles around.

Within the small bamboo hut that carried the pretensions of a teacher's cottage, we were very miserable. The wind and rain penetrated through the bamboo slits, drenching everything inside, including ourselves. We had not slept a wink. I sat huddled on my hard bamboo bed under two folds of blankets trying to smoke away the cold. Likewise, my two Moro boys had sat up, their backs against the wall of the bedroom, and were pressing against each other for warmth. They, too, were puffing at damp cigarettes.

I wanted to change my underwear and tried to re-light the kerosene lamp on the table, but the wick would not take flame, and we continued to sit in the dark, hoping that in an hour or two the storm would blow over.

Storms of this kind are not infrequent in Makadar where I had gone to take charge of a four-grade school. Makadar is on a plateau, and where the schoolhouse stood, nothing shielded us from the furious gale except the coconut trees, dwarfed by the elements, and the slim bamboos that grow luxuriantly in the neighborhood. Winds from both the sea and the lake frequently made our life in Makadar miserable, and added to that was the intense cold, especially during November and December.

That night, as I sat cramped together and trying to make myself as small as possible, I was thinking of my home far away in Luzon. They did not have such storms there, nor such chilling nights. With Christmas only a few days away, there would already be a deal of merriment going on. There would be the usual round of *aguinaldos* and *dayegons*. I used to go on such rounds once—as a violin player.

Of course, I pitied myself a little. Sitting tight and cold and sleepless like that while others were enjoying the night back there in Luzon where there were no storms. I knew I was missing a lot. . .

The wind and rain did not stop in an hour or two as we had hoped. The storm raged on till deep into the night. Achmed and Macabiro were able to doze off despite the discomfort, hardy boys that they were; while I sat Buddha-like, reconciled to staring in the dark.

I did not know how long I sat thus. I may have dozed. But through the protestations of the elements without, I was suddenly conscious of footsteps on the rickety bamboo stairs. Then a rapping, at first soft, then louder and louder.

I did not stir. The rapping continued. And then finally came a voice: "My friends, in the name of Allah, please give shelter to a destitute brother."



I dropped on all fours and crept to the two boys. I awakened them and told them to open the door for the stranger but warned them in the same breath not to divulge my identity under any circumstance. I was reminded of a predecessor who had given shelter to a traveler and been cold-bloodedly murdered the following morning in acknowledgment of his hospitality.

The guest was ushered in but since there was no light, I could not make out his features. His steps, however, were firm, and gave me the impression he was a muscular man. He was shivering from the cold and his teeth chattered between words as he spoke.

"Who are you, Bapa, that this weather find you up and away from home?" asked Macabiro.

The man did not speak for a while, as if searching his mind for what to say. Then finally he answered: "Brother, I am homeless. I came from far-away Malabang. . . Can you give a destitute brother shelter?"

"Most graciously, Bapa. But be content. This is a. . ." I suppressed the desire to shut Macabiro's lips with my fist. Suppose he gave me away?

"A what?" asked the stranger.

"A poor man's hut, Bapa. In Allah's name it is yours."

"Allah be praised."

He sat down on the mat of the two boys and asked for some blankets, for he was wet to the skin and very cold. Achmed edged to me slowly and whispered that he wanted a blanket. I told him that under the bed was a dirty *malong* which would serve the purpose. The strange visitor undressed himself entirely and put the dry blanket around him. Achmed crept to me again and whispered, "He has a gun and a revolver, sir."

I felt very uneasy. Who could this strange man be with two firearms and wandering about on such a night?

I still could not sleep and felt more miserable because I could not smoke. When after some time I heard him snore very loudly, I was much relieved.

About midnight the weather began to abate and soon there was only a slight drizzle and a much-softened wind. The roaring of the stream rushing furiously down into the valley, however, was more pronounced.

Little by little the quarter moon began to glow and after a while everything outside was bathed in the soft moonlight. I peered through the slit that served for a window. How peaceful and calm it looked now! Except for the bent-over coconut trees and the flattened grass there was little to mark the passage of the storm.

I wanted to change my clothes but I was fearful of awakening my guest. I had my apprehensions. And so I suffered the misery of sleeplessness and the cold till dawn, though my two boys again went peacefully to sleep.

The moonbeams filtering through the wide cracks drove away the darkness from half of the room. I could now distinguish my strange guest's feet protruding out of the blan-

ket, which were big and clumsy, and I also saw the muzzle of the gun lying near. He was deep in slumber and he did not feel the cold biting his toes.

I reversed my position: my head in the darkness and my feet in the moonlight. I did not want him to recognize me on waking up.

At last came shrill cock-crows. The moon was setting and the light in the room was dimmer than it had been.

Then, of a sudden, my visitor jumped up, grabbed his firearm, and stood listening intently as though he had experienced a hallucination. He seemed frightened. He looked around wonderingly and cautiously. He saw my bed. He moved over to where I was, and in the darkness peered at my face. He drew my blanket down while I feigned deep sleep, although, all the while I was ready for

any emergency.

But he turned away. I heard him dress hurriedly, pick up his gun and revolver, and go out to the kitchen. A few minutes later, he was already unlatching the door and descending the creaky steps.

My two boys were surprised to see him gone when they awoke. I told them to go to the kitchen, and they reported the loss of our only pot.

"Ah, what manner of man might he be," said Achmed. . .

About eight o'clock a squad of drenched, haggard-faced soldiers, led by my friend, Lieutenant Gabutina, came to my school and inquired if we had not seen a Moro with a gun and a revolver pass the school early that morning. He told me that the Christian teacher at Butig, Mr. Dapit, had been murdered during the night. . .

The Crocodile

By Maximo Ramos

ENCASED in horny hide he lies in the sun
Alone beside a clump of nipa,
From burly head to ponderous tail
Asleep to all the world about.

Remnant of the geologic past,
What thoughts move in his pinch of brain,
What feelings in his saurian heart,
As he suns his hulk in armored hide,
His slit-eyes seeming closed to all the world?

Philippine Oracles

By Primitivo C. Milan

DESPITE modern science and education, many persons in the Philippines, not excluding members of the younger generation, still believe in oracles and prophecies as well as in amulets, love charms, etc. Among the better known oracles, especially in the Ilocos region, are those of the finger ring, the "Passion", the chicken eggs, the so-so, and the Adam-and-Eve formula.

Most ring-owners have never thought that the ring is an important part of the paraphernalia of a prophet, but such is the case. The *mam-moyon* (fortune-teller) ties a long hair, usually that of a girl or woman to a ring, and winding the other end around his index finger, he lowers it into half a tumbler-full of water, supporting his elbow on the table. He mutters the Credo, lifts the ring slightly out of the water, holding his hand as still as possible, and then asks the question to which an answer is wanted, making sure that it is not audible to the persons around! He waits several seconds, then if the ring begins slowly to swing around in the glass, and rings it recurrently, the answer is "Yes". If the suspended ring remains at rest, the answer is "No." Every time a new question is to be asked, the ring has to be dipped into the water. This oracle is often resorted to by lovers and is also used by those interested

in the fate of candidates for political office.

In the oracle of the "Passion", a religious book of this name is used. First the performer puts his finger in the book at the place where the three crosses of Christ and the two robbers are pictured. Then, in place of the finger, he inserts a key between the pages, allowing the stem-end to project, and ties a cord tightly around the book to keep the key in place. He then takes the end of the key between the tips of the fore-fingers of his two hands, and raises the book a little above the floor. He pronounces the Credo and whispers his question. If the book swings slowly around, the answer is "Yes"; if it does not move at all, the answer is "No." This oracle is not supposed to be resorted to in the presence of more than one person besides the performer himself. It is considered very trustworthy and if the forecast does not turn out to be true, it is assumed there was an error in procedure!

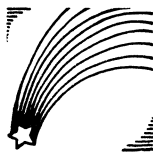
The oracle of the chicken-egg requires great delicacy of performance and can be carried out only by initiates. The performer puts an egg on a clean, white plate and lights a holy candle and places it beside the plate. Then for several minutes he murmurs a prayer, the exact words of which are

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Ilocano Beliefs about the Heavenly Bodies

By Benjamin M. Pascual

ALTHOUGH the people of the Ilocos region, as Christians, know the heavenly bodies are creations of God, as they are themselves, they nevertheless accord the various celestial bodies certain divine qualities, and never speak about them except in reverential tones. They refer to the sun and moon as *Apo Init* and *Apo Bulan* respectively, *apo* in this case meaning lord or master.



As among many other peoples, the world over, the rare appearance of a comet arouses the greatest terror, and outbreaks of pestilence, floods, fires, and war are believed to be foretold by such a body and even attributed to its appearance. The people's dread of a comet is heightened by the fear that its fiery tail may brush the earth and set afire their houses and fields. In 1911 when Halley's Comet appeared in the heavens, there simultaneously broke out a smallpox epidemic in Lacag, and this was followed by a famine. What the people considered, however, as the real though belated calamity foreboded by this comet, was the World War.

The more superstitious make offerings of rice and hard-boiled eggs placed in empty coconut shells, and live black fowls, secured on tiny rafts, set adrift on the river. They believe these offerings will appease the wrath of the supernatural beings who dwell in the air and bring about the appearance of a comet.

Superstitious beliefs regarding the sun are numerous and diverse. As in the case of a comet, a solar eclipse causes considerable fright to the simple-minded folk, who, when such a phenomenon occurs, believe that the world is rushing to an end. The disappearance of the sun is thought to be the prelude to everlasting darkness.

Some of the aged folk of the community say that during an eclipse in Spanish times, the people left their houses and prostrated themselves in the streets, wailing in fear and contrition for the sins they had committed, in preparation for the expected appearance of the Lord in final judgment over them.

When it drizzles or rains while the sun is shining, the people say that the sun is washing its face and refreshing itself. If a rainbow forms in the east, the children are warned not to point to it as they are told this would result in the rotting away of their finger.

The blood-red sunrises and sunsets of March and April, during which months Holy Week may occur, are believed to show that the sun also shares in the commemoration of the death of Jesus Christ.

The people carefully watch for the rising of the full moon in the east. However hungry they may be, they never eat supper, or even so much as swallow a mouthful of rice just as the moon looms over the horizon, for to eat at this time, it is believed, may cause the death of the culprit or of any of his immediate relatives, or else some accident or other

misfortune. It is also believed that to take food just as the moon rises, will result in the discovery of matters which it is desired to keep secret. Thus a thief fears that if the moon comes upon him just when he is eating, he will shortly be found out.

A quarter moon with a star near one of its horns, especially the upper one, usually creates no little furor, among the people for it is said that this foretells the outbreak of war in the near future, which, though it might not embroil the country itself, might nevertheless affect them adversely in one way or another.

A sick person is always believed to grow worse when the moon is either full or new. If the patient does not recover before one lunar month has elapsed and the moon once more assumes either of these phases, the case is considered hopeless.

Sometimes the new moon assumes an upright position, and this the people take as an ill omen, portending the deaths of all the prosperous but miserly old men in the locality. The tilting of the new moon forecasts rain or wind. A halo around the moon also foretells approaching rainy days.

Days whose nights are moonless, or *lenned*, as the people say, are considered unlucky. Anyone who starts searching for a stray animal on such days is not likely to find it easily. Marriage contracts are never made at this period. Any business venture is believed doomed to failure if started during these days. Journeys, too, are postponed because it is believed one is sure to meet with an accident. People do not make coconut oil, as only little if any oil is likely to be extracted from the meat of the nut. Neither do they undertake to caponize their roosters at this time, as the fowls are likely to die.

If the moon appears on the evening of Good Friday, it is considered not as luminous as on other nights. It is believed that it will be concealed from view by clouds during the church processions.

The sight of shooting stars is more favorably considered, as these are believed to augur good luck. Whenever someone catches sight of a shooting star, he either winds a corner of his handkerchief three times about his forefinger, or else utters the name of the succeeding day. For example, if he sees the star on Tuesday night, he shouts "Wednesday!" This must be done before the star disappears from sight. Success in this feat is supposed by some to make one as fleetfooted as a deer, others believe it will result in general good fortune, frequently in the form of money. If a handkerchief was used, it is thenceforth regarded as a fetish.

The Milky Way is believed to be the brightly illumined pathway of the angels.

Philippine Oracles

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unknown to ordinary persons, asking his question during its course. Finally he takes hold of the egg and endeavors to make it stand on end. If he succeeds, the answer is in the affirmative, and, strangely enough, he sometimes does succeed—and without crushing the end as Columbus is said to have done. The egg is believed to be made to stand through the intervention of spirits and the oracle is consulted only in the case of persons gravely ill when it is desired to know whether or not they will recover! Unfortunately for the peace of mind of the patient's relatives and the patient himself, if he comes to hear of it, the answer is too often "no."

A more sporting kind of oracle is that of the so-so. Advance information on the outcome of an election is sometimes sought by staging a race between a number of these snails put in a flat basin or basket, each one of the snails representing a candidate!

The Adama-and-Eve oracle, sometimes called the oracle of husbands and wives, is supposed to forecast which one of two lovers or married people will die first. It consists of simply writing out their first names on a slip of paper and counting the letters. Take *Geronimo* and *Paula*; the total number of letters is thirteen. Letter 1 is for Adam, letter 2 for Eve, letter 3 for Adam, letter 4 for Eve, and so on; letter 13 is, therefore for Adam, which means that Adam, representing Geronimo, will live longer than Paula, represented by Eve. Of course, every odd number is Adam's, every even number Eve's. This "oracle", though nothing more than a game, is often taken seriously, and ways of life may be adjusted in accordance with its outcome.

The coming of a visitor is announced, according to common belief, when the fire in the stove makes a hissing or buzzing sound, "as if it were happy;" in fact, when this happens, the visitor is already on the way! In a home where some loved one has been absent, his return is indicated when a house-lizard sounds its call in a loud, rapid, and animated manner near the stairs of the house!

The "China Incident"

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Finally, ten months after the breaking out of the Lukou-chiao (or Marco Polo Bridge) incident, the Chinese guerillas carried war back to where it started. Shortly after this foreign sources reported from Kalgan, a Chahar city under Japanese control, that the Chinese fighters had virtually forged a ring around Peiping. Paoting, the captured provincial capital of Hopei, was during the middle of last month, besieged by a Chinese force combining both guerillas and regulars.

Two significant developments have been taking place. The capture of Amoy by the Japanese and their systematic bombing of South China's military bases, especially Canton, were generally taken as indicative of the Japanese plan to launch a South China campaign soon. If so they are making another commitment from which it will be hard for them to extricate themselves.

Equally significant is the trial flight of the Chinese planes over South Japan. The ease with which Chinese planes invaded the Japanese sky with impunity would seem to indicate that in spite of the boast of its "invulnerable" air defense, Japan is extremely vulnerable from the air. And

a Chinese Government spokesman declared that the Chinese high command might be forced to bomb Japan.

The Chinese Government shows remarkable stability, Japanese propaganda to the contrary notwithstanding. One of the Japanese spokesman's stock lies is that the Chinese communists are gaining the ascendancy or biding their time to seize control. But according to foreign neutral observers, in the Soviet districts in North Shensi, slogans supporting the Central Government are to be seen in great abundance, and the communist soldiers have abandoned their Red Star caps and have donned uniforms similar to those of the Central Government troops. As such acts are voluntary, they indicate much.

Mr. Koki Hirota addressed a conference of Japanese provincial governors in the first part of May, and proved to his own satisfaction that the Chinese Government, strained by the economic and military pressure of the war, was on the verge of collapse. But the irony of the case was that Mr. Hirota, together with a few other civilians, was kicked out of the Japanese Cabinet about three weeks after his speech, while the Chinese Government remains unchanged in its personnel.

The new Japanese Cabinet is more than ever under the thumb of the Japanese fighting services, as there are four generals and two admirals on its official roster; moreover, they occupy all the key ministries in the Cabinet except that of Finance. There is, therefore, every reason to expect that the new Cabinet's foreign policy will stiffen. Yet the first important act of General Ugaki, the new Foreign Minister, was to give in to the demands of the American, British, and French Governments and open the Lower Yangtse to foreign ships. Even the Japanese generals are not any more quite so sure of their own ground.

The National Assembly

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sembly to talk on any subject during the first hour of each session, Osias let loose a barrage of criticism which brought a quick reaction from the President, who at a caucus the following day declared that it seemed he had no more friends in the Assembly for no one rose to his defense after the Osias onslaught. This prompted the assemblymen to pass immediately a vote of confidence in the Chief Executive and a vote of censure against the member from La Union. Since then, the newspapers have played up stories about Osias' probable expulsion from the Nacionalista Party, about the Nacionalista machinery being mobilized to defeat the La Union orator in his district, and about a formidable opposition party to be formed by Osias with the help and support of Claro M. Recto, President of the Constitutional Convention, as they had lunch together shortly after the caucus. Speaker Manuel Roxas, then still in Washington in connection with the preparation of the report of the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs, was mentioned as a possible power to bolster up the formation and chances of the new party. Recto has since issued a statement indicating that he refuses to be drawn into politics again while Osias went back to his district on a stumping tour.

With the exception of these incidents the legislative machinery functioned with efficiency, with bills due for third reading being called in rapid succession one after another. It is estimated that including the ₱75,584,403 general appropriations for next year, plus the ₱96,351,300 public works program for the next four years, the Assembly

voted around ₱230,000,000 during the last sessions. That certainly is a huge appropriation compared to amounts disposed of in previous years, but the greater portion of it will come from the coconut excise tax refund from the United States.

Noteworthy among the bills passed are those which would convert Bacolod, capital of Occidental Negros (Bill No. 3468), and Lipa, Batangas (Bill No. 3499), into new chartered cities, and Tagaytay, a rising vacation resort in Cavite (Bill No. 3811), into a city. The limits of Baguio would be extended if bill No. 3710 is signed by the President. A bill which would also make San Pablo, in Laguna, a chartered city, was put off until probably the next special session, there being no time to consider it during the recent sessions.

Aware of the significance to the Philippines of the Golden Gate and New York expositions to be held next year, the Assembly authorized the expenditure of ₱2,000,000 for the Philippine participation in them. A.D. Williams, Malacañan technical adviser, has been sent to the United States to look over the ground on which the Philippine pavilion will be built.

Notable among the bills passed, which are now under the consideration of the President of the Philippines, are the following:

651 —To punish cattle rustling with greater penalty.

1287—To penalize the sale of imported eggs which are not plainly marked "imported."

1613—To reimburse witnesses subpoenaed in criminal cases for their traveling expenses and board and lodging.

2156—To appropriate ₱2,500,000 for the classification, survey, and subdivision of public agricultural lands.

2653—To appropriate ₱300,000 for creating thirty health traveling units.

2777—To appropriate ₱4,800,000 from the coconut excise tax fund to reimburse the United States government for the money appropriated under Act 3932 from funds authorized under Act 2940 for the construction of irrigation systems.

3252—To make public school buildings available for free use as community centers, and by women's clubs, parent-teacher associations, and local adult education committees for social, educational, and recreational activities.

3307—To provide for religious instruction in the public schools.

3314—To regulate the practice of mechanical engineering.

3318—To extend until the end of the current year the provisions of Act 4270 providing for gratuity for employees of the City of Manila.

3366—To give preference to cases involving conflicts between labor and capital, in the courts.

3339—To penalize the construction of cottas.

3493—To appropriate ₱1,300,000 for the relief of communities and indigent persons affected by typhoons, floods, or other public calamities.

3498—To create a revolving fund of ₱10,000,000 for the construction of permanent public markets and slaughterhouses and waterworks systems.

3501—To permit the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company to operate its system along the new Manila-Legaspi railroad line and also in Davao and other cities in the south.

3519—To secure the United States in the furnishing of military or naval stores and equipment to the Philippine Commonwealth.

3526—To prohibit the pegging of prices on the Manila stock exchanges.

3566—To provide for the establishment and maintenance of public dispensaries in different barrios and remote communities in the Philippines.

3573—To raise to ₱2 the annual license fee for fishermen doing business on a commercial scale.

3575—To provide for the time of payment of salaries and wages of laborers and employees.

3585—To condone penalties on real estate taxes incurred prior to 1938, provided that delinquent landowners shall pay said taxes without penalty within a period of one year from the date of the approval of this measure.

3617—To provide for the reforestation and afforestation of watersheds, denuded areas, and cogon or open lands within forest reserves, communal forests, national parks and timberlands, sand dunes, and other public forest lands in the Philippines.

3676—To provide gratuity for justices of the peace separated from the service as a result of the operation of the Constitution.

3693—To abolish the Manila Harbor Board.

3694—To enable the Office of Private Education to maintain a close supervision over all private schools.

3721—To establish the National Hemp Corporation with a capital of ₱20,000,000.

3745—To create the National Merchandising Corporation with a capital of ₱5,000,000.

3662—To provide for radio transmitting fees.

3755—To punish transfer of private agricultural lands to disqualified persons in violation of the Constitution.

3775—To provide for rotation of officers in the Philippine Army as chief of staff with the rank of major-general.

3850—To provide for the minimum daily wage in industry.

3808—To provide for the purchase of additional capital stock of the Manila Railroad to permit construction and extension of new lines.

3817—To provide an additional appropriation of ₱600,000 for the revolving fund of the Bureau of Printing to be used exclusively in the printing, binding, and distribution of census forms and volumes.

3817—To abolish the pension of General Aguinaldo and provide pensions for Filipino veterans.

3720—To abolish the state police and reorganize the Philippine Constabulary into a new force.

3867—To authorize the President of the Philippines to declare any area in the Philippines as a national defense area.

3384—To extend the gratuity law enacted for Americans in the Philippine government service to foreigners or those whose citizenship is not clearly defined, if they desire to retire from the Commonwealth service.

3741—To amend the Accountancy Law to permit practice in the Philippines of certain American public accountants already in the field.

3748—To create an animal utilization service in the Bureau of Animal Industry.

3796—To authorize establishment of regional national vocational trade and agricultural schools.

3369—To transfer the Vigan branch of the Philippine University to Baguio.

Judging from the messages of the President to the Assembly, the following appear to be the major measures which may be acted upon during the forthcoming special session, which will be called particularly to pass an election law providing for the return of members of the next Assembly:

3731—To provide establishment of military courts of justice.

3776—Amending the National Defense Act, one of the amendments being to provide compensation or pension for families or heirs of trainees or reserve officers who suffer from accidents or die in line of duty.

3865—To authorize the President of the Philippines to commandeer public utilities in cases of strikes and lock-outs.

3804—Reorganization of Courts of First Instance.

3828—To clarify the law with regard to cases of contempt before the Court of Industrial Relations.

3870—Appropriation of ₱2,100,000 for Census enumerators.

3761—Timber grading and inspection for exportation.

3151—Regulation of operation of warehouses of private persons.

3744—Licenses for radio receiving stations.

2791—To prevent erection of hazards to air navigation.

3812—Amendments to the Irrigation Law.

3873—To provide for compulsory primary instruction.

3848—Support of secondary and professional education.

3849—Support of primary and intermediate education.

3830—Financing provincial hospitals.

3832—To provide for the construction of sewer systems in chartered cities and municipalities.

3791—Amending the Workman's Compensation Act.

3639—Amending the Eight-hour Labor Law to make it compulsory and more effective.

3637—Venue of action by laborers when filing claims for wages.

Of importance to Manila residents and customers of public utilities in the provinces is the work undertaken by the Special Committee on the Reduction of Public Utility Rates, headed at first by Assemblyman Gregorio Perfecto of Manila, in bringing about a reduction in the rates on consumption of electric light from 30 centavos per KWH to 20 centavos. The work of the Committee is still going on.

As a result of the provincial and municipal elections held last December, the Assembly was deprived of the services of such men as Arsenio Bonifacio of Laguna, Buenaventura Rodriguez of Cebu, and Tomas Confesor of Iloilo, who were elected Governors of those provinces. They held important positions in the Assembly as chairmen of committees. Then Assemblyman Ombra of Sulu was appointed Governor of that province, the first Moro to be given such distinction.

Floor Leader Jose Romero and Assemblyman Manuel Roxas were away from the last sessions as they were in Washington, D.C., helping the Joint Preparatory Committee put in final form its report and recommendations which are expected to wield a great influence in the shaping of the future relations between the Philippines and the United States. Both are expected to return to Manila in time for the special session next month.

A Manoba Wife for Cleto

(Continued from page 288)

Madapoy's folk—at least “not until our wedding day”. The men laughed and jeered, but Cleto was game, though he blushed and stammered at the mercilessly spoofing he got for planning to marry a semi-civilized mountain girl.

Cleto's in-laws-to-be must somehow have got wind of his trip to Marasila. Or were they the ones who had hinted to him about an offering of this sort for Madapoy? Anyway, shortly after breakfast the following morning we had light-skinned visitors from the forest—two old Manobos and a middle aged, loose-breasted Manoba with two children trailing behind her, a pretty girl of eight or nine and a naked, big-bellied, wet-nosed pigmy of a boy. Cleto knew them, and we learned they were Madapoy's uncle, father, mother, sister, and brother respectively. They were obviously very poor, and dirty. Neat, pretty Madapoy, I thought, didn't look at all as though she belong to them. Warmly welcomed by the broadly beaming Cleto, they came up, all smiles, and, as was their native habit, sat on the rough bark flooring.

Cleto and Madapoy's father, who obviously had a great liking for his prospective son-in-law, were soon exchanging words, the Manobo doing most of the talking in a jargon that was a curious mixture of Visayan, Tagalog, and his own language. Cleto seemed to understand the pompous-looking old fellow, for he frequently smiled and nodded. We could make little, if any, of what he was saying, but we heard “Madapoy” mentioned several times, and everytime we heard it we would glance at Cleto, or at the little girl who greatly resembled Madapoy, and exchange knowing looks. Meanwhile, I noticed, the rest of our visitors were silently taking in everything inside the shack—the big

kettle on the stove, the pile of still unwashed plates in one corner, the empty sardine-cans, our basket of canned foodstuffs suspended from a rafter, the three half sacks of rice near them, and of course the odd assortment of smelly working-clothes decorating every nook—but particularly, oddly, it seemed to me, the sacks of rice and the big kettle!

I noticed the position of the sun (for our shack had been built sans walls of any sort), so I told the men to go ahead to their work. They left with a clatter of shovels and picks, chattering about Cleto and his visitors, and laughing. As I was putting on my working-clothes to follow them, Cleto suddenly turned from his callers, strode over to the fireplace, and took a look into the big kettle. Then he took some plates and washed them in a basin of water.

“Serve them some of our choice sardines from Japan, Clets,” I said before leaving. “You know it can be charged against you.” We were wont to refer to the foodstuffs we were sick of with some irony.

At noon when we returned for dinner, we learned from Cleto, much to our amusement, that his visitors, aside from breakfasting at our expense (not that we begrudged them our cold left-over rice!) had also carried with them at least four gantas of his wedding-day gift-rice, not to mention a still new sleeveless shirt which the old Manobo had asked for Madapoy's kid brother! The men, of course, cracked jokes about Cleto's future in-laws, much to his discomfiture.

Before the day was over, Cleto had a second set of visitors—no less than seven this time; two lads, a young man, a girl, and three loosebreasted women of varying ages. They were, it turned out, all relatives of the fair Madapoy—cousins, uncles, aunts, etc.

It was obvious why they had come. But Cleto, his smile not quite as sweet or as broad as before, hesitated awhile, as if he were trying to invent some excuse for denying them a gratuitous supper! But the thought of displeasing Madapoy and her folk was apparently too much for him and soon he was showing or at least trying to show himself as obliging and generous as before. He cooked seven salmon-cannul from his sack of wedding-day gift-rice. We noticed, however, to our secret amusement that his smile was somewhat strained as he served them their supper of steaming rice and exquisite canned cuttlefish from Nippon. The smile all but became full sour when, their supper through, at least three of his visitors greedily pointed at the sacks of rice in the shack! Needless to say, that night, too, we had a lot of fun at poor Cleto's expense.

Cleto had no visitors on the following day. Nor on the next. On the third morning, however, Tiago and Isling Fajardo sighted a long line of natives emerging from the woods. Cleto was washing dishes at the time.

“One, two, three—four, five—six, seven—*eight!*—nine, ten, eleven—*twelve!*—*thirteen!* *fourteen!* fif. . .!” Tiago gave up counting and burst out into laughter.

We recognized Madapoy's parents in the lead; the rest were new faces. They halted in our “front yard” (the road itself) their faces betraying varying shades of eagerness and friendly curiosity, and all very picturesque in their native attire, leg, arm, and head ornaments, and short, carved weapons. The bride-to-be's whole tribe seemed all present, with the sole exception of Madapoy herself.

“Hooo, bayaw, bayaw!” we greeted them, laughing. “Bayaw”, some of them responded.

Their spokesman, Madapoy's father, came forward unhesitatingly and mentioned Cleto.

"Cleto, your dear relatives!" someone among us yelled.

But Cleto was no longer around—yes, he must have slipped into the forest by the back of our shack on seeing the invasion! And for fear we might ourselves be forced to play host to the puzzled Manobos we started to leave camp for work. "Oh, *bayaw*, Cleto went home to Manila," we unanimously lied.

Cleto must have slipped back into the shack late that night, when we were sound asleep, for we missed his belongings the next morning. About a week later we learned from someone from Pikit that our Cleto was in that town, working at the quarries. Poor Cleto and his blasted romance!

Destructive Forces in Typhoons

(Continued from page 283)

dulums a great distance away. Much work remains to be done, but there is little doubt that earthquake recording instruments have definite possibilities in the forecasting of hurricanes. As far back as 1901 it was suggested by a Canadian meteorologist that if at any station there be two good-sized pendulum seismometers oscillating at right angles with perhaps a third between them and, if for convenience of observation, the pens of the points of the swinging bars be brought close to each other, an observer would probably be able on the Pacific Coast to tell the direction of an approaching low pressure area out in the ocean. It is the wind and, to a certain extent, the rain that make an impression upon us when we are in a typhoon, but how much mightier even than these is the silent influence, imperceptible to the bystander, of the lowered atmospheric pressure that sucks up the sea, that forms great blisters on the solid surface of the earth and produces changes in its level that can be detected hundreds of miles away. These are a few of the features of typhoons not known to the general run of men.

However, some of these things are best discussed in the scientific terminology that must shroud them until many perplexing factors are worked out—largely on a fearsome mathematical basis.

The general tendency is to attribute to the wind most, if not all, the destruction wrought by tropical cyclones. Undoubtedly, the wind does play a large part, but we must not forget the even more powerful influence of water of which there always is a superabundance in a typhoon. As a matter of fact, in the presence of a generously equipped and staffed weather bureau having adequate and dependable means for collecting information of approaching storms and the dissemination of storm warnings, there should be relatively little damage and practically no loss of life on land. With the widespread use of the wireless telegraph at sea, the danger to ships from typhoons is constantly growing less and less as advances in forecasting are made. However, ignorance on the part of legislators and resulting grudging and niggardly appropriations for maintenance and extensions of the weather forecasting and research services, retard the attainment of this perfectly reasonable ideal on land.

The most violent winds in typhoons come in great bursts known as squalls—most of them rain squalls, for dry winds

in a typhoon are rather exceptional. Accordingly, to the assault of the air must be added the impact of wind-driven water. The proportion of water in a squall may be very high in some cases. One authority even goes so far as to suggest that during a few seconds of their life, some of the fiercer typhoon squalls are practically entirely composed of rain driven by the wind. Aside from the degree of truth this assertion carries, the statement becomes significant when one recalls that a cubic centimeter of air weighs 0.0013 gram while an equal volume of water weighs 1.0 gram. On this basis, a "thick rain" squall might exert a pressure on a building of 500 kilograms per square meter. Assuming a wind speed of 60 meters per second (134.4 miles per hour) and pure rain water projected horizontally against one square meter of vertical surface, the pressure produced will be 18 tons per square meter. With dry air this value would be only about 300 kilograms per square meter.

However, let us not assume that such extreme figures are usual. The water content of these rain squalls probably does not usually exceed 50 per cent and, of course, the distribution of the density of the water is not homogeneous. That is to say, the case of a cubic meter of air entirely replaced by rain would, to say the least, be rather exceptional. On the other hand, at sea we must reckon the added factor of sea water in the form of spray or solid masses of water coming over the side, as augmenting the rain and perhaps therein we shall find the explanation of the extraordinary shearing effects, twisting of iron bars, carrying away of huge funnels and the like seen on vessels.

Much of the destruction is due as much to the intermittent character of the squalls as to the actual force of the wind. A squall seems to be composed of a group of gusts of much shorter duration each lasting a few seconds only, while the entire squall is made up of a group of four to ten gusts. Periods of relative calm separate the squalls. Successive squalls appear to have a period of succession of the order of several minutes. This succession quickens towards the center and the squalls grow to succeed each other more quickly to the point where they will have a period of about one minute.

Observations of microseisms and microbarograms have shown the periodic nature of these squalls. Study of a series of them at Zi-ka-wei Observatory, Shanghai, during the typhoon of August 25-26, 1931, gave an average of nine gusts per minute. As these were separated by calm intervals, the general mean period was computed at about six seconds which was found to agree with the corresponding seismic records.

"Night wore on; still the shining floor palpitated to the feet of the dancers; still the pianoforte pealed, and still the violins sang—and the sound of their singing shrilled through the darkness, in gasps of the gale.

"'Waltzing!' cries a sea captain, 'God help them! God help us all now! The wind waltzes to-night with the sea for his partner.'

"O the stupendous Valse-Tourbillon! O the mighty dancer! One-two-three! From the northeast to east, from east to southeast, from southeast to south; and then from the south he came whirling the sea in his arms. Someone shrieked in the midst of the revels; some girl who had found her pretty slippers wet. What could it be? Then streams of water were spreading over the level planking, curling about the feet of the dancers. . . ."

Thus wrote Lafcadio Hearn.

"Fanciful; too much poet's license!" you say? Then let us look at the autographic record of a "Valse-Tourbillon."



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The diagram shown as Fig. 1, is a copy of the wind and barometric pressure as recorded by the instruments at the Royal Observatory at Hong Kong during the typhoon that passed over the Colony on August 1, 1931. The two records run concurrently as will be seen by the horizontal time scale that separates the two graphs. The upper tracing is the record of wind velocity on the Dines anemometer, the lower shows the fall and rise of the barograph. It will be seen that the highest wind velocity is indicated by the single line that shoots up to the top of the figure to the mark of 136 miles per hour at 11:47 a. m. The barograph shows the minimum pressure of 29.08 inches (738.63 mm.) to have been reached at 12.05 p. m. The compact curve at the top of the figure is the record of wind direction which need not concern us for it is not essential to the present discussion.

The most cursory study of the wind force record will show the rhythmic pulsations of the gusts. Even at the height of the storm it will be seen that the velocity at one time fell to below 40 miles per hour shortly after the maximum squall only to be succeeded by another squall of 105 miles per hour. Moreover, it will be seen now what Padre Faura meant when he spoke of "the anemographic curve, which seemed eager to outdo in an inverted ratio the successive descending jumps of the barometer." Fold over the barometric curve on the anemographic curve as shown in our figure and you will see that the curves practically superimpose.

"Jumps of the barometer?" Yes, there they are on the barographic record. It will be seen that below the 29.5 inch mark the line traced by the pen ceases to be smooth but instead, has become a succession of sharp waves which increase in magnitude as the curve descends, finally becoming very marked. This phenomenon is known as "pumping of the barometer." It is observed in many of the more violent typhoons but, for some so far unexplained reason, often is not evident. When vibration can be eliminated it seems clear that these motions up and down of the mercury which are often very violent, are produced by enormous increases and decreases of atmospheric pressure of short duration, over the ground or sea surface. That is to say, these vertical oscillations are a direct consequence of the alternate compression and expansion of the air layers. From this it seems clear that as they are distributed over very large areas and allied to wind velocities of 90 to 112 miles per hour, let us say, they will produce violent loadings and unloadings of the earth's crust which will run into variations of millions of tons. On the surface of a roof this variation if vertical would produce loadings and unloadings of several thousands of kilograms per square meter. However, windows and other openings in buildings tend to equalize the pressure on both upper and under surfaces of the roof. That this effect is actually produced on the earth is shown by the fact that these pulsations are recorded by seismographs precisely as are the vibrations set up by the pounding of the typhoon swell on the coast.

This rhythmic, pulsating torrent of wind, water, and varying atmospheric pressure is what places real stress on buildings and other structures, and woe betide the work of man the vibration period of which corresponds to the vibration period of the squall. In 1925 the German engineers of the Telefunken Company planned the two 70-meter wireless masts at Pratas Reef. They sought the advice of Father Ernest Gherzi of Zi-ka-wei Observatory who told

them of the four to eight seconds period of the gusts. The engineers designed the towers on that basis, dividing all the steel guys of the masts into portions so as to avoid a natural period of oscillation in the region of four to eight seconds. Each year Pratas is visited by one to three intense typhoons and for seven years the towers stood firm. Then, on October 28, 1932, came a typhoon that bent one of them over so that the top touched the ground. What factor was introduced here and why did one tower survive?

Incidentally, it may be remarked that the wireless towers at Cavite were designed on data that included a consideration of the wind velocities recorded in the typhoon of October 20, 1882.

However, despite all the foregoing awesome details, authorities are pretty generally agreed that the dangerous elements in hurricanes are so limited and the precautionary measures are so simple that it is only through negligence that lives are lost on land and dwellings destroyed.

It is a surprising and instructive experience to inspect an area that has been swept by a destructive typhoon. On every hand it will be seen that many weak structures have survived while apparently substantial ones have been demolished. Further investigation will show that the failures are due usually to unstable foundations and poorly secured roofs. The frame of any properly constructed building will resist hurricane winds, but the foundations must be firm and the roofs well framed and attached. Old houses, badly constructed and with poor foundations may be easily preserved by a few stout braces or inclined props on sides opposite the wind. The inhabitants of the Batanes Islands ingeniously throw nets over the roofs of the houses and peg them down securely to the ground. The wind of a typhoon seldom works serious injury to such structures; it is only when it has the water as an ally and accumulator of its forces that its ravages are great.

However, storm waves are things with which to conjure. They commonly rise eight to nine feet above normal sea level and their height is largely determined by the depth of the barometric fall, the volume of the tide, the phase of the moon, and the direction of the wind.³ It was such a wave, fifteen feet deep, that swept in from the Gulf of Mexico and destroyed the city of Galveston, Texas, in the great hurricane of September 8, 1900.

The most recent instance of a destructive storm wave in the Far East was afforded by the typhoon that passed over the city of Swatow on the night of August 2-3, 1922, and in the short space of three hours destroyed the city and snuffed out the lives of 50,000 of the 65,000 persons composing the city's population. This storm is often spoken of as the worst typhoon that ever visited the Far East. The barometer fell to 699.26 mm. (27.53 in.), the wind blew at an estimated velocity of 100 miles per hour, and a great storm-wave rose to a height of 12 feet above sea level. A similar storm wave at Haifong, China, on October 8, 1881, is said to have caused the drowning of more than 300,000 persons.

The average annual rainfall of the Philippine Islands amounts to approximately 2,400 mm. (94.5 in.). This occurs in the forms of summer and autumn rains which are cyclonic; a winter rainfall accompanying the northeast monsoon (the northers), and the spring rains and thunderstorms of March, April, and May.⁴

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Almost all places in the Philippines receive about 40 percent of their yearly amount of rain during the typhoon season and most of it is brought by the southwest winds. However, in this connection, it must be borne in mind that in any particular locality over which a typhoon passes, the winds that bring the most copious rains are those that blow from the nearest sea. This is entirely apart from the actual direction of the wind. With the shifting of winds that occurs in a typhoon, the heaviest rains start as soon as the wind swings to the most favorable direction. This may be noted by anyone who will observe the course of events as a westbound typhoon crosses Luzon, say, a short distance north of Manila. While the storm is still east of the city, the winds will tend to come out of the fourth quadrant and the rainfall will not be excessive. With the passage of the storm across the meridian the winds will gradually back around towards the west. The rain then increases in intensity and when the wind has finally come sweeping up the China Sea out of the southwest the diluvial rains start and, as they usually have augmentation from the southwest moonsoon, Manila literally quivers and groans under the weight of the water that descends upon her. If the typhoon recurves northward these rains may continue for many days; if it follows a westward course towards Indo-China the rains may stop abruptly in a few hours because of the diversion of the southwest wind.

After all, does the statement that so many inches or millimeters of rain fell in a given time really convey any idea of the vast amount of water that can descend upon the earth? I think not, and for that reason I propose to make

our rain figures a little more graphic. That it is possible to do this is due first to the splendid records that have been maintained at the Manila Observatory since it was founded in 1865 and secondly to the painstaking and excellent studies that have been made of the rainfall by Rev. Miguel Selga, S.J., director of the Observatory, from whose accounts I draw my statements.

Father Selga has shown that the average annual rainfall for the city of Manila, based on observations extending from 1865 to 1926, amounts to 1,875.7 mm. Now, the surface of the city is computed to be 35.67 sq. km. (13.72 sq. mi.). Accordingly, the total volume of water represented by an annual rainfall would equal 0.06 cu. km. at least, or 60,000,000 cubic meters which would be equivalent to a depth of 1.8757 meters over the entire city, sufficient to cover one kilometer to a depth of 67 meters if the rainfall were concentrated on one square kilometer.

Manila is 18 inches above sea level!

Taking the Islands as a whole, with an annual rainfall averaging 2,366 mm. as recorded at seventy stations and a total land surface of 297,440 sq. km. (114,400 sq. mi.), we find ourselves with a total volume of rainfall amounting to 704 cu. km. Now for some comparisons:

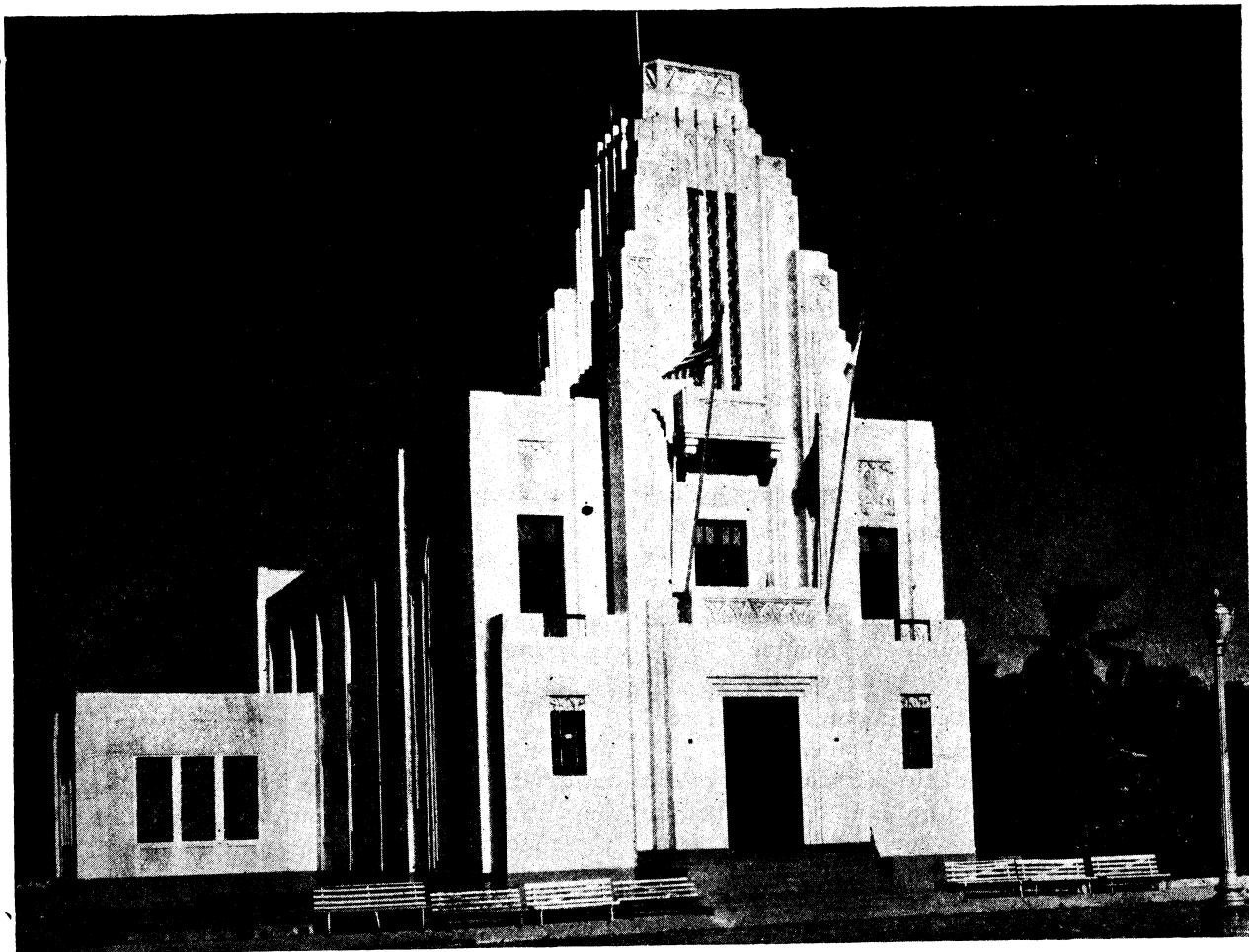
Laguna de Bay contains about three cubic kilometers of water; the capacity of Lake Taal is about 21 cu. km; that of Lake Lanao, about 28 cu. km., and that of Manila Bay about 60 cu. km. By computation, it will be seen that the average annual rainfall of the archipelago would fill Laguna de Bay nine times and leave water to fill Lake Taal seven



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times, Lake Lanao six times, with still enough left over to fill Manila Bay six times.

So much for the ordinary; let us now turn to the extraordinary: During the Manila floods of August, 1919, 1,983 mm. (78.07 in.) of rain fell upon the city. Let us match this against the annual rainfall of Yuma, Arizona, which is 85.1 mm. (3.34 in.), and the 1.3 mm. (0.04 in.) annual rainfall of Iquique, Chile. It will be found that it rained more in Manila in that month than it did in twenty years in Yuma, and more than it rained in Iquique from the beginning of the Christian Era until the year Magallanes rounded the straits that were named after him.

Father Selga's studies of the Baguio rainfall are of particular interest. They show that of the main cities of the Philippines, Baguio harvests the biggest rain crop. No other city can show: A daily rainfall amounting to 879 mm.; seven cases of a daily rainfall of more than one-half a meter; a two-day rainfall of more than 1.5 meter; a four-day rainfall of more than 2.0 meters, and a rainy spell so long as thirty-three days with a rate as high as 100 mm., each day. It would take Yuma 42 years and Iquique 2,700 to achieve the equal of those thirty-three days.

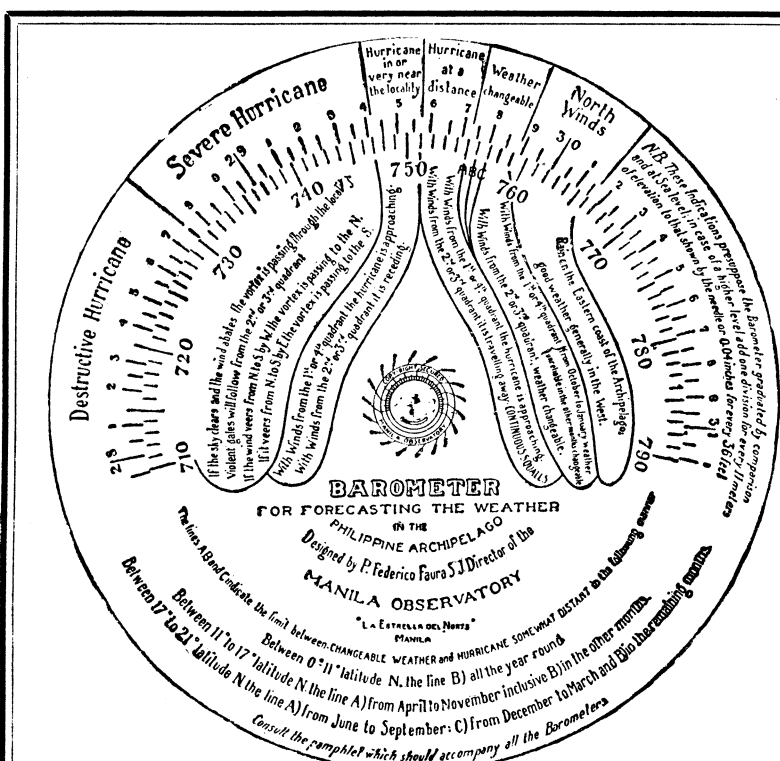
It is a familiar fact that Baguio holds the world's record rainfall for twenty-four consecutive hours. From July 15, 1911, the recording apparatus at the Mirador Observatory registered 1,168.1 mm. (45.99 in.) of rain. The same rate persisted continuously for twenty hours with values of the intensity varying from 37 to 75 mm. (1.45 to 2.95 in.) per hour.

The records and the circumstances under which they were made formed the subject of a careful study by Father

Selga, and it may be said that the accuracy of his findings is beyond reasonable question. Error, there doubtless is, but that error lies in *under-* not *overstatement* of the amounts. It is practically impossible to secure accurate measurements of rainfall during the high winds of a typhoon for the reason that the rain is driven almost horizontally and passes over the vertically directed mouth of the rain-gauge. It is, of course, impossible to say how much is lost in this way but the amount must be considerable during the period of hurricane winds. It is extremely probable that this 24-hour rainfall was considerably more than stated by Father Selga, who, of course, dealt only with actually recorded evidence.

A total amount of 2,208 mm. (86.92 in.) of rain fell in Baguio during the four days that storm lasted. The story of the destruction wrought has been told many times and need not be repeated here. Let us merely try to form some idea of the volume of water that descended in that moist 24 hours. Baguio has a total area of 49 sq.km. The total rainfall was 1,168 mm., the equivalent, therefore, of 0.057 cu.km., or 57,000,000 tons of water.

This concludes our little excursion into the highways and byways of typhoons. The author repeats that these three articles are in no sense to be regarded as an attempt to either describe or explain typhoons. They have merely been intended to bring out some things of interest about these storms that are not generally known. Later in the year, when the opportunity is presented by a suitable storm, the author intends to trace the storm from its source to its bourne and show just what is involved in forecasting such a storm and warning the public against it. The process is



Padre Faura Barometers

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far more detailed and difficult, as well as trying to those engaged in it, than is generally appreciated and there are features about it upon which it is well the public should be informed.

1. The reader must understand that for the purpose of these articles the word *hurricane* is used synonymously with *typhoon* and *tropical cyclone*.
2. The diameter of a typhoon may range all the way from thirty or forty miles to one thousand or more miles. The former may escape notice altogether unless some ship blunders into it; the latter may affect the weather simultaneously all over the Far East.
3. The most gigantic of the waves, records of which I have in my files, passed over Mille, Marshall Islands, on June 30, 1905. This storm wave attained a depth of 46 feet.
4. It is well to carry this classification in mind in this country where there is an absurd tendency to regard every shower or line squall as "a typhoon" or at least the forerunner of a typhoon.

The Man who Walked into the Sea

(Continued from page 285)

blast which seemed to have come from very near. His father was out in the yard, standing with his big legs planted apart and his head thrown back. The pale light of the moon streamed down on him as he stood, big and powerful. Again he blew three times and, loud and clear, the sound floated to the far-off hills and over the sea; three times, for that was the signal for the fishermen who lived at a distance from the village. The hunchback remembered that it was a very long time ago that he had last heard his father giving that signal. He groped towards the door and opened it a crack and peered out. There was no one in the yard, but he waited for a long time because his father might return after a while. The light of the moon waned and the air grew cold. The east began to grow red with the first flush of dawn.

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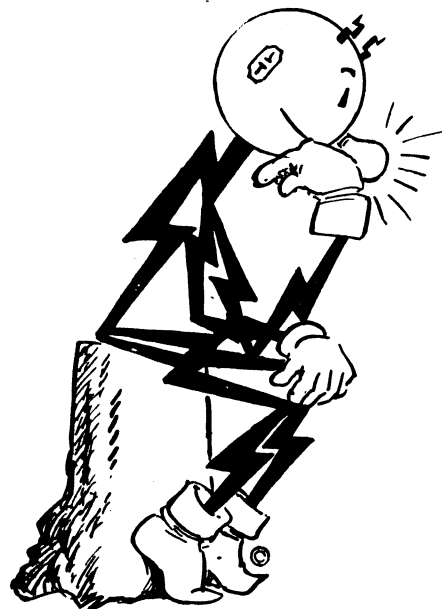
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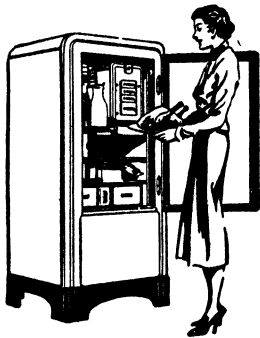
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This was not the first time that his father had seemed to have come back. Several times before he had seen his father standing in the yard, or sitting on the doorstep, and he had thought that the old man must really have come back after so many years. Some of the fishermen who had been with his father on that trip had said that the old man had just disappeared, and it was believed he had fallen overboard during the night. But he could come back and blow three long blasts on the old conch-shell or blow it to sound like a ship. The hunchback recalled that every time he had seen his father it had seemed that the old man had indicated he wanted him to come with him by the expression on his face, or else by a beckoning hand, although he never spoke a word. Perhaps these signal blasts were again a call for him to come.

The hunchback sat alert and expectant. Through the door he could see the fresh sunlight washing the sand and the small trees, and in the distance the sea rocked obesely.

Late that morning, he went to Tia Maria and told her that he was going away.

"Where are you going?" she asked and her rheumy eyes peered at him uncertainly. "Where are you going?" she asked him again, as she saw that he seemed puzzled and reluctant to tell her.

"I am putting out to sea," he said.

"Putting out to sea? With the other men?"

"No, I am going alone."

They remained silent for a long time. She was puzzled and tried to discover what he meant by his expression, but his face remained impassive as if he were telling the simplest of facts. Then he drew close to her, as if to com-

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municate a secret. He felt sure she would understand and not mock him for he knew she was really kind and helpful.

"I am going to my father. I have seen him several times and he has been calling to me. Early this morning I saw him again."

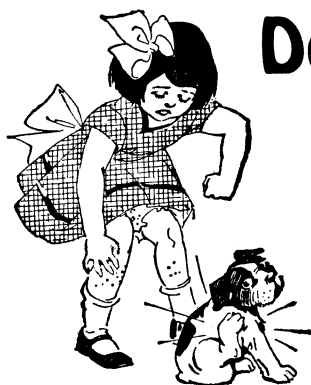
The hot, dry summer days sped on monotonously and the hunchback went about thinking of his going away. Tia Maria had persuaded him not to leave as yet and he had listened to her. But he would go out to sea just the same one of these days, he thought. He still went to the town to peddle fish and at night he returned to the village.

It became known in the village that he was going away. The people had known him to want to go with the fishing crews, but now he was going alone, by himself. At every chance that offered, someone would tease him about it. One afternoon he returned earlier than usual from the town. He had sold his fish in a short time, and on his way to his hut, several women who were picking lice from each other's heads, spoke to him.

"We heard that your are going away. You are sailing away. Where is your boat? Do you mean to say you are going to walk on the sea? You are going away today?"

"Yes," he shouted back, vexed. Then, turning to face them, he said, "I am going away. I am going away. I am going away."

He went into the house, but after a moment he came out again. He was still angry and he muttered childishly under his breath. The women who had taunted him saw that he was heading for the beach, and, slightly alarmed, one of them ran to Tia Maria's house to fetch her. She and the others made their way after the hunchback. But it was rapidly growing dark and they could barely keep him in sight. Reaching the edge of the water, with the other running after him still some distance behind, he stopped for a moment and the wavelets kissed his feet. Someone shouted to him to wait and he glanced back quickly; but he did not answer. He walked out into the sea and someone called to him again to come back, but he did not pause even for a moment, and the darkness grew until the night became as black as pitch.



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Prof. Frank G. Haughwout's article, "The Destructive Forces in Typhoons", mentions typhoon effects, such as the bulging of sections of the earth's surface, that I had never before heard of. This interesting article is the third of a series begun in the April issue. In a note regarding the May issue, he wrote: "I greatly enjoyed Minton's lines 'To a Motorship'. It is a very fine

piece of work that looks more like the fruits of an inspirational moment than a studied effect."

Delfin Fresnosa adds another portrait to the gallery of strange figures about which he has woven such tales as "The Beggars" in the July, 1935, issue of the Philippine Magazine, the story of the old cobbler and his child wife (October, 1935), the street gamin and Lucia, the girl on the sampan (March, 1936), that of the farm girl, Mariana, and her unfortunate love for a Constabulary soldier (June, 1936), "Villa Catalan" the story of the lonely old woman and her dream children (August, 1936), and "The Betrayer", the story of the old farmer (October, 1937), all of them notable for their fine character delineation. His story of the hunchback, in this issue, is another sympathetic and tragic study. Mr. Fresnosa was born in Gubat, Sorsogon, in 1916.

The article on the little known *Monteses* (Mountain people) of Panay, is the continuation of a series begun in January. The author, a former member of the Philippine House of Representatives, was at one time connected with the National Museum; he is now Secretary of the

National Loan and Investment Board. I think the readers will agree these articles are becoming more and more interesting as the author develops his subject.

Josue R. Siat, the author of "A Manoba wife for Cleto" writes in a letter from Santa Cruz, Davao: "I am sending you a storiette suggested by an incident in which a former laborer in my road-gang was involved—in Cotabato. I am now with a gang working on the last few kilometers of the Davao-Malalag road which should be finished shortly."

Manuel E. Buenafe, formerly a teacher in Lanao, is now connected with the Bureau of Civil Service in Manila. He has contributed a number of stories to the Philippine Magazine besides the story, "The Guest", in this issue.

Primitivo C. Milan, who writes on Philippine "oracles", is Principal of the Maria Cristina Elementary School at Bangar, La Union, the town in which he was born in 1915. He graduated from the Philippine Normal School in 1934.

Maximo Ramos, a frequent contributor to the Magazine, wrote me that his poem, "The Crocodile" was the "first product" of his "new, wife-given typewriter", and begged me therefore to accept it, just for luck. Well, I am not the man to jinx anybody.

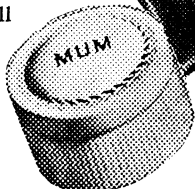
During the month I received a short note from Mr. J. C. Rockwell, General Manager of the Manila Electric Company, and an ardent yachtsman, whom I sent a separate on heavy paper of the "Beaufort Wind Scale on Land and Sea", compiled by Professor Haughwout and published in the May issue, thanking me and stating he was having it framed to hang in the Manila Yacht Club.

Mr. E. A. Perkins, prominent American lawyer in Manila, wrote me a

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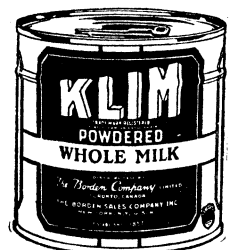


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note during the month stating: "The reason I do not appear on your books as a subscriber is that I prefer to buy it at the news stands. . . . I have long been a reader of the Philippine Magazine, in fact, I believe I am one of the few people who have a set of bound copies from the time it was still a school teacher's publication. . . ." Mr. Perkins, however, inclosed a subscription for a friend in New York City.

Dr. Alexander Lippay, Conductor of the Manila Symphony Society Orchestra and Director of the Academy of Music of Manila, sent me from Baguio, where, as usual, he is spending the summer, a clipping from the *Manila Tribune* upon which the editorial "World Savagery" is based. I had, however, already clipped the article about the remarks of the Bishop of Chelmsford myself for possible use.

I received numerous expressions of commendation for the editorial in the May issue, "Resurgent Theocracy", some of them by telephone. One man wrote me: "American Catholics generally approve your May editorial on the Religious Instruction Bill." A note from B. P. Sibayan of Mountain Province, read: "First of all, let me express my profound admiration for your courage in your editorials. I am referring especially to your 'Resurgent Theocracy' in the May issue of the Magazine. It is the best written on the subject in any publication in the Philippines. . . . I wish to call your attention to certain errors in the article, 'Misadventure on Mount Pulog', by Dr. Heinz Schmid. The place where the author and his companion past their first night on the way to the mountain is not Agnal but *Akna*, and Ataway should be *Adaaway*. I know this because I lived in Bokod (a town mentioned by Dr. Schmid) for five years. At one time I spent a month with a party surveying the timberline just below the plateau described by the author. I hope you will excuse me for offering these corrections. I believe it is a good policy to correct even the slightest errors for the good of the Magazine and for purposes of authoritative record." Of course I agree with Mr. Sibayan and thank him for his good offices in this matter as well as for his kind expressions with reference to the editorial on the issue of religious instruction in the public schools.

Jose Garcia Villa sent me a letter from 1356 Walton Avenue, Bronx, New York City, asking me to put his name on the mailing list again—he was recently here for some months. He said he was "diligently drawing. . . . I mean *drawing*, as I have no money for paints." Readers may know that Mr. Villa has turned from literature to pictorial art. In his annual selection of "the best Filipino short stories", recently published in the *Graphic*, of the 43 stories published in Philippine publications which he placed on his "Roll of Honor", nine appeared in the Philippine Magazine (stories by Estrella D. Alfon, Consorcio Borje, Cornelia Faigao, Antonio S. Gabila, Vicente R. Generoso, N.V.M. Gonzalez, Ligaya Victoria Reyes, and Redentor Ma. Tuason). One, "English", by Miss Alfon, he named among the "three most distinguished short stores." The others were Amador T. Daguio's "Rainbow by the Sea" published in the *Tribune*, and Mrs. Reyes' "Boy Left Behind", in the *Free Press*. Besides these nine stories, he gave five Philippine Magazine stories two stars.

Greater distinction, however, came to Beato A. de la Cruz for his story, "Rebellion", published in the February Philippine Magazine,

which was reprinted, under the title "Old Agustin's Rebellion", in the May *Living Age*, one of the oldest and most distinguished of American magazines. It was bracketted under the general heading, "Two Stories", with a story entitled, "For Conscience' Sake", by the noted English author, Laurence Housman, taken from the *New Statesman and Nation*. In an editorial note, the Editor stated, "Our 'Two Stories' this month are a study in contrast. 'For Conscience' Sake', by Laurence Housman, describes a morning with a most conscientious Bishop, and how he satisfied his delicate scruples in the christening of a warship. 'Old Agustin's Rebellion', by Beato A. de la Cruz, a Filipino school teacher, tells the story of a rugged mountaineer who, secure in his simple honesty, successfully defies the *gobierno*." The *Living Age* reprints only a few stories a year, selected from the press of the entire world, and has now, within a few months, reprinted two stories from the Philippines Magazine; the other one was Consorcio Borje's "The Beetle" (also given three stars by Villa). Well, can I pick 'em, or can I pick 'em!

The London *Parade* for May reprinted Dalmacio Maliaman's "Bontoc Courtship" which appeared in the January Philippine Magazine.

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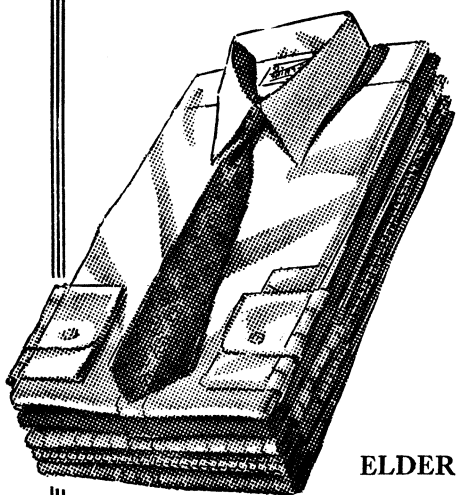
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The prize letter of the month came from one who is a stranger to me, Mr. Lee Robinson of Petersburg, Virginia, who states he was in the Philippines thirty years ago. I appreciate his kind remarks as to the originality of the Magazine greatly:

Petersburg, Va.

Editor, Philippine Magazine,
Manila, P. I.

May 2, 1938.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is \$3.00 to pay for my subscription to the Philippine Magazine. I wish I had known of the magazine long ago. It is like a whiff from the past, for me. I was over there nearly 30 years ago, and when the month's issue comes I can smell the ilang-ilang. It is like a short trip to the Orient, monthly.

Seriously, I think it the most original magazine on earth. I read many magazines, in four languages, and practically all of them are somewhat imitative. This is the only one I know which sets itself out to paint a true picture of the country it is published in. I have yet to see a dull article in it. Some of the articles, I think, would be passed up by most editors with: "Oh, everybody knows about that!" And the result would be, unfortunately, that a beautiful slice of folkways would be shoved aside in life's hurly burly, never to be written down, never to be known except by people in the vicinity (who take it for granted), and finally to be forever lost in the changing years.

You are doing a splendid work, and one which I hope will bring you success. I only wish I knew a lot of people who would be interested in the magazine. I don't, at the moment. So far as I can see, I'm an intellectual island in this era of gasoline, pig-calling contests, Big Apples, and colossal bluff. Anyway, though, you might send a sample copy to The Petersburg Public Library, Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., and especially to The Virginia State College, Ettrick, Va. If I were you, I think I would try out colleges generally with sample copies. Seed would be planted in many heads, for the future, in that manner.

Sincerely,

(Sgd.) LEE ROBINSON.

Lee Robinson,
P. O. Box 652,
Petersburg, Va.

P.S. About the best bet here is Bolling Junior High School, Petersburg, Va. And then there is the Petersburg High School, Petersburg, Va.

There is an empty lot on one side of a new house I just moved into, and the first few nights the frogs there making wassail kept me long awake. I am not a classical scholar, but their caroussel reminded me of Aristophanes' "The Frogs", the first night, and I idly began to wonder whether frogs in the Philippines today still give tongue in the same way that they did in ancient Hellas, in the fifth century, B. C. I got up to see how Aristophanes spelled out the song of the chorus of frogs to the tune of which Dionysus rowed Charon's boat across the ferry to Hades, and found that it was as follows (in the English translation):

Brekekekex, ko-ax, ko-ax!
Brekekekex, ko-ax, ko-ax!
We children of the fountain and the lake
Let us wake
Our full choir-shout, as the flutes are ringing out,
Our symphony of clear-voiced song.
The song we used to love in the Marshland up above,
In praise of Dionysus . . .
Brekekekex, ko-ax, ko-ax!

This seemed to be a far cry both from what I was hearing and from the English word for the noise the frog makes—the *croak*. The English word *quack*, it seemed to me, comes a little closer to the actual sound, but that word is reserved especially for the duck. In Dutch (the language of my own childhood), there are two words for the sound, according to a dictionary I have (wet, little Holland is a frogs' Paradise)—*kwaken* and *krassen*. The French for "to croak" is *coasser* or *croasser* (very unsatisfactory); Spanish for it is *croar*.

I went back to bed, and soon it seemed to me that I could distinguish among the general racket, various individual voices, vocalizing and vociferating intermittently. Some of the revelers had deeper voices than the others, some were more strident. Others seemed to have greater lung-capacity and were more long-winded than the rest. Some

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would sound forth only four or five *kwa-aks* in succession, others stretched it out to twelve. Finally I said to myself, as Dionysus to the Chorus:

"Hang you, and your ko-axing too!
There's nothing but ko-ax with you.
.....
O tuneful race, O pray give o'er,
O sing no more..."

But the frogs replied to me, as to Dionysus:

"Ah, no! ah, no!
Loud and louder our chant must flow.
Sing if ever ye sang of yore,
When in sunny and glorious days
Through the rushes and marsh-flags springing
On we swept in the joy of singing
Myriad-divine roundelays.
Or when fleeing the storm we went
Down to the depths, and our choral song
Wildly raised to a loud and long
Bubble-bursting accompaniment..."

And as in the old Greek comedy, I, like Dionysus, at last angrily joined in the chorus: "Brekekekex, ko-ax, ko-ax! Brekekekex, co-ax, co-ax!" Somewhat to my surprise, this seemed to clear my mind of the worries of the day... "Breke... ko-ax... ko-ax..." The hub-hub seemed to recede as drowsiness came over me, and I didn't wake until the first rays of the morning sun fell on my eyes.

I pursued my scholarly researches at the office by asking my Man Friday, Romero, what the Tagalog word is for the croaking of frogs. He told me and pointed the word out in the dictionary: "*KOKAK*—Frog, toad, croaking of frogs." Onomatopoeetically that is as good a word as any of the others—who can tell exactly what a frog says?—anyway, there are about 280 species of this highest member of the Amphibia, and besides vernacular, dialectical, and colloquial differences, there may have been also a certain amount of mutation and obsolescence.

But for my own soporiferous purposes, henceforth, I'll imagine my frogs are holding forth in Aristophanic Greek.

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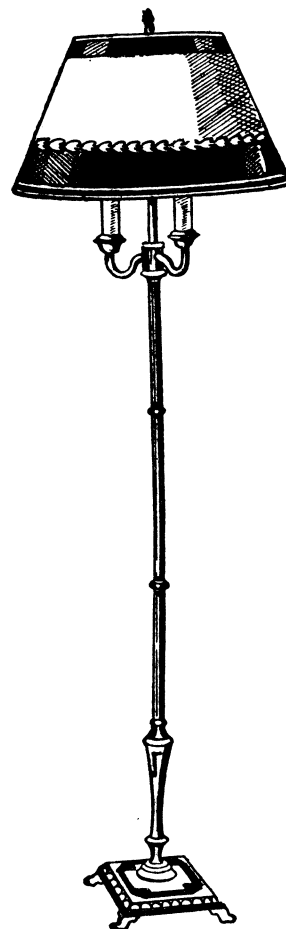
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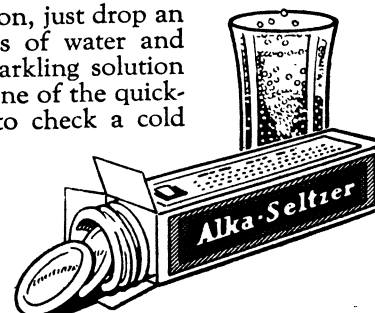


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MANILA

News Summary

(Continued from page 277)

anean is meaningless since Italy is helping to establish fascism in Spain and upsetting the equilibrium. The agreement to withdraw Italian troops from Spain after the civil war is an official admission that Italian troops subject to orders from Rome can disregard international law. Tokyo circles receive the news of the agreement critically and consider that Italy has "somewhat transgressed the anti-communist pact". The German press emphasizes Italian assertions that the Rome-Berlin axis is not weakened.

Japanese naval circles and the press declare with reference to the Vinson naval expansion bill that "America's trans-oceanic ambitions are now unmistakable and constitute a menace to the western Pacific".

April 19.—France and Italy reach an agreement to open immediate conversations. Reported also that Mussolini is sounding out Yugoslavia on a military alliance to make the Adriatic an Italo-Yugoslav sea. Both moves are interpreted as an effort of Premier Benito Mussolini to make Italy less dependent on his working agreement with Fuhrer Adolf Hitler.

General Francisco Franco states in a radio broadcast that the war is "already won". The loyalists are reported holding out at Tortosa.

Chinese recapture Hanchwang in southern Shantung after a battle in which some 5000 Japanese were slain, according to Chinese reports.

April 20.—The Japanese take Linyi as part of a new offensive to avenge their defeat at Taierchwang some weeks ago. The *Yung Pao*, organ of the Japanese military at Peking, states that with the formation of a North China oil company by Manchukuoan and Korean oil companies, the Socony, Texas, and Asiatic oil companies will be forced out of the field. A large iron mining company and companies to operate the railways, bus services, and harbors will also be formed.

April 21.—The Little Entente (Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania) are said to have advised Premier Daladier to make an effort to include recognition of Italy's conquest of Ethiopia a part of the Italo-French agreement being negotiated in order to speed an understanding, pointing out that France must cultivate friendship in the Danubian basin to offset Germany's expanding influence. Czechoslovakia some time ago recognized Ethiopia as an Italian colony.

Britain sends a second note to Mexico reiterating its demands for the return of the expropriated oil properties to the British owners, refusing to admit that incorporation of the companies in Mexico bars diplomatic intervention and rejecting the Mexican argument that there was no denial of justice in the expropriation.

President Getulio Vargas, Brazilian dictator, expels an alleged German Nazi from the country and issues a decree banning all foreign political activity.

April 22.—Almost all roads of retreat into France from Catalonia have been cut off by the rebel forces and rebel forces are also reported to be within two miles of Madrid. The government orders all young men of 18 and over to the colors.

Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, just returned to Tokyo from a goodwill visit to London, states that British sentiments are "not as friendly as expected".

Japanese troops from Linyi and Yih sien point in a drive converging on Taierchwang and are withdrawing from various points in Hopeh province to muster all available forces, leaving scores of burning villages behind them. The Chinese are moving heavy reinforcements into southern Shantung.

The Japanese captain of an Oceanic Whaling Company depot ship states in Tokyo that the fleet sighted in Davao were whaling vessels being refueled by his own ship; as the vessels were unable to anchor because of the depth of the water, the operation continued through the night.

April 24.—Chinese forces reported blocking efforts of the Japanese to retake the ruins of Taierchwang. Japanese planes sink two passenger boats on the way from Hongkong to Macao, survivors saying that more than a hundred people perished. Another mail-bag explosion, the third within recent days, occurs aboard a Chinese steamer at Hongkong which was to have made connection with a French mail plane; the first two explosions occurred within the Hongkong post-office. The Japanese government announces that rationing of gasoline to automobile owners will begin May 1.

American consular officials are permitted to see Elwyn Gibbon, 27-year old American aviator formerly with the Chinese air force, who was taken off the *Empress of Asia* on which he was a through-passenger to Vancouver, by the Yokohama police. Said that the police have dropped their mask of cordiality assumed to gain information about the Chinese air force and that he is threatened with life imprisonment or execution on the charge of "embarrassing the public safety". Asked by newsmen on what legal grounds Gibbon is being detained, the Foreign Office spokesman states the matter has nothing to do with the Foreign Office.

Germany is constructing 5 super-dreadnoughts, 2 aircraft carriers, 3 heavy cruisers, 4 light cruisers, 12 destroyers, and 25 submarines, according to U. S. Navy Department information.

The "Hungarian Revision League", holding its first legal meeting since 1933, adopts a resolution demanding the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia and declaring that upper Hungary also should be treated according to the principle of self-determination.

April 25.—Half a million men have been for 10 days locked in combat in southern Shantung, and

the Japanese are reported to be nearing the strategic Lunghai railway. The Japanese Domei news agency reports that "Japanese extraterritoriality" will be abolished in China, as in Manchukuo.

H. Henlein, leader of Czechoslovakia's Sudeten (Southern) Germans, in a speech at Carlsbad terminating a 2-day congress, demands a revision of the country's foreign policy as to cease to rank it among the enemies of Germany, and recognition of the Sudeten Germans as a legal entity, determination and legal recognition of the "German regions" within the country, German officials and full autonomy for these regions, and full liberty to profess German nationality and the German "national philosophy". The press of Germany describes the speech as the "final warning to Prague". French officials are said to be gravely concerned as they believe Germany is behind the demands, Henlein having recently conferred with H. von Goerring in Berlin. After a Cabinet meeting, Czechoslovakian officials state the nazification of western and northern part of the country would be unconstitutional and would subject Jews, socialists, and others in the region to Nazi terrorism. Reported that President Benes has been "invited to visit" Hitler—like Schnuschnigg!

The Archbishop of Moscow and other clergy of the Greek Orthodox Church of Russia are charged with ecclesiastical counter-revolution and for being allied with Germany and Japan to overthrow the government.

England and Eire (Irish Free State) sign a trade treaty providing that England will receive greatly increased quantities of Irish farm products in exchange for advantages given British manufactured goods and coal in Ireland.

April 26.—The German newsorgan *Diplomatic and Political Correspondence* states that the demands of the Sudeten Germans of Czechoslovakia are minimum demands. A German Foreign Office spokesman says that foreign nations have contributed to the plight of the Sudetens—interpreted as a veiled attack on France and Russia.

April 27.—Japanese authorities in Shanghai order the release of the British steamer *Tungwo*, seized at the mouth of the Yangtze last night, after the British threatened to send a gunboat to effect release by force if necessary. A Chinese member of the crew was bayoneted and wounded when Japanese military boarded the ship.

Announced that the Czechoslovak Cabinet has decided that the Sudeten German demands can not form the basis for negotiations, but that the government is prepared to deal with their delegates within the framework and spirit of the Constitution. Later editions of the Prague newspapers state this announcement was "wholly incorrect".

Czechoslovakia informs Britain and France it is preparing to offer the Sudeten Germans large concessions, but that the country's foreign policy will remain unchanged.

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Edwyn Gibbon is released by the Japanese police, and is reported to be looking ill.

April 29.—The two-day conference between the British and French premiers and foreign ministers in London is said to have resulted in what amounts to an unwritten military alliance. In the event of war, the air-forces of the two countries would act as a unit with French bases made available to the British. The French would police the Mediterranean and the British other seas. It is understood the arrangement is purely defensive and that Britain has cautioned France that it could not necessarily be used in defense of France as a result of troubles arising from the Czechoslovakian situation, although it is contemplated to send a joint note to Germany in support of Czechoslovakian independence. A communique declares that both countries feel that "Mediterranean appeasement" has been effected by the Anglo-Italian agreement and that this would facilitate withdrawal of foreign soldiers from Spain.

The Spanish government protests against the Anglo-Italian agreement as "legitimizing Italian intervention".

The Japanese "North China Provisional Government" issues a statement upholding the Open Door policy and denying that an oil monopoly is being organized, although it is declared that the advancement of Japanese oil companies is to be regarded as a matter of course. Diplomatic circles in Peking, however, believe the Open Door has already been violated by the Japanese raw wool monopoly, affecting a commodity formerly handled largely by American exporters in Tientsin.

The League of Nations isolation hospital at Han-yang, which was to have been inaugurated on May 1, is bombed and destroyed by the Japanese; two Chinese staff members are killed.

April 30.—The Chinese again succeed in stopping the Japanese a few miles short of their goal—the Lunghai railway.

May 1.—The United Press reports that sources close to the British Foreign Office believe it likely that Britain will offer to mediate between China and Japan; it is said the British want China to emerge from the war with the minimum amount of damage and is equally anxious to avoid humiliation of Japan.

The Tientsin *Yung Pao*, Japanese army organ, condemns the foreign concession system, stating that "in the concessions, the Chinese lose their Chinese virtues and morality and become notoriously debauched while living under the protection of evil foreign rule".

Italian authorities order some 7000 persons out of Rome, Florence, and Naples in preparation for Hitler's scheduled visit to Italy, the move being said to be due to feeling among the population against Nazi absorption of Austria.

May 2.—The House of Commons approves the Anglo-Italian agreement by a vote of 316 to 108. Laborites declare the agreement violates the spirit of the League Covenant and that 5 of the 8 points in the agreement are mere reaffirmations necessitated by past bad faith and there are no guarantees that the new affirmations will be observed by Italy. The state that Britain has helped to make Italy an imperial power and a greater menace to Britain than ever. Herbert Morrison declares the agreement is contrary to British interests and morally repugnant. David Lloyd George states that Chamberlain's policy is one of retreat and capitulation and that the agreement is an abject, dishonorable, and cowardly surrender.

Hitler with a retinue of more than 60 Nazi leaders entrains for Rome in two armored and specially-guarded trains.

London reports state that Japan has offered German large economic concessions in China provided

German assistance to the Chinese is stopped at once.

A large detachment of Japanese troops block off an area on Nanking Road, Shanghai International Settlement, for a number of hours and search Chinese in the section following the explosion of a hand-grenade which slightly damaged a Japanese military truck.

May 3.—Hitler is given a tremendous welcome in Rome, is met at the station by King Emmanuel and Mussolini, and afterwards rides through the streets with the King in triumph.

Chamberlain appeals to the British provincial press to abstain from the criticism of foreign personalities to prevent the embitterment of foreign relations while the government is trying to improve them.

The League of Nations Union of England passes a resolution expressing admiration for the courage and endurance of the Chinese people in resisting Japan and declaring it recognizes that the Chinese armies are fighting not only for national independence but also for the safety of civilization and the maintenance of peace and order in international relations under rule of law.

Japanese troops in Shanghai halt a truckload of British sailors when crossing Garden Bridge and then invade the compound of the British Consulate, from which, however, they are immediately rejected.

May 4.—Mussolini is reported to have rejected suggestions for a German-Italian military pact on the ground that nothing would be gained by bolstering the Rome-Berlin axis with armaments, and to have thrown his influence behind Britain's scheme for a four-power agreement. The Italians minimized the possible danger to Germany of the Italo-British and Italo-French agreements. It is understood that Mussolini told Hitler he will follow a hands-off policy with respect to Czechoslovakia but advised him not

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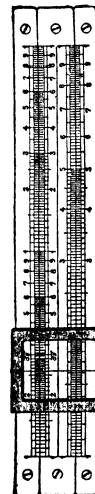
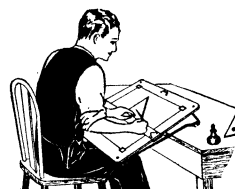
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to become involved in a decision of war or peace over Czechoslovakia unless Russia intervenes.

Chinese forces drive the Japanese back for 12 miles in the Taierschwang sector and inflict heavy losses on them. The Chinese have also taken the offensive in Shansi, Suiyuan, Anhwei, Kiangsu, and Honan, it is reported.

A national mobilization council of 50 members is placed in control of industry throughout Japan, Korea, Formosa, Saghalien, and the mandated islands under the mobilization act recently passed, despite a pledge by the government to the political parties that the measure would not be used during the current war with China.

May 5.—Mussolini and Hitler aboard an Italian battleship view the biggest navy review ever staged by Italy, comprising more than 200 warships, including 90 submarines. Pope Pius XI deprecates the display of the Nazi swastika in Rome which, he states, is "another cross which is not the Cross of Christ".

The 21st day of battle along a 30-mile front is reported to have brought a decisive defeat to the Japanese at Taierschwang, puncturing the legend of Japanese invincibility.

May 6.—The Japanese Foreign Office spokesman states he believes Japanese farmers in Davao should be granted concessions toward eventual ownership of the lands they occupy. "The situation constitutes a very troublesome problem... and the Japanese government may make some proposal to the Philippine authorities in Manila regarding a settlement. . . . At the present time, however, we are trying to deal with each individual case as it arises."

May 7.—Hitler states in a speech in Rome that he will respect "for all time" the boundaries which, he says, nature has set between Germany and Italy.

Britain and France inform Czechoslovakia that they are ready to aid it in solving the minority question and that they expect the Czechoslovakia govern-

ment to satisfy "within reason" the Sudeten German demands. A German Foreign Office spokesman says Germany feels the problem does not concern Britain and France.

May 7.—Octavian Goga, fascist sympathizer and anti-Semite who served as Premier of Rumania for a brief period recently, dies. C. Codreanu, leader of the suppressed fascist Iron Guards, is indicted for treason.

The Chinese customs staff strikes and paralyzes port traffic in Shanghai following the announcement that the Japanese-sponsored "Reformed Government of China" was taking over, but the men return to work when the Customs Commissioner explains that he is taking orders from the Inspector-General and not from the Reformed Government. The Chinese National Government at Nanking informs the British government that it will not recognize the recent Anglo-Japanese arrangements for the handling of Chinese customs revenues in Shanghai and other Chinese ports held by Japan.

May 8.—Hitler states at a banquet that the Italian-German frontier is "inviolable" and Mussolini affirms that the "Rome-Berlin axis is vital". It is understood that Hitler has renounced claims to the protection of Germans in the Italian Tyrol in exchange for a free hand in Czechoslovakia, and also that Hitler has agreed to "economic concessions" to Mussolini in Spain.

Some of the officers of the German general staff are reported to doubt the advisability of continuing to look toward the German-Japanese pact if Japan is seriously weakened in fighting China; public opinion is increasingly pro-Chinese.

May 9.—Foreign Minister Koki Hirota hints at a non-aggression pact with the United States. He disavows any intention of interfering in the Philippines and states it is his opinion that the Davao land question would be amicably solved "if the authorities of

both countries (the United States and Japan) continue to handle it in the spirit of mutual concession and understanding".

A Japanese Embassy official in Shanghai states that 60% of China's coal and iron resources are within territory controlled by Japanese forces. A dozen Japanese "flying columns" launch a new attack on the Tientsin-Pukow front. Japanese warships are concentrating off Macao.

Hitler leaves Rome, diplomats hinting that his visit failed to strengthen the Rome-Berlin axis. Observers report Hitler appeared tired toward the end of his visit and that a certain amount of restraint seemed to develop between him and Hitler. The Associated Press reports that it is believed Central Europe and the Balkans have been divided into Italian and German spheres of influence.

Emperor Haile Selassie issues a statement declaring that continued resistance in Ethiopia has forced Italy to establish military control in at least three-fourths of the country and that Italian domination is confined to areas within 30 miles around the larger towns. He announces he is sending delegates to the League of Nations Council meeting.

The Council convenes in Geneva. After several hours of deadlock, Ethiopian delegates are permitted to sit with the Council, Russia rejecting any compromise, and the British and French delegates themselves not participating in the discussion.

May 10.—Japanese warships and planes bombard Amoy and attempt a landing of troops. Much of the city is in flames.

The League Council agrees to hear Emperor Selassie's personal plea against recognition of Ethiopia as an Italian conquest, Russia and New Zealand leading the fight against recognition. Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to France and delegate to the League, demands concrete measures on China's behalf.

Astronomical Data For June, 1938

By the Weather Bureau



Sunrise and Sunset

	Rises	Sets
June 1	5:26 a.m.	6:22 p.m.
June 6	5:26 a.m.	6:23 p.m.
June 12	5:26 a.m.	6:25 p.m.
June 18	5:27 a.m.	6:26 p.m.
June 24	5:28 a.m.	6:27 p.m.
June 30	5:30 a.m.	6:28 p.m.

Summer's Solstice on the 22nd of June at 10:00 a.m.

Moonrise and Moonset

	Rises	Sets
June 1	7:59 a.m.	9:08 p.m.
June 2	9:02 a.m.	10:01 p.m.
June 3	10:02 a.m.	10:50 p.m.
June 4	11:00 a.m.	11:35 p.m.
June 5	11:54 a.m.	
June 6	12:47 p.m.	0:18 a.m.
June 7	1:38 p.m.	1:00 a.m.

June 8	2:30 p.m.	1:41 a.m.
June 9	3:21 p.m.	2:24 a.m.
June 10	4:11 p.m.	3:08 a.m.
June 11	5:02 p.m.	3:53 a.m.
June 12	5:52 p.m.	4:40 a.m.
June 13	6:41 p.m.	5:29 a.m.
June 14	7:27 p.m.	6:18 a.m.
June 15	8:11 p.m.	7:07 a.m.
June 16	8:53 p.m.	7:56 a.m.
June 17	9:34 p.m.	8:44 a.m.
June 18	10:13 p.m.	9:32 a.m.
June 19	10:52 p.m.	10:20 a.m.
June 20	11:31 p.m.	11:09 a.m.
June 21		11:59 a.m.
June 22	0:12 a.m.	12:51 p.m.
June 23	0:55 a.m.	1:46 p.m.
June 24	1:43 a.m.	2:44 p.m.
June 25	2:35 a.m.	3:45 p.m.
June 26	3:32 a.m.	4:48 p.m.
June 27	4:34 a.m.	5:51 p.m.
June 28	5:38 a.m.	6:51 p.m.
June 29	6:43 a.m.	7:48 p.m.
June 30	7:47 a.m.	8:41 p.m.

	Phases of the Moon	
First Quarter	on the 5th at.....	12:32 p.m.
Full Moon	on the 13th at.....	7:47 a.m.
Last Quarter	on the 21st at.....	9:52 a.m.

New Moon	on the 28th at.....	5:10 a.m.
Apogee	on the 15th at.....	2:00 a.m.
Perigee	on the 28th at.....	9:00 a.m.

The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 4:41 a.m. and sets at 5:41 p.m. Immediately before sunrise the planet may be found in the eastern sky in the constellation of Taurus.

VENUS rises at 7:53 a.m. and sets at 8:43 p.m. In the early evening the planet may be found in the western sky between the constellations of Cancer and Gemini.

MARS rises at 6:21 a.m. and sets at 7:15 p.m. Immediately after sunset the planet may be found in the western sky in the constellation of Gemini.

JUPITER rises at 10:56 p.m. and sets 10:32 a.m. During the night the planet will be found in the sky in the constellation of Aquarius.

SATURN rises at 1:25 a.m. and sets 1:33 p.m. In the early hours of the morning the planet will be found in the eastern sky in the constellation of Pisces.

Principal Bright Stars for the 15th

North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Deneb in Cygnus	Altair in Aquila
Vega in Lyra	Antares in Scorpius
Arcturus in Boetes	Alpha and Beta Centauri
Regulus in Leo	Alpha Crucis (in the Southern Cross)
	Spica in Virgo



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July, 1938

No. 7 (363)



“NO GUN-POWDER”

Gavino Reyes Congson

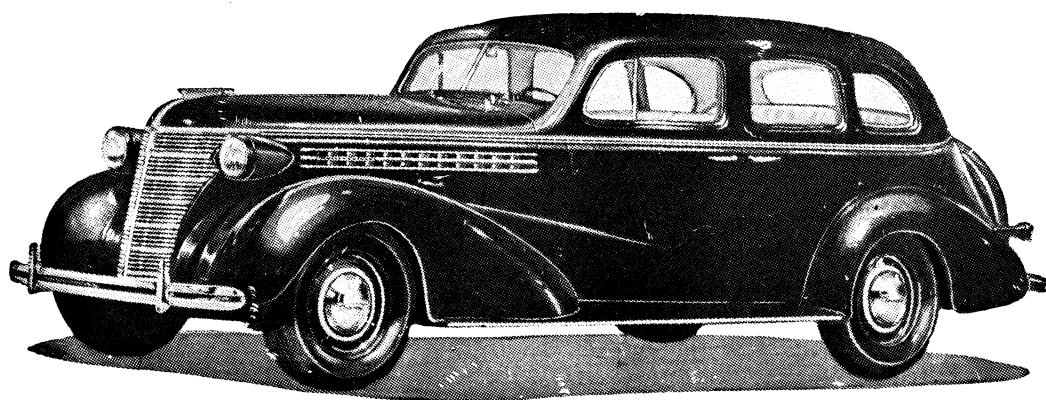
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VOL. XXXV

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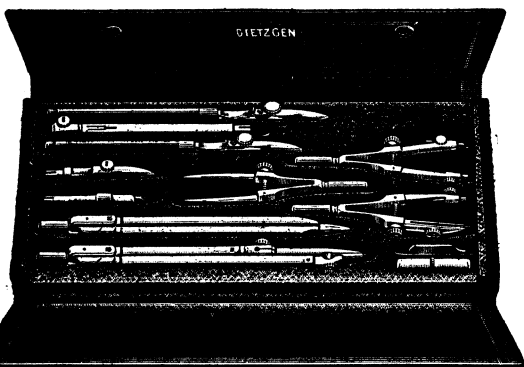
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Philippine Economic Conditions

By J. Bartlett Richards
American Trade Commissioner



THE National Assembly adjourned during the month, after passing appropriation bills totaling nearly P210,000,000, including the 1939 Budget Bill, in the amount of about P71,000,00, and the Public Works Bill, appropriating P96,351,000, to be spent over a period of four years. It is not certain that all of the appropriation bills will be approved by the President. Several new tax measures were introduced during the session, but no action was taken on them. The Ways and Means Committee will hold public hearings on them during June and it is probable that they will be taken up by the National Assembly at a special session, to be held probably in July or August. The business community is expected to register opposition to tax increases at this time.

The Secretary of Public Works and Communications has authorized the release of P3,860,000 out of the P10,000,000 appropriated in the Public Works Bill for cement road construction. The Director of Public Works has ordered that work be started on 17 projects, mainly in Central Luzon, where the traffic is heaviest, but including also two projects in Occidental Negros, three in Iloilo, one in Cebu and two in Davao. It does not seem probable that much of the actual concrete surfacing can be completed until next year, when the new plant of the Cebu Portland Cement Company is expected to be in operation. It is claimed that concrete surfacing on highways where traffic is heavy will result in ultimate economies through a saving in maintenance costs.

The concrete road projects will, it is estimated, give employment to about 1,000 laborers. Other road projects, together with various other projects provided for in the Public Works Bill, are expected to give employment to several thousand, thus relieving the unemployment situation and improving the purchasing power of the people, which has been considerably reduced as a result of the low prices realized for the principal Philippine export products in the United States and world markets.

The reduction in purchasing power was apparently not anticipated by importers, as imports during the first four months of this year have been at a record level. May figures are not yet available from the Bureau of Customs, but will probably show no lackering in the volume of imports. As a result, many importers and dealers have larger stocks than they can comfortably carry. There has been an increase in the number of requests for extensions of drafts by importers and some increase in the number of overdue accounts from provincial dealers. The credit situation is still considered fairly good, however. It is expected that imports will begin to fall off in June and it is hoped that excess stocks will be worked off during the next few months, despite the advent of the rainy season.

Overstocking is particularly notable in the textile trade, imports of cotton textiles in the first five months of this year exceeding those for the same period last year by about 25 percent. These imports came mainly from the United States, where heavy orders were placed during the first quarter when it became apparent that Japanese competition would be very sharply reduced. Ordering of textiles has been very light since the latter part of March, however, and this should be reflected in greatly reduced imports, beginning with June or July.

Flour imports were heavy in May and stocks appear more than adequate. It is believed that importers also have a considerable volume of forward commitments for flour. Local prices are steady, however. May imports were mainly from the United States. Imports of canned fish continue at a very low level and stocks are light.

Automobile imports were fairly heavy in May, while truck imports were relatively light. Stocks of both are heavy. Sales fell off seasonally. Tire sales continue fairly good, though a little behind last year. Sales of parts and accessories continue good.

The sugar market continued easy, with both export and domestic prices declining. About 72 percent of the export quota had been shipped by the end of

May. Shipping costs were cut by a reduction in the freight rate.

The copra market resisted depressing influences during the first two-thirds of the month, but eased off in the last ten days, when buyers withdrew from the market. Arrivals were exceptionally heavy and exports fairly good, particularly to Europe. The freight rate to Europe was again reduced. Oil exports were fair, but the market was easy, with little demand apparent. The market for cake firmed up a little around the middle of the month, but fell back to the opening level. Exports improved. Desiccated coconut exports were slightly lower than in April but prospects are improved.

The abaca market was very quiet, with no considerable demand from the principal export markets. Prices declined moderately and showed indications of further weakness at the beginning of June. Balings and exports again declined. The stock position was slightly improved.

Leaf tobacco exports were negligible in May. The new crop in the Cagayan Valley appears to be a little above average in quantity but below average in quality. Cigar exports to the United States were reduced but still fairly good.

The rice market showed underlying strength, receding only very slightly under the pressure of increased offerings. The National Rice and Corn Corporation has not yet started to dispose of its stocks.

Lumber exports continue below normal, though shipments to the United States improved moderately in May. Domestic demand continues good but prices are affected by the reduced export demand.

Gold production again set a new record, with P5,361,749 reported. Reports from four mines, with production probably in the neighborhood of P120,000, are not included in this figure. Base metal exports were fairly good.

Consolidated bank figures showed no considerable change in May, aside from a P3,000,000 switch from demand to time deposits. The net balance due by banks and branches in the Philippine Islands to banks abroad declined by about P3,000,000. Debits to individual accounts were about the same as in April. Circulation declined another P1,000,000, due to sales of dollar drafts by the Insular Treasurer.

Government revenues in May were better than last year, due mainly to good returns from the license and business taxes, including sales tax. Collections for the General Fund by the Bureaus of Customs and Internal Revenue in the first five months exceed last year's by about P1,400,000, or four percent.

Real estate sales improved in May, amounting to P1,776,690, nearly P800,000 over the April figure but about P2,356,000 under the exceptionally high figure for May, 1937. For the first five months of this year, real estate sales have been registered in the amount of P5,763,601, or less than half the P12,295,709 for the same period last year. Sales this year compare favorably with those for most previous years, however.

New building permits also increased in May and were considerably better than in May last year. For the first five months of this year, permits for new construction exceed those for the same period last year by 56 percent, but permits for repairs continue at a low level.

Contracts were let for one important Philippine government building, the Customhouse, and one American government building, the Manila residence and offices of the United States High Commissioner. The former went to Pedro Siochi & Company, at P26,000 (not including foundations, which are being constructed by the Bureau of Public Works and are expected to cost about P100,000), and the latter to the Marsman Building Corporation. Construction of the new Customhouse, which will be a nine-story reinforced concrete building, is expected to start as soon as the foundations are completed, probably in July or August.

The city of Baguio is reported to have asked permission from the Insular Government to float a P3,250,000 bond issue, to finance a number of building projects, including P1,000,000 for a water supply system; P350,000 for extension of the hydro-electric power system; P500,000 for improvement of the city market; P150,000 for improvement of the sewage system; and P500,000 for city roads.

There were 764 new radio sets registered in May, or 83 more than in April. For the first five months of this year, registrations exceed those for the same period last year by about 50 percent.

There were 33 new corporations registered in May, with an authorized capital of P3,992,000, of which P1,026,090 was subscribed, P236,935 paid-up in cash and P133,402 in property.

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News Summary

The Philippines



May 10.—Frequent mass meetings of Japanese settlers at various scattered places in Davao lead to comment and rumors that measures are being discussed for concentration in case of a war.

May 11.—Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo issues a statement opposing the bill providing for religious instruction in the public schools, stating that the "in-

fluence of the Church has always proved pernicious to the state" and that the members of the National Assembly should not close their eyes to history. "Memories of the persecutions by the religious corporations are still fresh in the minds of the Filipinos."

May 12.—The religious instruction bill is passed on third reading by a vote of 48 to 24 with 20 members absent and one voting "present". Speaker Gil Montilla and Floor Leader Jose Ozamis vote "No".

May 13.—Secretary to the President Jorge B. Vargas writes Assemblyman Felipe José, basing his letter on a communication received from High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, that the Assembly does not have authority to summon or request foreign consular authorities to appear before it to testify as to their acts or utterances even though the official should offer such testimony voluntarily. He states it is the international practice that complaints against the conduct of consular officials are dealt with by the chief executive of the government concerned and not by the legislative branch of that government. Any complaint against a foreign consular representative should be submitted to the High Commissioner (through the office of the President of the Commonwealth in case the complainant is in the service of the Commonwealth government) for transmission to the Department of State together with a report on the facts and recommendations from the High Commissioner. Final decision rests with the President of the United States.

May 15.—Gen. James G. Harbord, (U.S.A. Ret.) Chairman of the board of directors of the Radio Corporation of America, arrives in Manila from Australia where he attended the World Radio Conference. He will be a house guest of President Manuel L. Quezon. He tells the press that there is a growing uneasiness in Australia and the Netherlands Indies about Japan's policy.

Capt. Thomas F. Dugan departs for the United States after serving some nine months as adviser to the President on police methods.

May 16.—Reported that President Quezon has given Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes informal permission to return to the Philippines. He will become a candidate for election to the Assembly. Joaquin (Mike) Elizalde is mentioned for the post of Commissioner.

May 17.—President Quezon takes General Harbord on a trip to the Bicol region.

May 19.—The Assembly adjourns after an announcement that a special two-day session will be called by President Quezon next week. The Commission on Appointments rejects the appointment of Judge Francisco Zanduetta, senior judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila, guided by President Quezon's previous request that he be allowed to withdraw the appointment.

The Japanese Consul-General in Manila states that the Japanese meetings held in Davao were for the purpose of considering measures against the fall in the price of hemp.

May 20.—Col. Juan Dominguez is named acting Chief of the Constabulary and Provost Marshal General of the Philippine Army vice Maj.-Gen. Jose de los Reyes.

May 21.—President Quezon tells the press that Judge Zanduetta while under investigation wrongfully sought to use outside influences in the matter and that he wishes to purge the government of the "compadre" system. "Everyone is interested in the maintenance of the independence of the judiciary... that independence must be maintained against the

executive and other branches of the government, but, most important of all, it must be maintained against private influence."

May 23.—Assem. Camilo Osias on the floor of the Assembly in special session denounces President Quezon and Secretary of Justice José Yulo for their action in the Zanduetta case as irregular, unjust, and undemocratic.

May 24.—The Commission on Appointments rejects the ad interim appointment of Judge Modesto Castillo of the Laguna Court of First Instance. President Quezon had renominated him last week after the Commission had failed to take action on his appointment.

May 25.—President Quezon at a legislative caucus censures Osias for his "unfair and unwarranted" criticism of him and scores the other members of the Assembly for not rising to his defense, which, he states, prompts him "to inquire whether he really has any friends in the Assembly". Later the assemblymen pass a resolution expressing confidence in the President and another resolution censuring Osias for his "clearly unjust, biased, and unjustified" speech.

May 26.—Capt. José M. Cui, reserve officer in the Philippine Army, is appointed Governor of Cotabato. President Quezon also creates the Philippine Airways Board to study the establishment of a comprehensive airway system, composed of Capt. A. R. Crawford, U. S. Army, acting Director of the Bureau of Aeronautics, chairman, and Capt. Mark Lewis, acting Chief of the Philippine Army Air Corps, Juan Ruiz, Director of Posts, and Gregorio Anonas, Manager of the National Development Company.

The Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines confirms the appointment of Dr. Vidal A. Tan, head of the Department of Mathematics, as Dean of the Northern Luzon Junior College to be opened in Baguio. Lope K. Santos, well known vernacular writer, is appointed Assistant Professor of Tagalog Language and Literature.

The Executive Commission of the Nacionalista Party side-tracks a move to oust Osias from the Party.

Claro M. Recto informs the press that he is not counsel for Judge Zanduetta as reported, but that he did render his opinion, when asked, that judges when commissioned to another court do not need the approval of the Commission of Appointments.

May 27.—Former Judge James F. Yeager dies in Manila, aged 58.

May 28.—President Quezon appoints Assistant Director Celedonio Salvador Director of Education succeeding Dr. Luther B. Bewley, the latter becoming technical adviser to the President on educational matters. Mr. Salvador started as a classroom teacher and was successively Superintendent of Schools of Rizal, City Superintendent of Schools of Manila, and Assistant Director of Education. Dr. Bewley has been connected with the Bureau of Education since 1907 and was Director since 1919.

President Quezon appoints Chief Engineer Ambrosio Magsaysay Manager of the Metropolitan Water District, succeeding Gregorio Anonas.



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May 29.—Osias in a speech in La Union attacks President Quezon for "unjust persecution and condemnation" because he allegedly refused to say "amen" all the time to his wishes and "exercised freedom of conscience and expressed his honest convictions." He again attacks the President for his "unjust dealing" with Zanduetta and declares his policies are tending toward "totalitarianism".

May 31.—The Manila Daily Bulletin report as new threat of Japanese penetration through Japanese lumber concessions around Dingalan Bay, east coast of Tayabas, a region considered of military importance as a possible landing place and naval base site.

June 2.—President Quezon in a letter to Assem. Felipe Buencamino states he favors the sale of the government-owned Sabani Estate to bona fide tenants on the instalment plan.

June 3.—Dr. José Eduque, noted Filipino surgeon, dies, aged 54.

June 4.—President Quezon vetoes the religious instruction bill on the ground of unconstitutionality because (1) the real subject of the bill is not stated in the title, (2) it restricts the discretionary power vested by the Constitution in the public school authorities, and (3) it substantially changes the policy embodied in Sec. 928 of the Administrative Code referred to in the Constitution. A Malacañan press statement declares that it is the "hope of the President that religious questions will not be permitted to divide the people and cause conflicts of a serious character". Churchmen indicate the fight may be resumed, and Assem. Jose Zulueta proposes a change in the Constitution.

President Quezon approves the bill granting pensions ranging from P30 to P100 a month to all needy veterans of the Revolution and abolishing the P1000 monthly pension received by General Aguinaldo since 1920.

President Quezon leaves for a two-weeks' inspection trip to the South.

June 5.—Father José Coronas, S. J., distinguished scientist and former head of the Meteorological Division of the Weather Bureau, dies in Manila, aged 67.

June 6.—Mayon Volcano is reported in eruption with people in the vicinity fleeing. The Philippine Army is ordered to stand by.

Public schools throughout the Philippines open,

but the four Manila high schools remain closed as a result of a dispute between Mayor Juan Posadas and the Municipal Council over tuition fees.

Lightning strikes two small neighboring houses in Malabon, Naguilian, crowded during a rain storm with people attending a wedding, and eighteen are killed either by the lightning bolt or by the fire that followed, the bride and groom, however, escaping.

June 7.—Manila officials compromise on an annual high school tuition fee of P15 for all four years, replacing the former fees of P6, P8, P10, and P12, respectively, despite city-wide protest.

Secretary of the Interior Elpidio Quirino leaves Laoag for the Batanes Islands to investigate reports of extensive land-buying by a Japanese there.

June 8.—Mayon continues to belch forth fire and smoke and quantities of lava. Concentration camps have been established for some 20,000 people who have fled from their homes. Father Miguel Selga of the Weather Bureau states there is no danger of a violent eruption. President Quezon, on the scene, also encourages the people and speaks on social justice.

June 9.—Pedro Abad Santos, socialist leader, states that the people will hold lawful meetings and demonstrations despite President Quezon's recent order to town mayors of Pampanga and Tarlac that meetings of a subversive nature must not be permitted. Constabulary forces in the region have been strengthened and some 200 people have already been arrested.

The Siamese training ship *Maeklong* arrives in Manila for a 5-day stay, bringing 11 Siamese students who will enroll in the University of the Philippines.

The United States

May 11.—Time Magazine buys the Literary Digest.

May 12.—With reference to the action by the League of Nations, Secretary of State Cordell Hull tells press that the United States attitude on the Ethiopian question remains unchanged and that it will maintain its policy of not recognizing any territory gained by force or by violation of treaties.

The House of Representatives votes 238 to 70 in favor of the \$4,512,000,000 recovery bill recommended by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Reported the United States will purchase part of the Palmyra island group in conformity with a Navy plan to form a semi-circle of island warning stations about Hawaii.

May 15.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee shelves the resolution of Sen. G. P. Nye to remove the embargo on arms shipments to Spain, following the receipt of a letter from Secretary Hull stating that from the viewpoint of the best interests of the United States, he could not in present circumstances recommend such a measure.

May 17.—President Roosevelt signs the \$1,156,000,000 bill providing for a 20% expansion of the Navy.

May 18.—The Army high command after extensive war-games expresses satisfaction over the fact that the United States is safe from effective invasion by any power or conceivable coalition of potential enemy powers.

The Committee of Industrial Organization, headed by John L. Lewis, fails in its first major attempt to gain political power despite the last-minute formation of a CIO-New Deal coalition in which Democratic National Chairman James Farley endorsed the CIO candidates in the Pennsylvania primaries for governor and senator, the Republican candidates winning the nominations.

May 20.—The members of the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs sign their report. Though it will not be released for publication until it is submitted to Congress by President Roosevelt and Commonwealth President Manuel L. Quezon, it is stated the report disregards the proposal for immediate independence and also that for "realistic re-examination" and makes no attempt to foresee any other arrangement than independence in 1946 as scheduled in the Tydings-McDuffy Act. It recommends that Philippine industries now wholly dependent on the American market and not able to withstand American tariffs, be exempted from Philippine export taxes under a system of graduated, duty-free quotas; it also asks Congress to authorize the formulation of a post-independence trade treaty postponing complete insular economic independence until 1960, American duties to be applied gradually by 5% annual increments spread over a period of 20 years. Members of the Committee state the plan provides for a refund of \$28,000,000 in coconut and sugar excise taxes to the Philippines. An American member says he and his colleagues "leaned over back-

wards" in order to be fair to the Philippines. "Uncle Sam" is determined to help the Filipinos establish a solid and enduring nation".

In view of internal troubles in Mexico, the U. S. War Department orders a number of cavalry and infantry units to Monterrey, just north of the state of San Luis Potosi.

Announced that the Asiatic Fleet has been authorized to transport Red Cross supplies from Shanghai, Hongkong, and Manila to distressed areas along the China coast when the normal movements of the ships permits this.

Harvey Albert Bordner, for many years superintendent of Manila schools, retired in 1936, dies in Indianapolis, aged 66.

May 21.—President Roosevelt radios Commonwealth President Quezon, praising the work of the Joint Committee and the effective cooperation of all of its members in submitting a unanimous report, and emphasizing his intention to continue closest collaboration between the White House and Malacañan in the presentation of the report for legislative implementation.

May 24.—Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre is mentioned in Washington circles as a possible successor to U. S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt.

May 25.—The House passes the administration wages and hours bill after a bitter North and South sectional fight, Southerners fighting the bill because it would not provide for geographical wage differentials. It provides for a minimum industrial wage of 25 cents an hour to be increased to a 40 cents minimum in 3 years, and a 44-hour maximum work week to be reduced to 40 hours within 2 years.

May 26.—The Navy Department announces the entire Pacific Fleet will be moved to the Atlantic to participate in the 1939 maneuvers and to visit the New York World Fair which opens in May.

May 28.—Secretary Hull issues a statement reminding European nations they are pledged on their national honors to seek peaceful settlement of all disputes.

May 31.—Secretary Hull tells the press the United States has a strong interest in the maintenance of the integrity of the Chinese customs service.

June 1.—The government in a sharp note to Japan expresses "growing concern" over Japan's refusal to permit American citizens in China to return to their properties in Japanese-occupied areas, although Japanese nationals, including women and children, are reported in residence. Specific

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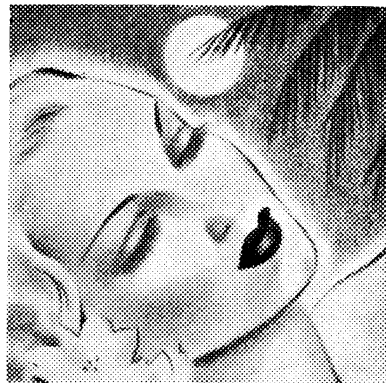
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demand is made for the return of the University of Shanghai, a Baptist institution, occupied by Japanese military and naval units, and it is asserted that the buildings have been damaged and some of them looted during the occupancy.

President Roosevelt in a letter to the Senate Appropriation Committee states that the unemployment situation "has grown worse" since he sent his relief measure to Congress and that action on the \$3,247,000,000 relief recovery bill should "come right away instead of being deferred".

June 3.—The State Department issues a statement expressing "emphatic reprobation" over the air bombings of civilian populations in China and Japan and declares American opinion regards such warfare as "barbarous."

June 4.—The Senate approves the relief-recovery bill by a vote of 60 to 10 despite furious opposition. Members of the Interdepartmental Committee on Philippine Affairs informally agree to invite a new Philippine Mission to visit Washington about the middle of 1939 to draft the post-independence trade treaties.

June 6.—Assistant Secretary Sayre states in a radio broadcast that the United States can not afford to be a cipher at this critical moment in world history. "We must be resolute and prepared, if necessary, to withstand the aggression of the lawless.... America's objectives in upholding and strengthening the rule of law in international relationships can not be achieved through a policy of isolation which is the pathway to war."

June 7.—The Boeing Aircraft Company and the Pan American Airways at Seattle test the largest passenger craft in the world at present, 2 years in the building, a 41-ton, 4-engined flying boat, capable of carrying 74 passengers, and with a flying range of 4000 miles with 40 passengers; it may be put in service shortly over either the Pacific or the Atlantic. At Los Angeles, the new Douglas DC-4, a 4-engined, 42-passenger plane, the largest commercial land plane in the world, goes on a test flight.

June 9.—The government lodges formal protest against the bombing of the American-owned, Chinese-leased Lingnan University of Canton.

Admiral H. E. Yarnell announces in Shanghai that the submarines of the Asiatic Fleet and one division of destroyers will remain in the Philippines this summer while the rest will go to stations in China.

Other Countries

May 10.—The *Washington Post* states that the Japanese suggestion for a nonaggression pact with the United States is "nothing short of a diplomatic impertinence".

May 11.—Japanese marines and sailors fight furiously with Cantonese troops through the streets of burning Amoy in an effort to establish a foothold. Foreigners are comparatively safe on Kulangsu island, the foreign settlement. Japanese gains are reported in the Tsining sector, Shantung.

Fuhrer Adolf Hitler states that the attitude taken by the Vatican during his visit to Rome was "outrageous".

As Holland still has some 400,000 unemployed, the government has decided that immigrants not possessing at least P10,000 can not be permitted to reside in the country. Some 2000 Austrian Jews have entered the country during the last 2 months and some 15,000 German immigrants during the past 2 years, while since the Nazi revolution in 1933, some 20,000 refugees have become residents.

Some 50 persons are killed in a brief uprising in Rio de Janeiro against President Getulio Vargas and several hundred are arrested.

May 12.—At the opening public session of the League of Nations Council meeting, British Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax asks for freedom to grant recognition to Italy's annexation of Ethiopia, stating that he does not propose the League modify its earlier resolutions as "we have declared our judgment and can not go back on it," but "great as is the League

peace is greater". "According to our information, Italy has obtained control over virtually the whole of Ethiopia, and while resistance is continuing in certain parts, there is no central control or administration. The only means by which the League could challenge Italy's position would be concerted military action, which is unthinkable and was deliberately excluded by the Assembly resolution of July, 1936. The British government hopes that other members of the League will agree that the question of recognizing Italy's position in Ethiopia must be decided by each in the light of its own situation and obligations. Britain in no way wishes to interfere with the freedom of choice of any other states in the matter. It is far from my purpose to suggest that the Council or any member of the League should condone the action by which Italy acquired its present position in Ethiopia and which the League has thought right to condemn.... No cause is served by vain lamentations of the past when the future requires the resources of constructive minds". French Foreign Minister Georges Bonet supports the British stand and states that while he feels a profound sadness for Ethiopia, it is necessary to obey the will to peace in the world. Russian Foreign Minister Maxim Litvinov states the League must consider whether it is practical or expedient to continue measures commending aggression. New Zealand's delegate, M. Jordon states the government of New Zealand will not support any act which includes recognition of any act in violation of the Covenant. The spokesman for Emperor Haile Selassie, who is himself present, and sits immobile with downcast eyes, reads the Emperor's statement declaring that international morality has disappeared, that fear rules the world, and that people have to choose between two evils and apparently regard the recognition of the success of an aggressor as the safer course. "We do not expect material assistance from the League, but we do ask that Ethiopia be allowed to remain among you as an image of a violated region. There are millions following these proceedings who will witness the League tearing up its own Covenant. Even if Italy had full possession of Ethiopia, the British proposal should be refused, but the Italians exercise authority only practically as far as the range of their guns". The spokesman maintains that the Council has no authority to act in the matter and appeals to the Assembly for a thorough investigation of the facts, and declares that, failing any help, "our resistance must continue and our struggle must go on". By a vote of 10 to 4, the Council authorizes member states to decide for themselves whether to recognize Italy's dominion over Ethiopia or not, and Selassie collapses. The nations voting in favor of the resolution are Britain, France, Belgium, Rumania, Poland, Sweden, Lithuania, Ecuador, Peru, and Iran; the four negative votes were those of Russia, China, Bolivia, and New Zealand.

Julio Alvarez del Vayo, Spanish delegate to the League Council meeting, attacks Britain and France for permitting Italy and Germany to intervene freely in Spain.

The Japanese occupy Amoy. Chinese casualties are said to be heavy but the city is only slightly damaged. Japanese columns are reported advancing along both the southern and northern ends of the Lunghai Railway and threatening the key city of Hsuechow.

Germany and Manchukuo sign a treaty providing for the establishment of diplomatic and consular relations and the early negotiation of a trade treaty.

Konrad Henlein, Leader of the 3,500,000 Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovakia, arrives in England on a "secret" visit to explain to British diplomats his demands for Sudeten autonomy. It is believed he was invited, but officials express "profound surprise".

Portugal recognizes the Franco regime in Spain.

May 13.—The resolution presented by del Vayo for the immediate dissolution of the International Non-intervention Committee is rejected by the League Council, but only Poland and Rumania followed the British and French in casting their votes,



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the rest abstaining—taken as a severe blow to Anglo-French prestige. Only Russia voted with Spain. It is said that behind the scenes at Geneva, Dr. Wellington Koo has obtained agreements with Britain and France for credits and war supplies and help in getting armaments into China through Hongkong and Indo-China. Japanese forces take the Amoy forts.

Sir Robert Vansittard, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, reportedly warns Henlein to "go easy" as France would support Czechoslovak demands for forceful resistance to Nazi aggression and Britain would be "unable to ignore such a situation".

Mexico recalls its Ambassador from London; a wave of anti-British feeling swept the country after the publication of British demands for immediate payment of indemnities for losses sustained by British interests during the 1910 revolution.

President Vargas charges in a speech that the revolt this week was backed by "foreign interests", believed to refer to German Nazi influence.

May 14.—The League Council adjourns after passing a resolution expressing sympathy with the Chinese people and urging League members individually to give serious and sympathetic consideration to requests they may receive from the Chinese government, and another resolution exempting Switzerland from all obligations under the Covenant but maintaining its position as a member in other respects. The Chilean delegate announces his country's resignation from the League following the rejection of a Chilean proposal to reform the Covenant.

The Japanese cut the all-important Lung-hai railway line to the east of Tangshan and also succeed in crossing the Yellow River to the south of Pussien in western Shantung. British in Shanghai are stirred by the arrest of an assault on E.S. Wilkinson, nature writer on the *North China News* who, bird-hunting in Japanese-held Hungjiao, was seized, kicked, and wounded in the shoulder with a bayonet. Japanese officers refusing to accept the assurance of Brig.-Gen. A.P.D. Telfer-Smollett, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces, who called personally at Japanese headquarters to affect his release, which was not done until after he had agreed to sign a statement that he was not attacked following the original assault.

Reported that Hitler took from Vienna the crown, sword, and other regalia of Charlemagne and also all the coronation robes worn by every emperor since the 8th century, leading to rumors that he plans to crown himself Emperor of Germany and Austria.

The British Minister in Mexico City informs the Ministry of Foreign Affairs he has been instructed to leave accompanied by his entire diplomatic staff, British interests to be left in the hands of a vice-consul.

May 15.—President Albert Lebrun states in a public address that France "prefers the trials of liberty to the calm servitude of a dictatorship" and that "it would cost France too much to abdicate its rights into the hands of a single individual".

Rumored that Dr. Kurt von Schuschnigg, former Premier of Austria, has become insane from the "terrible events of recent months". An American Catholic weekly calls upon Congress to "find out where he is and what his captors intend to do with him".

The state of San Luis Potosi is put under martial law following reports that Gen. Saturnino Cedillo, who has a private army of between 18,000 and 35,000 men composed of armed peasants, might lead a revolution against President Lazaro Cardenas.

May 17.—The Japanese are reported to be closing in on Hsuehchow.

Viscount Swinton, Secretary of State for Air, resigns as a result of dissatisfaction in the House of Commons with the progress of air rearmament.

May 18.—Chinese troops are said to have broken

the spearhead of the Japanese drive along the Lung-hai railway from the south but other Japanese forces are shelling Hsuehchow to gain control of the railway in preparation for thrust at Hankow, the present Chinese capital.

Gen. Jose Miaja, loyalist "Savior of Madrid", who recently took personal charge of the defense of Valencia, is reported to have turned the tide of the fighting at least temporarily and to have made a wide gap in the rebel lines on the Mediterranean coast. Rains also interfere with rebel activities, grounding planes and bogging down artillery.

"Reliable quarters" in Paris report that the Italo-French conversations are being held up by differences over Spain.

Captain Anthony Eden is reported to have rejected an offer of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain to Cabinet reinstatement in a post in the Admiralty or the Colonial Ministry.

May 19.—Japanese claim they are in control of Hsuehchow.

With reference to the dead-lock in the Franco-Italian conversations, Lord Perth, British Ambassador to Italy, is said to have told Italian Foreign Minister Count G. Ciano that an Anglo-Italian agreement is worthless without an Italian-French accord. Italy has charged France with continuing heavy arms shipments to Spain, this delaying the withdrawal of Italian troops which is a condition to the Anglo-Italian agreement.

The Archbishop of Canterbury expresses approval in the House of Lords of a proposal of Lord Lugard that Premier Benito Mussolini might conceivably be induced to offer Emperor Selassie a "limited area in Ethiopia with international autonomy under the suzerainty of Italy", stating that this proposal might not be unwelcome to the title of Emperor and undertaken to do his utmost to restrain organized fighting against the Italians. The Archbishop states that "nobody views the Italian invasion with greater repugnance than I do, but no good purpose is served by recriminations and lamentations." He states he believes this is not a sacrifice of principles to expediency. Following him the Bishop of Durham strongly denounces recognition of the Italian conquest. Lord Halifax states that the fact that the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Durham take opposite views on the morality of the question shows "to a humble layman like myself the great difficulty of discovering the objective truth".

May 20.—Two Chinese bombing planes are reported to have flown over western and central Japan but to have dropped propaganda leaflets instead of bombs. Chinese officials state the planes could easily have bombed Osaka and Kobe, but that China is "humanitarian".

The Dutch government announces it is buying 39 American bombing planes for its forces in Java. Mussolini notifies France that the conversations will not be resumed until Gen. Francisco Franco has won a clear-cut victory in Spain and warns that continued French acquiescence to the shipment of arms to the Spanish loyalists "will not be tolerated".

The French Mediterranean fleet concentrates at Bizerta, Tunisia, off Italian Libya, for combined night maneuvers with the air force; officials state the war games are "routine and normal".

Heads of American and British oil companies in Mexico City telegraph President Cardenas now in San Luis Potosi protesting that charges made by him that foreign oil companies are seeking to foment revolt and stating he must have been misinformed by persons trying to aggravate the present situation.

May 21.—Reported from Shanghai that the United States, Britain, and France have asked Japan to open the Yangtze River, to relax the restrictions on movements of foreigners in the occupied areas, stop halting and searching foreign ships in Chinese waters, and bring an end to assaults on foreigners. After at first ridiculing the report of the flight of Chinese planes over Japan, Japanese authorities admit two planes flew over Japan early on Friday and angrily interpret this as an effort to divert public attention from the fall of Hsuehchow.

The Sudeten Germany minority issues a manifesto declaring it refuses to negotiate with the government "without prior guarantees" as to safety and constitutional rights. Gen. Herman von Goering's newspaper in Germany issues a "last urgent appeal" to the Czechoslovak government that it grant at once the minority demands. The Czechoslovak government calls the one-year army reserves to the colors. Border guards shoot and kill two Sudeten Germans who sought to cross into Germany on a motorcycle and refused to halt. The British Ambassador in Germany for the second time asks German assurance that Nazi troop movements near the frontier are only routine training operations as alleged.

May 22.—A major battle is reported raging at Lanfeng on the Lung-hai railroad where the Chinese are attempting to stop the Japanese advance to Kaifeng. A new Japanese drive is launched southward down the Peiping-Hankow railway line.

The elections in Czechoslovakia result in large majorities for Henlein in the Sudeten German areas, and in moderate left-wing gains elsewhere in the country. Czech troops reinforced by hastily mobilized reserves march to the German border; the regular army consists of 150,000 men and there are 70,000 reserves under arms. Observers believe Hitler has decided not to march on Prague because of Chamberlain's strong backing of France, but tension continues to be felt. The French Foreign Office spokesman states that German troops crossing the border will "automatically set a war". The Hungarian government protests to Czechoslovakia against the restrictions imposed along the frontier and the Polish government asks for an explanation of the concentration of Czech troops near the Polish frontier. Italy is reported watching the German-Czech tension with growing uneasiness and officials are reported to hope that British diplomacy will preserve the peace.

May 23.—A Chinese communique from Hankow states that Hitler has ordered all German advisers

in China withdrawn; reported from Shanghai that Germany is also suspending shipments of arms and munitions to China.

May 24.—The Chinese spokesman states that the battle of Hsuehchow was a major but not a decisive engagement. "Having held up the Japanese drive for 4 months and inflicted heavy losses, the Chinese troops were ordered to withdraw on the night of May 19 from Hsuehchow and Taierchwang to designated positions. We may suffer reverses in limited areas, but the final victory must be ours".

May 24.—Henlein demands the removal of troops from the Sudeten areas on the German frontier before the opening of negotiations, but the government refuses. Reported that troops in Germany have been withdrawn from the frontier to positions approximately 25 miles distant, and that Hitler has sent an envoy to London to assure Britain he has not the slightest intention of marching into Czechoslovakia. Reported that France has twice asked the United States to "support" French and British efforts to prevent a war arising out of the German-Czech crisis, but that Washington officials have remained noncommittal.

Reported that Franco has sent an urgent appeal to Germany and Italy for more men, guns, and airplanes. Government forces have started a surprise offensive along a 55-mile front in northern Catalonia, recapturing the area which produces Barcelona's electric power.

May 25.—Japanese troops move westward along the Lung-hai railway, meeting with little resistance. In Japan, officials are foregoing coffee and fruit and the use of neckties as an example in thrift to the people. They are also using smaller automobiles to save gasoline, and rickshaws are reappearing in the streets.

Franco air forces bomb the center of the city of Alicante, including the market, and kill some 3000 people, mostly women and children, wounding 1000 more.

May 26.—Premier Fuminaro Konoe reorganizes the Cabinet. Foreign Minister Koki Hirota and Finance Minister Okinori Kaya resigning and their places being taken by Gen. Kazushige Ugaki, former Governor of Korea, and Seihin Ikeda, former Governor of the Bank of Japan, respectively. Lieut.-Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, who served in China, takes his place. The shifts increase the number of generals and admirals in the Cabinet. Chinese counter attacks near Kaifeng threaten to result in the annihilation of Gen. Kenji Doihara's division and the "Lawrence of Manchuria," surrounded on three sides, is desperately trying to fight his way north to form a junction with Japanese troops at Kwangtai. The French attitude toward Japan is reported to be stiffening because of the repeated, unauthorized visits of Japanese warships to French waters. Tension between Britain and Japan is again growing because of the delay in the reply to the British protest in the Wilkinson case.

Replying to a German protest, the Czech government apologizes to Germany for a number of frontier incidents and to prevent further misunderstanding, orders Czech aircraft not to come within 5 miles of the borders.

The Mexican government submits to the United States a plan for compensating the foreign oil companies in Mexico.

May 27.—The Japanese government expresses regrets in connection with the Wilkinson case and makes assurances it will take appropriate steps to assure him redress, but is also reported to have warned Britons of the danger of complications that may arise as a result of entering occupied areas except through designated entrances and of not heeding the warnings of Japanese sentries. Admiral K. Noda tells the press that opening the Yangtze as demanded by the United States, Britain, and France is at present inopportune for military reasons; Japanese warships are reported concentrating off the Kwantung coast, near Macao.

The Anglo-Turkish trade agreements are signed in London providing for export credits, some of them for warships.

May 27.—The Czech government charges that German military planes are flying over Czechoslovakian territory, one of them as far as over Pilsen where the arms factories are situated.

Spanish government forces reported to have won a victory east and southeast of Tremp, killing 3000 of the rebels and wounding 6000.

C. Codreanu, former leader of the fascist Iron Guard of Rumania, is convicted of heading a treasonable conspiracy and sentenced to 10 years hard labor.

May 28.—General Cedillo is reported to have been captured by the Mexican government forces.

May 29.—Japanese admit a set-back in the Lanfeng sector and are reported to be withdrawing to the north. Japanese resume the bombing of Canton and Foochow. Some 600 people are killed and 1000 wounded in a congested residence district in Canton.

Observers reported to believe Hitler will relax his pressure on Czechoslovakia and turn to Hungary where a strong Nazi organization already exists.

Spanish rebels capture key-positions on the Teruel-Sagunto Railway, opening the way to Valencia.

May 30.—The United Press reports Hankow rumors that Japan has offered Germany the return of Tsingtao, the opening of a German concession

Freckles

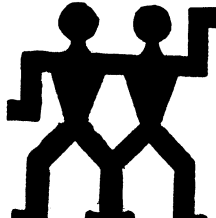


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in Shanghai, and the restoration of all pre-World War German rights in China in return for the withdrawal of German advisers for China and the suspension of the sale of munitions to China. German technical experts to be sent to Japan and Japan to have right of free purchase of supplies in Germany. Japanese planes bomb Canton for the third consecutive day, and casualties are estimated at 1100 killed and 1600 wounded. One plane was shot down but the anti-aircraft fire is generally ineffectual.

Minister of Propaganda Joseph Goebbels declares in a speech that Germany does not want continually to be told what to do by the "governments of world democracy".

May 31.—The Japanese-sponsored governments of Nanking and Peking announce drastic changes in the tariff rates; foreign business men in Shanghai state they are "blatantly pro-Japanese".

A gigantic air-battle is reported to have been fought over Hankow involving 36 Japanese bombers and 18 pursuit planes and some 50 Chinese planes; a number of Japanese planes are reported shot down.

Spanish rebels bomb and sink the British freighter *Pentham* off Valencia; another British ship, the *Thorpe*, was sunk in Valencia harbor a few days ago. "Strong disciplinary action" is demanded by the British government.

June 1.—The Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi* states editorially that "France's purported military assistance to China might prove detrimental to the security of French Indo-China. Canton's death toll from Japanese bombing is now 1,400 with over 2000 injured and millions of yuan worth of property has been destroyed. The city sends out numerous messages of protest—one to the United States House of Representatives reading: "Terrible suffering

has been caused by indiscriminate bombing. For God's sake can you help?"

Von Schuschnigg marries Countess Vera Fugger von Babenhausen with his brother as proxy. He is reported in custody "somewhere in Germany."

June 2.—The Japanese Foreign Office in response

to American protests states a commission will be dispatched immediately to investigate the asserted interference with American rights in China. Chinese forces are reported withdrawing from Lanfeng, relaxing the stranglehold on Doihara's forces.

(Continued on page 352)

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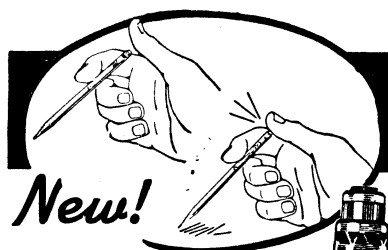
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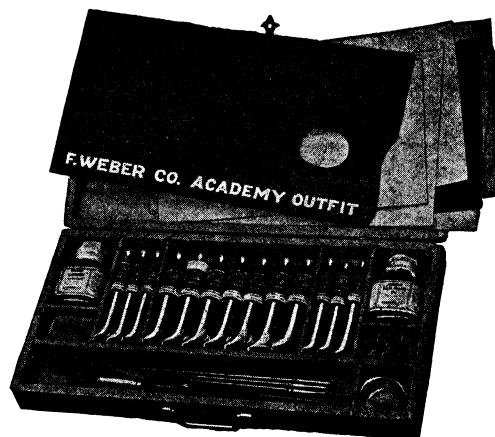
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Correspondents in All Important Cities of the World

Editorials

Due to the fact that the Flag Day speech of U. S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt at the Elks Club was not released to the newspapers, the High Commissioner considering the meeting at the Club a private one, only fragmentary quotations of the speech have reached the public. A full résumé of the speech, therefore, will not be attempted, but it is worth while in these columns—generally devoted to Philippine-American interpretative comment—to review the general run of his argument and quote some of his outstanding statements.

As the noted British historian, Arnold J. Toynbee, has stated, in his three-volume work, "The Study of History", the "Western World" has "spread westward across the Atlantic Ocean and the American continent until it now confronts the Far Eastern World, on the opposite shores of the Pacific, from the Philippines and Australia". The Philippines and Australia are the Far Eastern outposts of Western civilization, democratic and progressive, and too much can not be done in heartening and strengthening the supporters of this civilization in these parts, especially in view of the fact that, as High Commissioner McNutt stated,

"a deliberate and dramatic secession from democracy has everywhere marked the post-war politics of the Western World Even those democracies that have not openly gone bankrupt and made formal assignment of their political liberties to some de jure or de facto dictator, have seen the democratic dogma corroded by cynical doubt of its fitness to direct an age at once so intricate and so insecure".

Mr. McNutt pointed out that even before the World War and before the post-war chaos gave impetus to the seizure and centralization of power,

"there was a growing conviction that democracy was not up to the task of administering an age of science, technology, and power production. Democracy may have been admirably adapted to an age in which the scale of enterprise was small, the relationships of life simple, and the tempo of development slow, but the modern industrialized world, . . . so the contention ran, demands a stronger leadership than the elections of democracy will commonly call to power or the legislatures of a democracy normally tolerate. The alarming instabilities of the post-war period brought this anti-democratic conviction out of the library of the political philosopher into the arena of political action. . . .

"The disruptive aftermath of the war and the muddling mismanagement of so much of our economic enterprise, which ended in the disaster of 1929, seriously depleted the spiritual oxygen [using Bryce's phrase] which for a century and a half, had kept alive in the minds of the American people an attachment to liberty and self-government".

He recognizes the fundamental importance of the economic factor in all of this, stating:

"The destiny of democracy in the United States will, in my judgment, depend in large measure upon our success or failure in solving the economic problem. If we can move with reasonable rapidity toward a soundly based and widely distributed economic well-being, essential democracy is not likely to be seriously challenged or successfully supplanted."



He, however, stressed the present uncertainty as to the outcome of the efforts to solve the economic problem:

"Whether we are to succeed or fail in solving the economic problem, is still in the lap of the gods. For all our brave whistling in the dark, we are still not out of the woods. If the private enterprise of the nation remains sluggish or stalled, the American people will lend an ear to drastic alternatives. If recovery comes too slowly, a growing impatience with the traditional forms and functions of government will manifest itself. If we achieve a fair measure of recovery, but, in the achieving, perpetuate the old inequities and inefficiencies of the pre-depression order, recovery will be transient and insecure, popular satisfaction will be fleeting, and democracy's judgment day will be but postponed. The masses, in despair and under demagogic leaderships arising to batten on their despair, may surrender to the delusions of dictatorship."

The alleged advantages of dictatorship, McNutt sees clearly as delusive. "Dictatorships were bankrupt before the Christian era began", he declared. Recent European experience has proved there is no "magic" in dictatorships; they revealed their "inevitable weakness". "They have not solved fundamental economic problems, and have added immeasurably to some". It seems incredible, he said, that "the long record of historic experience has not yet convinced mankind of the futility of force as a solvent of social difficulties".

He stated he viewed with sympathy the instances in which, since the War,

"harassed peoples have chosen transient dictatorships in preference to the tragic anarchy of governments which . . . let run unharnessed the wild horses of conflicting interests. The intricate and interdependent life of a modern nation can not tolerate government by stampede".

But at this point, he made a distinction. To say this, he said, is something quite different from

"the turning of tired radicals, impatient liberals, and blind conservatives to the alluring possibility of taking a short cut to the triumph of their desires. That they differ about the nature of the dictatorships which would be most desirable [right or left], does not change the similarity of the impulse that has moved their minds".

McNutt's mind is not thus moved.

"The god of force finds his altars crowded with communicants newly converted to his gospel, but the men of stablest intelligence and strongest will are not kneeling with them. To them it is incredible that in the face of historic experience, modern man should still believe that force, unchecked by wise counsel, can govern wisely and well. And yet even the cult of violence has a crowded and growing membership recruited from all kinds and conditions of men, from the reactionary right to the radical left; the men who believe that good is gained from war; the men who dream of social salvation by revolt; the men who would leave the determination of industrial policy to an ordeal of battle between competing armies of employers and employees; the men who guard righteousness with tar and feathers; the men who play nursemaid to their neighbors' minds with censorships; the men who become both judge and executioner by self-appointment."

Well aware, therefore, of the immediate dangers that threaten democracy, McNutt emphasized his faith in it and declared that

"when the fever of these days has subsided, we shall see that this wistful admiration of the flourish of dictators was a delusion, and that this insistent cry for action without the seemingly endless discussion of democratic procedure, was the cry, not of strong men, but of weaklings".

Certain propositions seem clear, he said, despite the madness of the moment: first, that force is no final protection to institutions; second, that it can not stop the march of ideas; third, that it can not compel the agreement of the unconvinced; and fourth, that it does not in the long run destroy opposition.

Summing up, he said:

"The social record of mankind supports neither the reactionary in his belief that the violence of repression insures peace, nor the radical that the violence of revolt insures progress."

Concluding, the High Commissioner stated that he does not believe that the current situation has in the least invalidated the democratic philosophy of government. "I do not believe the events make necessary any revolutionary reconsideration of our national being." (He interposed in this connection that he believes "the capitalistic order can work under democracy and that it can use the productive capacity to a fair degree of maximum, and, what is just as important, continue to add to that capacity".) But he modified his statement by the proviso that we, citizens of democracy, must

"accept rather than shift the obligations of citizenship and make known our devotion to the form of government. . . by something more than lip-homage. The democratic way of life puts its faith in the people. It moves and has its being in the hearts of men. It is saved by the individual striking hands with other free souls, men who will not take their cue from mottoes, slogans, and half-truths. It is for us to prove, as we can prove, that under our form of government, we can have both a free and an abundant life".

It is fortunate for our developing democracy in the Philippines that we have here such an eloquent spokesman for democracy as High Commissioner McNutt. But democracy confronts a situation today which the High Commissioner hardly alluded to in his Elks Club speech. The question of dictatorship versus democracy has been taken out of the realm of speculation and debate. Mr. McNutt spoke at length on the ultimate futility of force, but in spite of all the good reasons he adduced, there are men and parties and nations who resort to it. Dictators scoff at discussion; bombs and shells are their logic. They do not wait to be chosen; they impose themselves with armies. We can not satisfactorily dispose of the problem of force by proving that in the long run it solves nothing and establishes nothing. This is poor satisfaction for the people of Abyssinia, of Spain, of China. It is poor satisfaction for civilized minds in Italy and Germany and Austria. It is no longer a question of what form of government we choose. It has become a question of what form of government, what way of life, we are ready to fight for.

High Commissioner McNutt must understand all of this and probably referred to it when he spoke of the need of the individual striking hands with other free men, in other words, of standing together, uniting, against illegal, tyrannical force, and he might well emphasize this in a later address. We must guard against the tendency both to despise or condemn force as such and to fail to recognize it in its concealed form in organized society. It is wise to keep in mind in connection with the process of social change, the enormous force exercised by the established agencies of society and the comparative weakness of those seeking change even when in the majority, and it is not surprising

that many of those seeking change consider it hopeless to oppose this entrenched force with nothing more than argument or even ballots. An entrenched minority in control of the organized forces of a nation could resist all attempts at orderly change for an indefinite time. In Spain it was the reactionary minority, in control of the army, which resorted to violence.

The proper distinction probably lies between legitimate force and illegitimate violence, the legitimacy to be determined by the will of the people concerned, shaped through free and unhampered discussion and not crystallized by the slogans and mottoes of propaganda.

The Japanese profess—in the words of one of them—that "lip-fight" is incompatible with the true spirit of Japanese Knighthood; that Bushido Japanese "Knighthood" and propaganda are poles apart . . . Manufactured propaganda is considered by Japanese as vulgarization of life. . . . Thus, indeed, the Japanese, brave to act, poor in word, became willing isolationists in war and the poorest propagandists in the world. Now compare this with the Chinese. . . ."

Nevertheless, as the authors of "Propaganda from China and Japan", Bruno Lasker and Agnes Roman*, state: "The Japanese Government has made it abundantly clear of late that it is by no means willing to play the rôle of the strong, silent hero in world society". The Department of Foreign Affairs has its Bureau of Information, and its Bureau of Cultural Works, for cultural propaganda abroad; the War Department has a Press Section, the Navy Department a Publicity Bureau, and the Prime Minister's Department has a Bureau of Information. In addition the Government avails itself of the services of a "number of semi-public associations which through personal relations with particular groups abroad, multiply the channels of contact".

The writer recently received a number of well-printed, illustrated pamphlets in Spanish from the "Philippine Information Bureau", of Tokyo, with the compliments of G. H. Enosawa, the Director of the Bureau. The photographic covers are attractive—happy, chubby Chinese children, Japanese soldiers playing baseball, a smiling Chinese agricultural landscape, and a mild-looking young Japanese with a moving-picture camera (and a pretty-girl assistant.) The pamphlets are illustrated with similar photographs,—flower sellers in Shanghai, a park in Tokyo with many gaily-colored Japanese parasols in evidence, schools and scientific institutions in Japan and China (the latter shown undamaged.) There are very few "war-pictures", and most of those are views of Chinese tanks, Chinese artillery, executions of Chinese by Chinese, and there are also photographs of allegedly Chinese dum-dum bullets, incendiary bombs, etc., "usadas por los chinos en flagrante violación de las leyes internacionales". The only pictures showing the results of aerial bombardment in China show the horrible environs of the Cathay and Palace hotels after the accidental discharge of a number of bombs from damaged Chinese planes. There is a supposedly pitiful view of the remains of a Japanese bombing plane that crashed near Nanking, and it is explained in a note that the motor was of American manufacture and other parts

* "Propaganda from China and Japan", Bruno Lasker and Agnes Roman; American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, 1938.

of German manufacture, assembled in Japan. There are several pages of pictures of the *S. S. President Hoover* showing the damage done, with a note that one searches the pages of History in vain for a parallel to this savage bombardment. "The most savage tribes of our darkest ages would have shuddered and revolted at the suggestion of such stupid and unpardonable tactics as those employed by these Chinese war planes in turning loose those death-dealing implements of hell on a passenger liner of a neutral nation". There are pictures of Chinese soldiers with "big swords", pictures of Chinese "communists", pictures of English soldiers with fixed bayonets marching over a bridge in Shanghai and of a few American soldiers behind a sand-bag barricade with the American flag flying; then more pictures of a pretty Japanese girl and a pretty Chinese girl walking together on a university campus, and of some smiling Japanese cuties at a telephone switch-board.

All this is, of course, for atmospheric effect. There are pages of graphs, diagrams, and maps, and more pages of questions, with the answers conveniently supplied, all intended to prove the necessity and desirability of Japan's course in China and Japan's general sweet reasonableness.

Do you know that English and American warships once bombarded Nanking? That foreign warships are even now navigating the fresh waters in the interior of China? That there are American troops and troops of other nations stationed in China?

Do you know that since 1908 there have been eight boycotts against Japan? That China was preparing for war? That Japanese, men, women, and children throughout China were brutally murdered before the Shanghai incident occurred? That a similar tragedy was about to occur in Shanghai? That the Chinese had the intention of attacking the Foreign Concession on August 13? That China is not a democratic country but the most militaristic country in the world? That not all Chinese support Chiang Kai-shek?

Do you know that Occidental countries have taken large portions of China? That the Chinese customs are under foreign administration and the salt tax under foreign control? Also the postal service? That Soviet Russia has taken Outer Mongolia from China? That since 1922 China has not paid her quotas as a member of the League of Nations? Do you know that Japan undertook two wars to liberate Manchuria from foreign occupation?

Do you know that Japan is the best Oriental customer of England and America? That peaceful economic expansion is vital to Japan? That it has the densest population in the world? That all big countries have closed their doors to Japanese emigration? That the agricultural production is not enough to feed the population and that Japan must industrialize? That other countries are endeavoring to stop the entry of Japanese goods by high import duties? That Japan has to import the major part of its raw materials?

Do you know that a China in which order prevails and which would work in harmony with Japan would be the most important market in the world, from which all nations would benefit? Do you know that Japan considers the diffusion of communism in Asia as national danger? Do you know that Japan is *not* a part of the "Fascist Bloc"?

All this indicates once more the familiar argument of the Japanese apologists, phrased and rephrased in these pamphlets; an argument that would be so persuasive if the real facts were not known—the facts to which the rape of Manchuria testifies and the "Open Door" bolted shut, the facts to which a ravaged China testifies and, wordlessly, hundreds of thousands of innocent dead. These facts proclaim what the cleverest propagandists can not twist or deny, Japan's unparalleled brutality and the materialization of its policy of criminal aggression in Eastern Asia, only a prelude, in the minds of Japan's militarists, to still more voracious and world-shaking adventures.

Apostrophe to the Beloved

Anonymous

MY love, my love!
 O strength, O mind of me!
 Earth, hell, and heaven are in the circle of your arms,
 Time and eternity's great surge,
 Life, death, and resurrection,
 Pain, terror, depthless sorrow,
 All joy, delight, and jubilation,
 Demons' laughter and all angels' song—
 My mistress and my bride.

Red Hibiscus

By Harriet Mills McKay

NOW hang the red hibiscus blossoms
 In a scarlet flood
 Of crinkled velvet petal flame
 Loosed from each emerald bud
 That lately sheathed their loveliness,
 Exciting, exquisite, . . .
 They stimulate with beauty's wine,
 So deep I drink of it!

The Transport *Warren* and a Manila Landing, 1899

By W. S. Boston

AFTER examination at the recruiting office, I was sworn into the United States Army on October 14, 1899. On reporting for drill, I learned that the roster of the 27th U. S. Volunteer Regiment was already filled, and as I had enlisted with the understanding that I was to join that organization, I went straight to the recruiting officer to see what had happened. He informed me that my information was correct but that there was need of men in the Medical Corps. I had no desire to join the "pill rollers", but the officer told me it would be an easy matter to transfer to any outfit I liked once I arrived in the Philippines. I therefore accepted his proposition and was ordered to Angel Island, near San Francisco. There I was given a course in First Aid, which I found quite easy since I had learned plenty about first aid on the trail.

Finally I was ordered to sail for Manila on the old transport *Warren*. Nearly all the men on that boat were casualties and replacements for troops already in the Islands. There were about 1,000 soldiers, 150 women nurses, and a bunch of officers who knew as little about real soldiering as we did.

This conglomeration of humanity was gathered from all parts of the United States, from every walk of life. The old ship as a long, slim thing, and perhaps 600 people would have been an overload. Down in the narrow and hot holds, strips of canvas had been strung one above the other, in which we were supposed to sleep. The galley or "cook shack", as we called it, was on the after deck. Here at chow time we all fell out in relays with our mess-kits to be dished out some stewed prunes, a hunk of bread, a slice of bacon, and a tin cup of coffee. We were given fifteen minutes to devour this on deck, then we dipped our mess-kits in a barrel of dirty water, and were supposed to go below.

Ninety-nine percent of all those aboard had never been at sea. Most of them knew nothing about discipline, so what happened to that aggregation of men and women can be imagined. Things went pretty well the first day out, perhaps only twenty-five percent were seasick, but on the morning of the second day a storm struck us, and I do not mean maybe. At once all of the mob was deathly seasick, and you could no more keep them below than if they had been a herd of longhorns from Texas.

On the deck were crowds of men and women stretched out, thinking and hoping that their time had come. They vomited where they lay, and if you happened to be in the way it was just your hard luck. The only relief was that the sea very often broke over the deck, giving the patients a bath and washing away some of the filth. I was very fortunate while the storm lasted and did not get seasick, so I had an opportunity to observe and listen to the mob wallowing on deck. I could hear the good old cuss words which I had known on the range; I could hear guys who did not know how to cuss proper make every effort to imitate their more skilled companions; I could hear prayers from



those who demanded that God in his infinite mercy cause that damned old ship to sink and get it over with.

As most things come to an end, so did the storm on the morning of the third day out. The sea was still rough and the rollers seemed to me to be a thousand feet high. Now, as I mentioned, I had not been sick up to then and the officers getting a-hold of that information, Lieutenant Rhodes gave me a Long Tom, infantry rifle, with fixed bayonet, and a belt with ten rounds of ammunition; there were no cartridges in the magazine of the rifle. The Lieutenant, himself, was more dead than alive but somehow got me out on deck and ordered me to patrol about the cook shack and keep order. The rollers were still very high. The damn ship would rise up with the waves, a thousand or so feet, then the bottom would fall out and down we would go, usually in a rolling manner. I was considered pretty good on a Texas bronc, but I soon found I was no good at riding those waves. I first felt I must suddenly go to the toilet, which was at the stern, not far from the cook shack. I knew I should not leave my post until I had called the Corporal of the guard, but necessity being above all things, to hell with the Corporal, I thought, and made for the toilet. There at the stern the ship seemed to rise two thousand feet in the air; anyway, when the ship went up I vomited, when she went down, the other thing. After a half hour or so of this I managed to get back to my post and I think I honestly tried to carry out the orders of the Lieutenant, but I soon crawled over to the rear of the cook shack and picked a good place to die. I took off my belt, laid the old Long Tom down, and stretched out so I could get my head to the stormhole inside the ship.

After being there a while, I began to feel a little better, when suddenly I heard Lieutenant Rhodes calling me. My first thought was that finding me in such a place, he would respect the dying and leave me in peace. Not so with this "Shavetail". He came over to where I lay and called me several times. All the time I was playing 'possum, but when he gave me a kick I came awake, grabbed the old Long Tom with fixed bayonet, and Rhodes was going down through that mob of boys and girls on deck with that bayonet not very far from the seat of his pants. Despite the motion of the ship, that boy could certainly run, and I don't mean maybe. When I saw I could not catch him, I returned to my post, feeling greatly relieved.

I put on my belt and was tending to business when a corporal with a relief showed up, informed me I was under arrest, and ordered me below. I managed some way to make it to the CO's room which was forward. When I reported, Rhodes was sitting on a lounge. I noticed that he was as white as a sheet, and it pleased me to think I had given him such a scare. I stood at attention with an effort near the door. Suddenly Rhodes tore past me to the rail and tried his best to feed the fish. When I saw how sick he was, I had a change of heart. I really felt sorry for

the fellow and helped him back to the lounge after his struggle at the rail. I looked at the Captain and caught him laughing. He asked me to sit down, then proceeded to ask if I had left my post and had chased a superior officer with a fixed bayonet. I admitted that I had, but said that Lieutenant Rhodes had kicked me and I had lost my head. Lieutenant Rhodes said he probably had kicked me and really didn't blame me for my breach of discipline. I gave that guy a mighty nice smile of gratitude. At this the Captain dismissed me, saying he would investigate the case later. Lieutenant Rhodes and I became the best of friends after arrival in the Islands. He was killed in Mindanao by the Moros in the latter part of 1900.

On the fourth day, the sea had calmed and we were able to partly wash down the deck. There were still some two hundred men and women stretched out there, so the hose was played on them as well as the deck. Most of them were glad for the bath and asked for more. By the time we got to Honolulu, we were fairly well cleaned up.

At Honolulu most of us were allowed to go ashore, which was a God's blessing. We stayed two days and two nights there on account of some repairs that had to be done on the old tub. One time, during the storm, a part of the rail had been carried overboard, taking two men with it; no attempt was made at a rescue.

Commercial ships were not running on schedule, so cargo was piled high on the waterfront. There was a pile of green bananas on the dock right near our gangplank. Some of the bunches were already turning yellow, so every soldier passing would help himself to the ripe ones. The owner showed up and tried to go aboard ship, but the sentry stopped him. He was either a Kanaka or a Portuguese, rather fat and very excitable. I heard his conversation with the sentry about his bananas being stolen, so I volunteered to take him to the CO but instead took him to the hospital steward who happened to be dressed for shore leave and looked very important in his stripes and medals. The owner told his story about losing his bananas. The steward informed him that the United States would surely pay him for his losses, and suggested that if he would remove his guard the soldiers would relieve him of the necessity of shipping his bananas and then all he would have to do would be to collect from Uncle Sam after the ship had sailed. The man went ashore very happy and sent up

four very large bunches of bananas to pay for our kindness; he also removed his guard, and the soldiers did the rest. I am still wondering if that guy had any trouble collecting for his bananas. I know for sure that many of us still had fine, choice bananas on arrival in Manila Bay.

Only one thing worth relating happened between Honolulu and Manila. Regardless of the fact that we got under the hose daily and hung our clothes on a line over the side of the ship for the purpose of washing them, lice seemed to increase. Finally we checked up on everyone to see if each one complied with the daily washing and bathing rule. Now there was a big English recruit aboard, weighing over two hundred pounds, who, we found, had not taken off his clothes since boarding the ship. The Sergeant in charge called another guy and me, and we took this big slob back on the aft deck and stripped him. We found him to be the hairiest man either of us had ever seen. The hair on his chest was two inches long and literally matted with dirt and lice. We tried deck scrubbing brushes on him with plenty of salt-water soap to no avail. Someone suggested shaving, and this no sooner said was undertaken, but it took four or five razors to do the job. I must say we did a very neat job of cleaning this gent. But alas, the next day the big sap had to be carried to the sick bay where he was dressed in swadling clothes and funny-smelling stuff just like a babe.

In due time the three of us were called to appear before the CO to explain our method of first aid to the big stiff. We said that we had been ordered to clean up the big fellow and that we felt we had done a very good job of just that. That fool Captain sure gave us hell to our faces, but I've often wondered what he said to his fellow officers at mess. That was the last we heard of the affair and the big Englishman got out of sick bay about ten days later, looking much improved but walking very peculiarly. Several years afterward I got a bad case of Dhobie itch and had to shave all my body, and as the hair began to grow out I knew right away why the Englishman had walked the way he did.

After thirty-one days aboard that filthy tub we dropped anchor in Manila Bay. I am glad to record that this was the second and last trip of that old ship as a transport. She was condemned and sold. My hope is that I may never have to cross the Pacific in the like of her again.

(Continued on page 357)

Pineapples in Bloom

By Juana Wilson

TODAY I climbed about my hill on just the hopeful chance

To learn the crimson promises of many piña plants.
They live like sturdy spinsters in stiff grey-green restraint.
One could not call them wispy, and one would not call them quaint.

They neighbor in their own sharp way with all the verdure of the hill,

And never envy other plants their opulence of chlorophyll.
It's my delight to see, deep in, the gorgeous, secret part.
Each holds a blazing, carmine love within her cloistered heart.

The One Hundred-Two Children of Loksa Mama and Loksa Babai

A Lanao Folktale

Related by Bai Pamohi and Bai Kadlag to Mamitua Saber and Severino I. Velasco

ONE night, Loksa Babai said to her husband, "Loksa Mama, perhaps there is no Allah for we have had no children since we were married."

"It may be so," assented Loksa Mama, "for our hair is growing gray and we do not have even one child."

The following morning, the unbelieving wife woke up shouting, "Oh! Loksa Mama, come and help me for I am delivering a child!"

Loksa Mama could not believe his wife and thought she was joking. "You crazy woman," said he, "how can you say that when you are not even with child!"

But the cries of Loksa Babai continued and he went to her and soon she gave birth to a handsome boy. "There are more," cried the wife. "Help me!"

A baby girl was born. But she was not the last. Loksa Babai delivered one child after another until she had one hundred-one boys and one girl. The house was filled with their cries. Loksa Mama cooked some rice as soft as possible and gave it to his wife.

"Now," said Loksa Babai, "I am well and we can both take care of the babies."

"No," objected Loksa Mama, "let us kill them for we can not support them".

"Do not kill them," Loksa Babai pleaded, "but take them to the roadside. Some traveler may adopt them."

"That is fine", rejoined the husband. And so he took five of the children and left the house. But instead of taking the children to the road, he threw them into a deep canyon. To his great surprise, the babies were not killed but instantly became full-grown men. He hurried home and told his wife what had become of some of the children. Then he took the others and threw them into the canyon, and the same thing happened. The baby girl was the only one left.

Loksa Mama wanted to throw her over the cliff, too, so that she might grow into a strong and robust woman, but the wife objected.

"No, no. If you will throw her into the canyon I will kill you. You have thrown all the others away and you shall not take my pretty girl".

Loksa Mama grabbed the child from his wife and she followed him crying. She caught up with him only after he had thrown the baby into the canyon. It happened to her as to the other children, and Loksa Babai was no longer angry at her husband but overjoyed to see the children grown up and playing in the canyon. Said she to her husband, "Let us gather some edible ferns and give them to our children to eat. So they gathered one hundred-two fern plants, and Loksa Mama said, "My dear children, this is the only food we can give you because we are very poor and have nothing else to give you".



Loksa Mama and Loksa Babai went home, and the children gathered around the ferns. The oldest among them divided the food, giving one plant to each. After all had eaten, he said, "We have grown to full manhood and womanhood but we have no names. I am going to give you your names. But I want you to give me a name first". They agreed to call him Radia Bagaram. After being named, he said: "Now listen and remember your names. Our only sister shall be called Potri-Intan-Tiaia."

He then gave the rest their names, according to the virtues and professions which Allah bestows upon men. The third child he named Maongagen (the wise), the fourth Barakat (the miracle-worker), the fifth Paririmar (the diviner), the sixth Panganganka (the geographer), the seventh Mabagur (the strong), the eight Pamiminta (the kidnapper), the ninth Pangongoiag sa miatai (the reviver), the tenth Pakakandak (the magician), the eleventh Pamamana (the archer), and so on.

When all were named, Radia Bagaram asked Pokakandak to provide him with a kris. Pokakandak prayed to Allah that Radia Bagaram be provided with a kris and lo! a kris plated with gold appeared before Radia Bagaram. Radia Bagaram next asked Paririmar to tell them where they could get food, and Paririmar told them of a place that was very far away—beyond seven mountains. Radia Bagaram then asked Panganganka the name of the place and he said that it was called "Ingud a Bolawan" (Land of Gold) in the west. After learning of the place and its name, Radia Bagaram asked Pamamana to shoot him on an arrow to Ingud a Bolawan, telling the others that if he did not return within a month, they must go to look for him.

So Radia Bagaram was shot to Ingud a Bolawan by Pamamana, the archer, but to his disappointment did not encounter anyone there. He walked and walked until he came to a *torogan* or palace. Entering, he saw a golden bed and sat down on it. Before long a beautiful woman whose hair bore golden fruit came out from her hiding place and greeted him. She told him that her parents and relatives had all been devoured by the Ta-awi—a monster, and that she had been hiding because the Ta-awi had sworn to come back and eat her. After offering Radia Bagaram her betelnut box, she said:

"I am Towan-Potri-Malano-Tiaia, the daughter of Sultan sa Bolawan and Bai sa Bolawan. As you have found out, there are no people here other than myself. My parents and relatives were all eaten by the Ta-awi. If you do not leave this place, the monster will surely eat you, too. Go away, continue your journey. I must hide, for the hour for the Ta-awi to look for me has come."

Radia Bagaram was down-hearted at hearing the girl's story, but told her that he would protect her from the

monster and that she need not hide. While she was thanking him for his offer to protect her, there was a noise as loud as thunder coming from the forest. "The Ta-awi is coming!" exclaimed Towan-Potri-Malano-Tiaia. He came on faster than the wind.

"I am fortunate to find you and your companion," said the Ta-awi. "I promised myself to find you and eat you, and I never break my promise."

"Please do not eat her," said Radia Bagaram. "You have already eaten all the others and that is enough."

"Ah! you too," angrily answered the Ta-awi. "You too shall be eaten." So saying, he turned to seize the girl, but Radia Bagaram quickly drew his kris and stabbed the monster to the heart. Dying, the Ta-awi told Radia Bagaram to open his stomach after he was dead and take the undigested eyes of the people he had eaten.

Radia Bagaram and the lady opened the stomach of the monster. They found the eyes of his many victims, and collected these in a jar which stood as high as a man. Because of his heroic deed, Towan-Potri-Malano-Tiaia consented to marry Radia Bagaram.

A few days after their marriage, the couple went to take a bath in the river which flowed down to the kingdom of Bandiar masir, and it chanced that a hair of Towan-Potri-Malano-Tiaia was carried down river by the current.

It was Friday, the bathing day of the Mohammedans. Somusung sa Alongan, a son of Sultan sa Bandia masir, was taking a bath, and accidentally, the hair of Towan-Potri-Malano-Tiaia wrapped itself about his fingers. The parents of this handsome prince had promised not to give him any one to wife except a woman whose hair bore golden fruit. Somusung sa Alongan was sad because he saw that this was a golden hair and he did not know from whom it came. He went home and lay down under his mosquito net for seven days, and when his father came to him and asked why he was sad he said, "Father, I know that there is a girl upstream whose hair bears golden fruit, but you never told me about her. I am already getting old and yet I am not married."

"I did not know there was such a girl", answered his father. "How do you know it?"

Somusung sa Alongan told his father how he found the hair and the Sultan decided to send seven *orobarang* (trusted men) to the girl's country. They journeyed long and passed over seven hills and seven mountains before they came to Ingud a Bolawan. There they saw the woman they were looking for together with her husband in the palace. They were fascinated by her beauty and when they went back to Bandiar masir, they could only say she was beautiful and had hair like the golden rays of the sun.

Sultan sa Bandiar masir thereupon called together all his *gagamutun* (poisoners) and ordered them to poison the husband of the beautiful Princess. There were forty of them, one a woman, who declared that if her poison were held up before the victim, he died instantly. The Sultan commanded her to bring the poison and give it to the seven *orobarang* who would go back and poison Radia Bagaram.

One day while Towan-Potri-Malano-Tiaia was in a deep slumber, she dreamed about the plan of the Sultan sa Bandiar masir, and when she awoke, she told her husband about her dream and advised him not to see or talk to the seven evil men if they came.

The Princess then tied her husband's *malong* (a kind of long, wide skirt worn by both men and women) together

over his head and under his feet, and then closed all the doors of the palace.

The dream came true, and very soon the *orobarang* were knocking at the door, saying, "You shameless and cowardly Datu, we challenge you to come out and kill us!" Radia Bagaram became so angry at these insults that he tore open the *malong* and rushed out to meet the strangers. At the door he caught sight of the poison and instantly fell dead. The *orobarang* told Towan-Potri-Malano-Tiaia, "Come with us for you shall be the wife of the son of our master."

"Yes," said she, "I will go with you, but do not force me." Before she left, she laid the dead Radia Bagaram on the golden bed and put the mosquito net over him. Then she left with her captors without even adjusting her dress. When Towan-Potri-Malano-Tiaia reached Bandiar masir, she would hardly eat or drink, and she would not talk, or even chew betelnut. She grieved for her dead husband, and whenever Somusung sa Alongan sought to approach her, a great fire would appear between them to separate them. Even when the Sultan held a great feast in her honor, she would not be comforted, and her behavior remained the same.

When Radia Bagaram did not return to his brothers and sister within the month, Datu Maongagen (the wise), the next in authority to Radia Bagaram, asked Paririmar (the diviner) the cause of their brother's failure to return. Paririmar explained that their brother was dead and that he lay in a golden bed covered with a mosquito net. Panganganka (the geographer) added that he was in Ingud a Bolawan. Datu Maongagen then ordered Pamamana (the archer) to shoot all of them to this place, and in a short while they all found themselves in the palace where their brother lay dead. Maongagen ordered Pangongoiag sa Miatai (the reviver) to bring Radia Bagaram back to life and this he forthwith did, but Radia Bagaram could not talk. Barakat (the miracle worker) thereupon gave him back his speech, but still he could not move. And so Pakakandak (the magician) made him move again.

When Radia Bagaram was brought back to life and was able to talk and move again, he explained to his brothers and his sister all that happened to him. They became very angry and Maongagen ordered Pamamana to shoot them all to Bandiar masir, except Radia Bagaram and their sister who remained at Ingud a Bolawan.

The brothers appeared in the playground of Bandiar masir. They sat down on the benches around the *sipa* (foot-ball) court and were served betelnut. While they were sitting there, the Sultan arrived and delivered a public speech in which he declared that anybody who could make Towan-Potri-Malano-Tiaia happy and bring her to love his son Somusung sa Alongan, or stop the fire that separated them, would be given two-thirds of his kingdom. As there was merrymaking at the time, the Sultan invited the strangers to join in the festivities. Maongagen ordered his brother Pasisipa to demonstrate his ability, and Pasisipa hereupon went to the *sipa* court and with great agility kept the "*sipa*" (ball) up in the air for more than two hours without allowing it to touch the ground even once. All the spectators acclaimed Pasisipa who, they said, was the most skillful *sipa* player they had ever seen.

Towan-Potri-Malano-Tiaia was attracted by the noise, peeped out of the window, and then returned immediately

(Continued on page 353)

Old Priest

By N. V. M. Gonzales

THE old priest of Naujan still frequently visited the barrios scattered along the coast of southern Mindoro. He enjoyed sailing very much, and when the weather permitted he would hire a *parao*; otherwise he set out on foot, making indeed a sight of his old self as he hobbled down the long stretches of the beach.

Some said that at his age he should take it easy and pointed out that the old stone *convento* at Naujan was a good place to spend one's last years in. It stood on a hill, overlooking the sea and the broad green countryside. The wash of the waves on the shore and the faint murmur of the winds from the mountains were soothing sounds to an old one.

Once the Bishop of Lipa sent a young priest, Padre Paulino, to Naujan. He preached several sermons and made the people clack their tongues in admiration, but he left, a disappointed man, for the old priest could not be prevailed upon to retire.

They walked down the main street of Naujan together to the beach where a sailing boat which was to take the young priest back to Lipa that night swung at anchor, her tall masts and furled sails mirrored in the blue sea. The old priest was telling the young priest of the trip he intended to take to the south—to places like Bulalacao, Wasig, Socol, Sumagui. The very sound of these strange names astounded Padre Paulino, and he asked:

"Do you mean there are still pagans there?"

And the old priest exclaimed: "Why, a whole race of them! You should come along and do a little preaching in those parts!"

Padre Paulino smiled shamefacedly. He had a great fear of the sea. He dreaded even the trip back to Lipa. The sight of a sail-boat was enough to make him wince.

Lined up along the beach were the dug-outs, owned by the fishermen, in which the old priest traveled, and now he pointed to them proudly: "Look, those are my sea-worthy galleons!" Then he told of how he pitched his camp on the seashore, constructed make-shift altars in the coconut groves, sometimes joined in holy wedlock couples who had already lived half their lives together, and baptized youths who had grown up and become fathers and cleared lands of their own... And he told the young priest of how he talked to the people about God.

Padre Paulino was moved, but also felt himself somehow insulted by the old priest's fervor. Only when some fishermen's children came down to the beach did the old priest stop talking about himself and his work.

"Jose, Juan, Rita, and you—Adolfo!" he called out to them, and when they came to him, he blessed them one by one, and for some time they clung to his cassock before running off to play.

The twilight came stealthily and the angelus sounded, the clear, sweet notes of the bell lingering long in the air. Then came tall, dark, and husky men, their nets on their shoulders, for it was time to set out fishing. That evening, at moonrise, Padre Paulino sailed for Lipa.



A week later, after rightening sundy affairs in the parish, the old priest left, too. Crucifixes, candles, and other paraphernalia for the altar, a spare cassock, a pair of *alpargatas*, and a black umbrella, only these he took with him on the journey, for the *parao* was no galleon after all, yet a thing to be proud of as it sailed over the waves as lightly as a sea-gull. The wind was fair that day, and the convento and the church tower were soon lost in the green haze of the fading coastline.

The old priest was happy as the wind bore him on. He let the sun burn his face until it was as red as a macopa fruit and the boatmen bade him sit near the mast, where the sail cast its cool little shade. By nightfall they sighted Socol Point, but as the village was up river, it was deep into the night before they got there. The village was unusually quiet; not even a dog was to be heard. But though the dim lights in the huts seemed inviting, the old priest did not want to disturb this peace. No, he would not impose upon the hospitality of the villagers, walking into the place like a governor and demanding lodging.

Thus the fishermen who at dawn went out to visit the fish traps and the herdboys who had to let loose the cattle coralled for the night across the river, saw the old priest encamped in the coconut grove. He had built a fire during the night which was still smoldering and smoking thinly as the sun rose and made the water in the river shimmer down to the bend.

The old priest baptized half a dozen children that morning and he was told more would be brought to him later in the day. His sacristan entered their names in a registry book, using a piece of bamboo for a pen and the black fluid of the cuttle-fish for ink.

In the afternoon, chickens and eggs were brought to him and he thanked and blessed every one who came...

It was thus wherever he went. The folk along the coast, expecting his visits, would, months in advance, store up such gifts as they could think of for him. People from the hills would bring him honey and dried venison. Occasionally one would offer him a parrakeet. Once the owner of a coconut plantation in Socol gave him a parrot that could say, "*Buenos dias, Padre!*" This so delighted the old priest that he had a special Mass said for the man.

But the priest could be stern, too, as one time, at Masaguisi, when he came to the small bamboo and nipa chapel, he found—what blasphemy—the altar bare except for a rough, overturned box covered with chicken dung right where an image of *Nuestra Señora de la Paz* should have stood! He ordered the place cleaned and the next day, which was Sunday, he held Mass and preached a long, vehement sermon that the people not soon forgot.

But age was steadily telling on the old priest and the time came when he was hardly strong enough to hold up an umbrella. And his sacristans—he had always kept three or four of them at a time—deserted him one after the other. This was not out of faithlessness, but because of a strange

change that was coming over the old priest. It was like some nameless malady.

The old priest was now, for one thing, very irritable and frequently he flew into fits of violent ill-temper for no apparent reason at all. He also rapidly became more and more grasping and miserly. He would give no thanks for the baskets of fruit and other foodstuffs the people still brought him and would say to his sacristans, "Gather those things up and let's hurry to Naujan to sell them!"

The first time this happened, reports of it spread down the coast like wildfire. "Ah, well," said the fishermen, "he is so old he is losing his wits now, maybe." But somebody said, "Ah, perhaps all these years he has been hoarding the silver people have given him—carrying much of it in a bag he conceals under his black robe!" No one can tell why it was that soon this was believed by everyone in the region.

The old priest still continued his visits up and down the coast, but he was not met as in former times. Once, in Wasig, he told the headman he needed a cart to haul his things to the next village. But the carts were all up in the clearings loaded with *palay* and it would have taken the whole morning to get a cart down, so he did not get one.

On another occasion he wanted a carabao. "The sea is rough", he said, "and if the Priest's belongings were loaded in a parao, why, they would get wet! And one must be careful with the Priest's things! The Devil plague you all if you do not take care of the Priest!"

That was the way he spoke now, always referring to himself in the third person, as if he were some separate; and remote being. This, no less than his frequent allusions to the Devil, irked and frightened the people.

He was unable to get the loan of a carabao and in the end he had to hike to the next village with two porters; and when he paid them off, he dipped his hands into his cassock through an opening on the side and fished out a dirty old bag.

So indeed, he had it there on his person—the money bag! The porters returned to the village with their brains bursting with the discovery that the story of the bag of money was true.

"And I should say he had not had his cassock washed since he put it on!"

"I've heard say he never washes himself!"

"He had worn off the soles of his alpargatas. Why can't he buy himself a new pair with all that money he gets from the people for his candles? He's a miser, a real one, I say!"

"Ay, that's what I have always thought . . ."

And then they hatched up a scheme to rob him, but it failed, for it rained on the evening set for the deed and the old priest, who had lodged in a leaky hut near the seashore, was wide awake . . .

He was sleepless for many nights afterwards . . . He always slept badly now. He knew he was coming to the end of his days and felt restless and lost.

Then in the convento at Naujan, he had a heart attack. He lay in bed for seven months, dying a slow death, even as he was being talked about by every one along the coast, Christian and pagan. Who had not heard the latest tale about his umbrella, about his alpargatas, about the woman who had been given his cassock to wash at last . . .

Towards Poetry

By Joseph Man

THE brushing of a butterfly's wings against a rose,
The ferns' enlacing their shadows at high noon,
The day's giving in to the night, . . .
All are poetry . . . these!

The wistful face of a palm-screened moon,
The morning prayer of a meadow lark,
A simple maiden's plaintive song, . . .
All are poetry . . . these!

The falling of the begonia's leaves on the footpath,
The faint ripples of a starlit sea,
The quick, warm pain of a fleeting kiss, . . .
All are poetry . . . these!

After a Week of Rain

By Juana Wilson

SOMETHING like a shadow fell when day was almost done.
And it were truly shadow, then there must have been the sun,
Half afraid to make appearance, arrant old Apollo.
Half ashamed, he came to say that sunny days will follow
All these seven of tearful skies. This week of wailing
weather
Has left me wistful too. The sky and I are gray together.

Customary Wedding among the Ilocanos

By Rodolfo U. Reyno

ONCE heard a story about a Tagalog who fell in love with a winsome Ilocana, but who, upon learning of the ceremonies the father of the girl insisted on, decided to marry a Bicolana instead, as she, according to the story, expected no formalities other than those required by the Marriage Law. And I know an Ilocano laborer from Hawaii who spent almost all his savings of five years in order to bring to the altar the only daughter of an Ilocano family.

Of course, in Ilocandia, as in any other region, there are those who depart from the established customs for more modern ways, and the old ceremonies may also, by agreement of the parties, be simplified in order to escape too great expense. But probably the majority still follow the long-established ways.

There are five or six steps to marriage among the Ilocanos: *panangasawa* (the courting); *ringpas*; *saksi*; *kasar* (the wedding); *topak*; *posing*; and *mangatogangan*. In addition there are the requirements of the Marriage Law which will not be discussed here.

Panangasawa

The first step is the *panangasawa*. Strictly speaking, this term has no exact English equivalent. It means more than just courting the girl as understood nowadays, for besides winning the love of the girl, the consent of her kindred must be obtained. After a young man has chosen the girl he wants to marry, he tells his parents of his desire to settle down. If this is favorably considered, then a sort of a family council is convoked to select the bride. More often than not, however, the young man's own choice prevails. The girl having been selected, the young man begins his courtship. He presents gifts from time to time and performs various services in the household of the family of the girl. If the gifts are rejected, and his services coldly received, the girl is assumed to be not ready for love and marriage, and the advances unceremoniously end. But if a favorable response is felt, the young man's family makes definite overtures.

Usually, the rest of the *panangasawa* is left to family negotiation, but sometimes the boy, himself, with his parents and some of his relatives go to the girl's house, usually at night, and then and there propose the marriage, the proposal being couched in the words of native poems and songs sung to the accompaniment of a guitar. If matters move propitiously, the day for the *ringpas* is set.

Ringpas

The *ringpas* is usually held on a Thursday at the home of the girl. It may last only a few hours if the demands of the girl's party, or *kababayan*, are reasonable and within the reach of the boy's party, or *kalalakyan*. Sometimes the haggling lasts a whole day or more. In case there is no meeting of minds, a *resata*, meaning a withdrawal of intention is declared, and any previous agreement entered into by the boy and the girl is cancelled, even against their will.



The father of the boy begins the discussion. The first point to be taken up is that of the area of the *sabbong* or dowry. This should not be confused with the dowry referred to in our Civil Code, for instead of the girl's family it is the husband's that offers the dowry, which consists of a parcel or parcels of land, perhaps only a part of a hectare, perhaps all of the lands of the *kalalakyan*. When the dowry has been agreed upon, the determination of the amount of the *paraoad*, or money-gift, comes next. This may range from ₱200 to ₱3,000, depending upon the paying capacity of the boy's family, and the education, beauty, and reputation of the girl. With the *sabbong* and the *paraoad* settled, it is almost sure that the marriage will take place.

The kind and value of the wedding dress, ring, comb, bracelet, earrings, the names of the *padrinos* or sponsors, the church where the rites will be performed, the date of the wedding, and anything else brought up by the *kababayan* are then discussed.

In discussing the *padrinos*, the number is first agreed upon. Then this is divided equally between the contracting parties. Ordinarily, the number of pairs do not exceed ten, but in some instances, the number reaches as high as fifty. Then who would be the *padrinos*? An Ilocano will usually select, among others, municipal officials and other politicians as his *compadres*, regardless of whether there was previous acquaintance or not.

The choice of the wedding dress, shoes, jewelry, etc. of the bride is left to her and her parents, but the groom buys them. It is said of an Ilocana bride that he dresses her from head to foot. With these major and minor requirements agreed upon, the next step is the *saksi*.

Saksi

The word means witness, but as used in relation to a marriage it refers to the presentation of the betrothed couple and their *padrinos* to their respective relatives. Usually this function is held at night at the house of the groom. However, at the request of the girl, it may be held at the convent with the priest as master of ceremonies. This step is one of the most interesting in the marriage and sometimes surpasses in splendor and hilarity the wedding itself. The procedure is simple but impressive, as the priest, with the parents, sponsors, and relatives as witnesses, asks the young people whether they really love each other and desire to be married. Afterward, supper is served at the house of the groom.

Wedding

Next comes the actual wedding which among the Ilocanos is usually staged on a Monday. It is customarily a gorgeous and expensive affair. A new house has been built or an old one reconstructed. Dozens of pigs, great quan-

(Continued on page 346)

Pepe and Pilar

By Harold Van Winkle

A HUNDRED thousand first grade pupils will become acquainted with two new characters—Pepe and Pilar—during this school year.

The presses at the Bureau of Printing are now running at full speed bringing to life in four colors this boy and girl in a pre-primer entitled *Pepe* and in a primer entitled *Pepe and Pilar*; and the type has been set for *Pepe and Pilar Visit the City*, a first reader. These are the first of nine readers and five language books which the Bureau of Education is publishing for use in the public elementary schools in this country.

The publishing of books by the Bureau of Education is not new, but the magnitude of this project and the difference between it and the publishing of books previously undertaken by the Bureau make it practically a new venture. The next twelve months will be a busy time for both the Bureau of Printing and the Bureau of Education, for by this time next year the first printing of these fourteen volumes plus nine manuals and teachers' editions should be finished.

Why these books?

"National interpretation, rather than blind imitation should be our task and method," said Dr. Jorge Bocobo in his commencement address at the University of Manila last March.

That, succinctly, is one reason. The Bureau of Education has stated the reason thus: "These textbooks, prepared locally, are designed to fit the needs and abilities of Filipino children."

A second reason is economy. It is believed that such lower grade textbooks prepared and printed by the Commonwealth Government will cost less than those prepared and published by commercial firms.

Reliable estimates indicate that the savings will run into five figures on the first printing of each of the primary books. While the "cost price" of these books does not include the salaries of textbook writers and the purchase of special machinery by the Bureau of Printing, the savings will within a few years, it is believed, more than offset these "un-added" costs.

It has long been recognized that free schools are not "free". One of the large items in the expense that the parents must meet in sending their children to school is the purchase of textbooks.

With books prepared locally and sold at cost (which means cost of printing only), this item will amount to very little.

All textbooks are lent free to primary children (Grades I, II, III, and IV), so this item is negligible to over a million primary pupils and their parents. But any reduction in cost is not negligible to several million taxpayers. Textbooks are rented at one-fourth the cost price per year to intermediate pupils. This rental policy plus the reduction in cost due to government publication will greatly reduce the cost of textbooks for pupils in the fifth, sixth, and seventh grades.

Work on these reading and language books began in August four years ago. A committee headed by J. Scott McCormick, then Chief of the Academic Division of the Bureau of Education, was appointed in 1934 to plan the work. The members of the committee were Miss Lucretia Belting, then Research Supervisor in English; Dr. Manuel L. Carreon, Chief of the Measurement and Research Department; Dr. Cecilio Putong, Head of the Curriculum Department; Miss Rosa C. Preiser, supervisor on special detail; and Miss Trinidad Sion, teacher in the Lico Elementary School, Manila.

Eleven people are now giving finishing touches to the manuscripts, and two artists are completing the illustrations. Miss Preiser is in charge of the preparation of the primary books, and Mrs. Eleanor G. Riss, the preparation of the intermediate books.

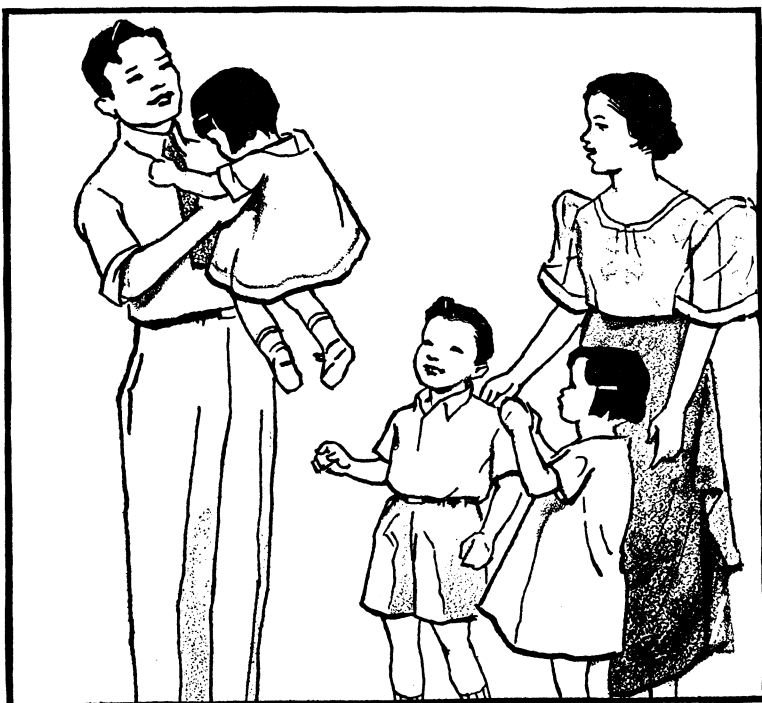
The first year was spent in studying everything pertaining to reading and language, including (1) children's interests; (2) difficulties and errors encountered in the classroom; (3) the principles, organization, contents, and physical

make-up of 300 recently published reading and language textbooks and manuals.

It might be added, parenthetically, that some rather interesting facts were unearthed regarding English language readers published during the past decade, to wit:

The average elementary school reader is about three-fourths prose, one-tenth poetry, and the remainder illustrations and study helps. Half-page illustrations predominate. Pictures on nature appreciation are most common. Reproductions of masterpieces are not as numerous as one might expect. Simple drawings reproduced in color are most common.

(Continued on page 344)



Courtesy, Bureau of Education

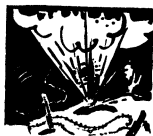
Meet the Family!

The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

AFTER the fall of Kaifeng, provincial capital of Honan, the Chinese high command announced that the Chinese army would not fight in the eastern plain of that province. But the situation was such that it was generally agreed among the military observers that the Chinese would defend the Lung-Hai Railway west of Chengchow. Their defence at Chungmou, between Kaifeng and Chengchow, proved short-lived, as the Chinese troops had to retreat to save themselves from floods that followed the cutting of the Yellow River dykes allegedly by the Japanese. But the destruction of the flood waters was not confined to the Chinese defences alone, and when this became clear, the Japanese grew indignant and alleged that it was the Chinese who had cut the dykes. They also admitted suffering some losses, which were said to be "slight", though foreign military experts disagreed with the Japanese estimate. Leaving the question as to who cut the dykes to future historians, it is sufficient to note here that the Chinese capitalized the flood situation, and, by cutting short canals or ditches to connect the flood waters to other rivers and rivulets east of the Ping-Han (or as the Japanese call it King-Han) Railway, stopped the Japanese attack in this direction. The latter had to abandon their three-column advance on this line, withdrawing part of their troops, forming their northern and central routes, to Manchuria (where volunteers had become active again and where fresh border trouble broke out anew), and to Shansi, where the Japanese had been faring badly.

Even the original plan for their southern route was modified. Instead of moving due west to attack South Honan, they swerved to the southwest, capturing Chian-shan and attacking Taihu (not Lake Tai but a district in southwestern Anhwei) to cooperate with their navy which was making its way up to Yangtze River. This Japanese advance on the northern bank of the River was held up at Taihu, and the Chinese were able to counter attack and recapture Shucheng in the Japanese rear. The Japanese navy, after capturing Anking, capital of Anhwei province, continued to force its way up the River and took possession of the Matang boom, which will probably take it several weeks to blast through. This advance was made by the Japanese navy at the sacrifice of twelve warships sunk, and twenty-three seriously damaged by the Chinese air force. The Japanese forces on the southern bank penetrated the Chinese defence at Matang, but this rapid advance was made at the expense of an insufficiently covered rear. Meanwhile the Chinese have been completing their second line of elaborate defences at Hukow (mouth of the Poyang Lake at the Yangtze), some twenty miles east of Kiukiang, the famous summer resort in Kiangsi. The fight for Hankow is on, and promises to be even bloodier than that for Hsuehchow.



These were the highlights of Japan's military campaign in China. A few less spectacular developments may be noted.

The Chinese troops left behind on the Shantung-Kiangsu borders in their retreat from Hsuehchow, scored their first success at the beginning of the month by their recapture of Linchi. The Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway, according to news from Peiping, was repeatedly attacked by Chinese mobile units.

In Hopei, Paoting, the captured provincial capital, was besieged by Chinese guerillas for a second time last month, though both times they failed to wrest it from the Japanese.

Mobile Chinese units penetrated farther and farther into the north and the east, and with them the organizers of armed resistance by the people. From Peiping's Western Hills they filtered into the East Hopei Administration area north and east of China's defunct capital. The armed resistance in this region grew so strong that the Japanese had to abandon the northern half of their newly built railway between Tungchow, a few miles east of Peiping, and Kupeikow, on the Great Wall. Also the Japanese spokesman admitted that Chinese guerillas had penetrated beyond Chahar into Jehore. It seems only a matter of time before the volunteers, who have become very active since the Japanese took so many of their troops inside the Great Wall for their drive on Hsuehchow, will establish connection with the mobile units in China Proper.

In Shansi, Houma, recaptured by the Chinese, fell into the hands of the Japanese once more, but continued to be besieged by Chinese troops. In North Honan crack Japanese troops under Major-General Doihara were attempting to take Tsinghua from the Chinese again, while on Wenhsien a siege is now laid by the Chinese. Severe fighting may be expected in this sector, as the Japanese will very likely attempt to gain control of the northern bank of this section of the Yellow River in order to threaten the Chinese military bases south of the River, such as Chengchow, Kingsien, Loyang, etc.

The attack on Nam-as, an island off the Swatow coast, at first led many people to believe that Japan was about to attack South China, but like the capture of Amoy, it seems to have fizzled out.

Another wave of crimes of political significance has swept Shanghai once again, to which crimes both the Chinese and the Japanese have been parties. It will be remembered that when the Chinese patriotic assassins declared a cessation of their activities, the Japanese and their protégés went on heedlessly assassinating patriotic Chinese and bombing the offices of impartial foreign newspapers. Such being the case, it is quite natural that the Chinese should fight back. Several traitors have been shot, and for the first time in such a fight against Japanese

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With Charity To All

By Putakte and Bubuyog

"My dear Governor Baluyot:

"My attention has been called to news items appearing in all the newspapers to the effect that there is a plan or move to have the municipal councils of Pampanga approve a municipal ordinance 'Prohibiting the promotion of hatred between classes, the spread of communistic teachings and dogmas, and assemblage of questionable characters, wanton destruction of property, the penalty thereof and other purposes.'"

"The alleged proposed ordinance is not only so illegal on its face, but so foolish that I would not give it any importance except for the fact that people may be induced to believe that the government is going to countenance such an arbitrary action on the part of any government employee. I hope it is not necessary for me to tell you that no ordinance of this sort should be tolerated."

—President Quezon

"Provincial Fiscal Roman de Jesus of Pampanga who, Secretary Elpidio Quirino of the interior yesterday revealed, drafted the now notorious Pampanga 'model' ordinance, hinted to the *Herald* today that the ordinance, because of its Section 6, is defensible.

—*Evening daily*

We rejoice exceedingly that President Quezon is President Quezon, and Provincial Fiscal Roman de Jesus of Pampanga is Provincial Fiscal Roman de Jesus of Pampanga. If Fiscal de Jesus were President of the Philippines and President Quezon a Pampanga fiscal, President Quezon would now be either a desperate job-seeker or an inmate of some detention cell. God is just!

"It should be unnecessary to remind the ecclesiastical authorities in the Philippines that the separation of Church and State in this country is a reality and not a mere theory, and that as far as our people are concerned, it is forever settled that this separation shall be maintained as one of the cardinal tenets of our government."

—President Quezon

We doubt if even in Mr. Quezon's country "the separation of Church and State is a reality and not a mere theory." We do not deny that here priests wear skirts while government officials wear pants, but then, local justices of the peace are allowed by law to join together those whom God has put asunder, and Archbishop O'Doherty dons un-ecclesiastical trousers when he goes a-golfing. Now a priest who wears pants is just as bad as a government official who doesn't. . . . To be sure skirts nowadays may be seen gallivanting around wearing pants. This is too bad, of course, but we can forgive women anything because they know not what they do. But we certainly should not forgive priests because they know not what they do. To do so would be unchristian.

"Professor Tabuñar told the *Herald* in an interview that 'if backed to the limit by the majority party I will do my best to lick Mr. Osias.' Professor Tabuñar also declared that if defeated he could always go back to his little farm and continue raising 'ampalayas'."

—*Daily paper*

We happen to be fond of *ampalayas* ourselves. Whenever we dine at Calle Ongpin or T. Pinpin we never fail to order a dish of shrimp *fukwa*. The other night, hankering for the flesh-pots of China, we went to our favorite Chinese *panciteria*. Of course *fukwa* figured first in



the list of delicacies ordered. Imagine our disappointment when the waiter came back to announce "*Awan ti parya*." That night we had to go without the food of the Gods and Ilokanos.

The incident caused no end of speculation among us. Somebody hazarded the conjecture that we were being punished for our sins. Another offered an equally intriguing explanation. The Mayon eruption had spared the virtuous Bikolanas and wiped out the frabjous Ilokanos. Still another said that as ssshure as he was ssshober that night, it was the Japs who had exterminated the Filipino patriots by bombing Ra Yunion and her powerful allies, Irokos Norte and Irokos Sur. The foregoing explanations, however, were lightly dismissed by one fellow who asserted that it was neither Mayon nor the Japs who were responsible for the undoing of the Filipino nordics. It was Malacañan! Whereupon the only one among us who could read newspapers drew a copy of the *Herald* from his pocket, and, after spelling out nearly half of its contents, lighted on the above news item. Eureka! Henceforth we need not fear a dearth of the Ilokano delicacy. We have only to see to it that Mr. Osias licks Mr. Tabuñar and Mr. Tabuñar licks Mr. Osias. *Banzai!*

MATHEMATICS! WHAT A NIGHTMARE!

"Mathematics has always been a stumbling block to high school students. Good in history, literature, etc., but weak in algebra, geometry and review arithmetic,—that is the general run of high school students. In the . . . you learn the intricacies of mathematics from a master who has invented formulas making the solution of problems in mathematics as easy and interesting as the reading of fairy tales."

—*From an advertisement in a daily.*

A fairy tale!!!!

A. One of the plans of Councilor Mameng Planas is:

- (a) to grow babies in barrels.
- (b) to propagate more councilors.
- (c) to encourage birth-control by offering cash prizes.
- (d) to encourage private marriages and private divorces.
- (e) to make the country safe for babies over sixteen.
- (f) to make the country safe from babies over sixteen.

B. One of the following have recently struck for higher wages:

- (a) Boxers (b) Blacksmiths (c) City Councilors (d) Henry Ford
- (e) Secretary Torres (f) Secretary Quirino (g) Makati taxi dancers
- (h) Putakte and Bubuyog.

C. Rumor has it that—

- (a) Mayor Posadas sponsored Commissioner Guinto's wedding.
- (b) A man has recently seen with his two eyes a councilor reading a newspaper. According to the testimony of his eyes the newspaper was upside down. The councilor, however, seemed to be enjoying it.
- (c) Those assemblymen who supported the religious instruction bill had the courage of Bishop McCloskey's convictions.
- (d) Those assemblymen who stayed away and refrained from voting on the religious instruction bill had the courage of their own convictions.

ANSWER: A. To make the country safe from babies over sixteen.
B. Henry Ford.

Pampango Proverbs

Compiled and Translated

By Jose Torres Macaspac

<i>Lalakad ya ing kalubasa, malalakuanyangbuñga.</i>	The squash grows but the fruit is left behind.	<i>Ing sisira king bakal ay ing kalawang.</i>	Nothing destroys iron like rust.
<i>Ing santol eya maliaring mamuñgang bayabas.</i>	The santol tree will never bear guavas.	<i>Ing dutung mitomba ya nung noya makahilig.</i>	The tree falls where it inclines.
<i>Masqui no caring bundok ating ubiñgan.</i>	There is a snake in every mountain.	<i>Ing mayap a caluguran, mabalu ya king kagipitan.</i>	A faithful friend is known when you are in distress.
<i>Nung ating pera, ating ligaya.</i>	There is joy in wealth.	<i>Ing lalakad a mabilis nung mitomba ya masakit.</i>	He falls heavily who walks rapidly.
<i>Ing bayabas a bubut, gracia nia naman ning Dios.</i>	Even an unripe guava is a blessing from God.	<i>Dakal king salita, ditak king gawa.</i>	Too many words, too few deeds.
<i>King kayang kapipili, me-nikua yang buñgi.</i>	For being too fastidious in choosing one gets the worst of it.	<i>Ing malaram kapatad ne ning mapanako.</i>	The liar is a brother to the thief.
<i>Masikan ya ing sitsit king gulisak.</i>	Whispers are louder than shouts.	<i>Nung magkano ing utang yang dapat bayaran.</i>	What we owe we pay.
<i>Acaquit ne ing busbus ning karayum Ene acaquit ing busbus ning palacol.</i>	Some see the hole of the needle but not the hole of the hatchet.	<i>Maski no caring blena ating Judas.</i>	A Judas is found in every place.
<i>Nung nanu ing tigtiḡ ya ing terac.</i>	Dance according to the music played.	<i>Ing balita maglakbe anti mo ing kildap.</i>	News travels like lightning.
<i>Nanan me pa ing dicot nung mete ne ing cabayu.</i>	What is the good of grass if the horse is dead?	<i>Ing maniabing tapat, anac ne ning Dios.</i>	He who tells the truth is the son of God.
<i>Ing dutung maquilala ya king kayang buñga.</i>	The tree is recognized by its fruit, not by its leaves.	<i>Ing marok a dakal ay ding ubiñgan.</i>	The multiplication of snakes is dangerous.
<i>Ing catutuan ay buñga ne ning kapalsintan.</i>	Truth is the fruit of love.	<i>Ating matuang anac pa't atin namang anac a matua na.</i>	There are old who are still young, and there are young who are old.
<i>Bayunghari, bayungutali.</i>	New king, new fashion.	<i>Juan ing miglutu, y Pedro ing sinubu.</i>	Juan did the cooking but Pedro did the eating.
<i>Mapaitya man ing apalya, maniaman ya naman keng bisa.</i>	The ampalaya (amargoso) is sweet to those who like it.	<i>Ing gagawang kayapan ngeni, bukas yang bandi.</i>	Whatever good deeds you do now are the treasure of the future.
<i>Mamiru ka king lasing, e king bayung gising.</i>	Joke with the drunk, but not the newly awakened.	<i>Malapit man nung eme lakaran, marayu ya mo naman.</i>	The place is near; but it is far if you make no effort to reach it.

Ilocano Riddles

By Jose Resurreccion Calip

- Ania ti pinarsua ti Dios a balinsuek no maturoḡ.*
(What has God created that sleeps with the head down?)

BAT
- Ania ti pinarsua ti Dios nga ipagnana ti bukotna?*
(What did God make that walks on its back?)

BOAT
- Aniat' parsua ti tao a mangan iti tao?* (What has man made that eats him?)

CAMISA (SHIRT)
- Siasino ti inanak a puoranna ti bagis ni inana?*
(Who is the child that burns his mother's intestine?)

CANDLE

(Continued on page 342)

Adoy Goes to Town

By Mariano D. Manawis

ADOY, the Cagayan Valley peasant, and his wife, Aneng, seldom talk to each other when they go to town. They simply walk side by side or one a little ahead of the other as if they were complete strangers. But just the same, almost each time he goes to the *Babalay*, or *Ili*, meaning the *poblacion* (town), Adoy takes his wife along. To him it seems enough that he has her company; and then, too, he has observed that with Aneng helping him do the talking to Doña Maria, the wife of his landlord, it is very much easier—in the Cagayan Valley, even at usurious interest, it is not easy to get a loan—to secure whatever favor he is after.

On special occasions, for instance, during the town *fiesta*, when there are so many things to see, or during the *Semana Santa*, the *Mañgina ñga Aggao*, Holy Week, if you please, when the farmers go to church despite the pressure of work on the farms—the peasants fear that something terrible would befall them if they worked during Holy Week, particularly on Thursday and Friday—the children, too, go to the *poblacion*. And when they do, even Adoy's horse or carabao joins the family.

The presence here of the children adds life to the company; even Adoy's hard-working children, indeed, are children after all, and is it not true that to them going to town is a great adventure?

Long before the *fiesta* the young women in the family begin to think of the dresses they will wear on that day. If their father failed to buy them a new dress each during the last *pagamento* (tobacco sale), because the price of tobacco leaf was so low or because the money, all of it, was needed to pay the family's indebtedness, then, whenever they are free from the ordinary farm and household duties, they gather fuel and ask their brothers to haul this to town to be sold to the Chinese storekeepers in the *Babalay*. Otherwise, accompanied by their mother and of course with the consent of their father, they simply go to Doña Maria to ask her to give them dresses for the holiday, promising to pay her when the next *pagamento* comes around. Doña Maria profits by this, and so when the peasant girls go to town again they find their dresses ready to put on.



The young boys in the family do not worry much about what they will wear, but as the *fiesta* approaches they begin to lose sleep at the prospect of going to town and seeing life. The night before they start, as their mother and sisters bundle their holiday garments and their slippers, which are worn perhaps only once or twice a year and pass from one child to another before they are finally worn out, the young boys recall all they saw or perhaps only imagine they saw during the previous *fiestas*, bragging about these sights to their little brother who squats on the floor deep into the night, despite his mother's efforts to send him to sleep, wishing that it were already daybreak!

The dawn comes at least, and . . . Three of the bigger boys ride on the back of the family's carabao, the second to the youngest rides on his father's shoulders, while the littlest cuddles comfortably on its mother's breast, where it is held with a *gaddun*, a piece of cloth serving as a miniature hammock. If the carabao belongs to the landlord, and Doña Maria has warned Adoy not to use it very often on his trips to town, Adoy leaves the animal where the Doña can not see it before entering the *poblacion*. Usually, however, Doña Maria does not mind Adoy's using the beast on such occasions because she knows that if the animal is left in the *barrio* it might get lost or go without food and water the whole day.

Generally, the family boards at a relative's or a friend's, but if Adoy has neither a friend nor a relative in the *poblacion*, under a tree just outside the town perhaps near a brook, the family stops to dress. If it happens that Adoy and Aneng are among Doña Maria's pet tenants either because they are among the most industrious or because they thoughtfully bring her bananas, vegetables, or eggs each time they come to town, then, by force of habit it becomes the family's privilege to stop at Doña Maria's.

At the beginning whether they came on business or for pleasure, the tenants were received in the hall of the Doña's house. But the landlady has found this undesirable because of the dust the peasants carry in on their feet, and because of Adoy's *buyo*-chewing habit which makes him spit frequently, spotting redly the leaves and even the

Monsoon

By Harriet Mills McKay

THE monsoon combs the palm's green hair
And scents it with sea-salty air. . .

The restless fingers of the breeze

Weaving with resistless ease

Braid the fronded gracefulness

With each recurrent wind-caress

Blowing ever from the sea

With a true inconstancy.

flowers of the camias, the roses, and the sampaguitas directly below the windows of the house. And then, too, without intending to be discourteous, Adoy and so also his children, at times sit with one leg on the arms of the chairs, which is embarrassing especially if some more mannerly visitors drop in at the time.

Today, as a consequence, if they come on business the tenants are generally attended to in the Doña's store, where there is a sort of an office; and should they come, as now, merely to attend the fiesta or hear mass on a special Sunday, they are received, as a rule, in the kitchen, which by the way is big enough to include a space for their purposes.

At breakfast time, perhaps when they have already dressed for the church—the young peasant girls powder their faces, too, when they go about town—the tenants get coffee or chocolate, and two or three slices of bread each, all served just like the water they drink, if Doña. Maria is fastidious, in glasses, cups, and plates other than those used at the Doña's table. Sometimes tenants, perhaps because they are new and do not yet know the Doña's ways, go to the *banguera*, the place where the drinking water is kept, and drink, as they do in their own homes, direct from the cup which serves as a dipper. Not wishing to hurt their feelings, Doña Maria may not say anything. But when the farmers are gone, the servants get a severe scolding; and the next time the same tenants go to town, they will find the jar containing the Doña's drinking water locked in a corner of the dining room. Adoy and Aneng, being old tenants, are a little more careful. They drink from the servants' *amutu* or *baddan* (jar); and if they or their children need anything else, they always consult the landlady's cook or her maid.

In the church. . . . Remaining together as much as possible to avoid anyone's getting lost in the crowd, Aneng and her daughters keep kneeling most of the time; when they want to rest they simply sit down on the dusty floor. Here, as in Manila, there are benches and even chairs toward the altar; but the tenants know that these are not intended for them, and rather than be criticised, they keep away, even if the benches, for instance on ordinary Sundays, are vacant throughout the mass. The children, of course, their minds being set on the festivity, are very often impatient, and the littlest, unaccustomed to so many people, at times cries; but soon, very soon the mass is over, and then. . . .

From the church the peasants go to the Chinese stores to watch their kind crowding in the plaza and all over the streets, while waiting for the *Juego de Anillo* and the other games to begin. Otherwise, they return to Doña. Maria's to present themselves to her if they had not yet met her that morning, or to greet her if she has already seen them. Should there be plenty of work in the house because of the numerous visitors the Doña has—it is customary here during the fiesta, as it may be everywhere, for the townspeople to go from the church direct to their friends' for breakfast or chocolate—Adoy and Aneng may stay to help in the kitchen, while their children go out to enjoy themselves, see the races, hear the band on the plaza, or go anywhere they please. A little later when the work is over, perhaps their parents will join them; but if one group of the Doña's friends and acquaintances come after the other as is often the case on such a day. . . . They have come, it is true, to attend the fiesta, Adoy and Aneng.

But they do not mind missing it this time. They had seen previous fiestas, perhaps bigger, more noisy than this; and what is more. . . .

In the evening, perhaps as late as midnight, when it is time to go home—the children would not leave the town without seeing the wonderful *lobo* and, to them, the as wonderful fireworks and the *zarsuela*—they return to their barrio as they came, content that their children have enjoyed the day, happy in the thought that having gone to church they have done their duty to Santo Angel, the patron saint, and in the hope, too, that having seen once more their willingness to serve her, Doña. Maria may yet grant them the lot they have long been asking her to add to the field they are cultivating.

Ilocano Riddles

(Continued from page 340)

5.

Nagkapa di met padi

Nagkorona di met ari

(Not a priest but it has a gown; Not a king but it has a crown.)

COCK

6.

Langit ngato, langit baba, danum agtingtingnga.

(Heaven above, heaven below, water in the middle.)

COCONUT

7.

Adda maysa a parsua agsanud no magna. (There

is a creature that walks backward.)

CRAB

8.

Idi naparsua toy lubong inda met naparsua

Dagiti uppat nga agkakabsat a di pay nagkikita.

(When the world was created the four brothers who have not seen each other yet were also created.)

THE FOUR DIRECTIONS

9.

Sipat a sipat di met mangngeg. (They clap and

clap but are not heard.)

EYE-LIDS

10.

Adda dua a prinsesa

Ket adda met bantay iti baetda;

No agsangit ti maysa

Agsangitda a dua.

(There are two princesses and there is a mountain between them; if one will cry both of them will.)

EYES

11.

Ania ti pinarsua ti Dios a pispisi ingana't ipus?

(What did God create that is half-bodied until its tail?)

FLOUNDER

12.

Prinsepe ti taltalon nagsako nagpantalon. (Prince

of the fields with coat and pants.)

FROG

13.

Saan a mangan no saan a pak-olan. (It does not

eat if you don't strike it.)

CHISEL

14.

Napanglaw ti rabawna, nabaknang ti unegna.

(Poor outside but rich within.)

JACK FRUIT

15.

Iti rabii bulong, iti aldaw tubong. (Leaf at night,

tube in the daytime.)

SLEEPING-MAT

16.

Sangkagalip a rabong silaw toy lubong. (A slice of bamboo sprout is the light of the world.) MOON

17.

Adda maysa a dalayap imporwakko idiyay tay-ak; No maibagam kukuanak.
(There is a lemon which I threw into the fields; if you can guess it I am yours.) MOON

18.

Adda maysa a lakay aggyuyguyod ti way. (There is an old man dragging a rattan.) MOUSE

19.

Adda maysa a lakay kalbo a nakawakray. (There is a bald-headed man with his hair hanging around his head.) OCTOPUS

20.

Napanglawak a nagbiag ngem ti mangputolto kaniak sangitannanto met laeng toy gasat. (I am a poor creature but he who will behead me shall weep over my misfortune.) ONION

21.

Igganak ta siketmo lagtoka a lagto. (I hold your waist and you jump and jump.) PESTLE

22.

Uray bumatok saan a mabbasa. (Even if it dives it does not get wet.) SHADOW

23.

*Kabsatko ta kalaṅṅlangak
Sumorsurot no adda papanak*
(He is my brother for he looks like me; he follows wherever I go.) SHADOW

The "China Incident"

(Continued from page 338)

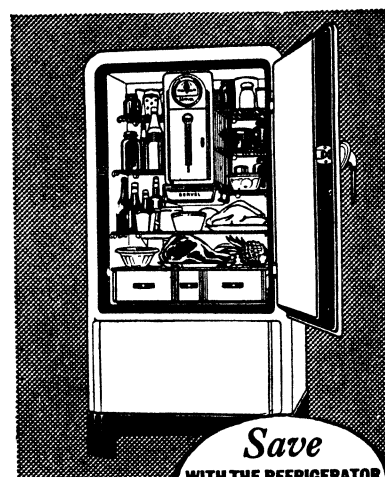
puppets, a Chinese woman fired pistol shots at a traitor, and made good her escape, too.

One of the expected results of the recent changes in the Japanese Cabinet was said to be that the Japanese army in the field would now be placed more under the control of the Japanese Government. But the new Foreign Minister's promise to open up the lower Yangtze Valley to foreigners was again set at naught by the Japanese officers on the spot. On the other hand, the control of the Government by the military has been very real. The national mobilization law, invoked at first only in part, is now being extended in its application. Among other results of the war, is this: Japan's new Finance Minister recently warned the Japanese people to lower their standard of living, which is tantamount to official admission that the war strain on Japan's national economy has been very serious.

An important point must be observed here. It is customary for the losing side to sue for peace. Judged by this norm, every victory of the Japanese army in the field was a defeat for the Japanese in this undeclared war. For Japan sent out peace feelers after its army had captured Nanking, and again after the fall of Hsuehchow. Its victories have been empty victories. It won battles without being able to annihilate the Chinese army. The fall of Shanghai, of Nanking, and of Hsuehchow, have necessarily



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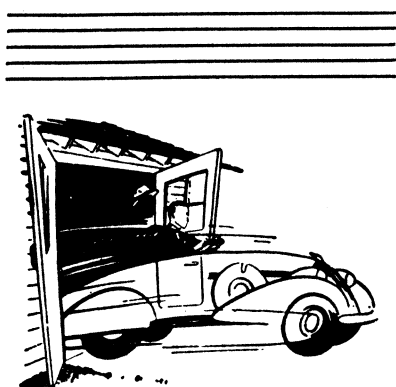


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drawn the Japanese army farther and farther inland, while the Chinese army, backed by the resources of the entire nation, has been growing stronger and stronger. Hence the Japanese have been led farther and farther from their objective (the breakdown of Chinese resistance), in spite of their victories.

To make the matter the worse for them, the Japanese after the fall of Nanking, having deluded themselves into thinking that the Chinese army had broken down, and, infuriated by the failure of their *ballon d'essai* for peace, publicly declared the downfall of the "Chiang Kai-shek Government" their goal, avowing that nothing short of that would bring peace to China. But after the fall of Hsuehchow, they obtained a clearer view of the situation, and General Ugaki, the Japanese Foreign Minister, made a *volte face* by declaring that a peace with Chiang Kai-shek is desirable. That amounted to an admission of their inability to annihilate the Chinese Government and army. He was also quoted as saying that General Chiang Kai-shek seemed determined to spend the rest of his life resisting Japan, and that it would take Japan ten years to conquer China. The Japanese first planned to harvest the crops of a few Chinese coastal provinces by last October, then hoped for peace by Christmas. Now they realize that it will take them ten years to finish the job! What a shock that must be!

Pepe and Pilar

(Continued from page 337)

Fairy tales and stories of animals take up almost one-fourth of the space in the basic reader for Grade III while stories on history, patriotism, and character are given more space than any other type of material in the higher grades.

Favorite poems are those by Christina Rossetti, Robert Louis Stevenson, Annette Wynne, Mother Goose, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Nancy Byrd Turner, and Alfred Lord Tennyson, in that order.

The material in sixty per cent of the more recent non-basic readers is organized around units, while the material in the older non-basic readers seemed to follow no particular organization at all.

A classification of 26,620 questions on birds, stars, plants, etc. asked by Filipino pupils in twelve representative divisions was used as a basis for determining the type of science material to be included in the language and reading textbooks.

From twenty-one reports by field supervisors and special supervisors, it was learned that errors in the use of verbs constitute more than forty per cent of Filipino pupils' mistakes in English, that errors in sentence structure constitute about fifteen per cent, and errors in punctuation and capitalization make up about fourteen per cent of their errors in English.

The next step was to prepare an outline of habits, skills, and informational material to be taught throughout the elementary grades. The subject matter was then selected to meet the individual and social needs of the child and to help him to understand his privileges and

responsibilities. It was then classified under *good citizenship, vocational and economic efficiency, ethical character, health, and wise use of leisure*. All the subject matter was prepared in units based upon a major area of experience, with the ideas in the units definitely related.¹

In language skills to be taught are formal grammar, oral expression, written expression, and vocabulary. The skills are presented specifically as incidental drill, as drill for mastery, and as review. The method of presentation and the limits of vocabulary were consistently followed throughout the grades. The drills, tests, and practice exercises are specifically related to the units.

After the material had been written, it was mimeographed and tried out in several schools in Manila in average classes. Then came the work of revising the material, based upon the results of these tryouts. After revision came the final editing and checking—and then off to the printer.

When beginners in Grade I have finished *Pepe*, the primer, they will have become acquainted with 120 English words. By the time they finish *Pepe and Pilar*, the primer, they will have learned 391 words, and by the end of their first year in school, which includes the completion of *Pepe and Pilar Visit the City*, the first reader, they should have a basic reading vocabulary of 675 words, on the basis of these three books alone. An attempt was made to correlate this vocabulary with the vocabularies which the pupils will meet in the supplementary readers for Grade I.

The principle used in the preparation of these three books is that "familiarity with printed words is best developed through meeting the words repeatedly in the reading of meaningful content."² This requires that new words must be introduced at more or less regular intervals and repeated in the remainder of the book and in succeeding books until recognition is completely acquired.

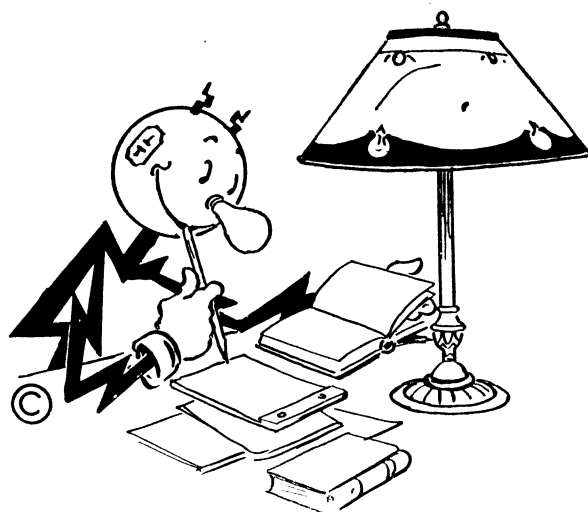
But vocabulary did not dictate the contents of these books. Content was decided, as stated before, upon certain objectives of education. Then the content had to be written in such a manner that this plan of word presentation was achieved.

So if you had visited the Academic Division of the Bureau of Education (corner of Recoletos and Cabildo, Walled City) during the past year you would have seen textbook writers poring over long lists of words with all sorts of numbers opposite them, counting and checking in dead earnest over a matter which will be invisible in the finished books except to the initiates in the pedagogical mysteries.

And in the files of the Bureau of Education you can find lengthy, detailed outlines of subject matter for fourteen textbooks. You might chance, as I did, upon a page of "laws" which the textbook committee enacted to govern no one but itself, laws which state that the material for the readers shall:

¹Thirty-Eighth Annual Report of the Director of Education.

²The Elementary School Journal, Vol. 38, No. 9, p. 683.



"80% Of Our Knowledge Comes Thru Our Eyes"

says **REDDY KILOWATT**
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That does not leave us much room for argument about care of the eyes... it must be done.

Poor or improper lighting is a prolific source of poor eye-sight. Poor, or inadequate, light causes eye strain, the forerunner of serious trouble. Correct this one source and you have done much to preserve good eyes.

Don't subject your children to eye strain. That duty devolves on the parents. Eye strain may also be the source of other ailments which puzzle you. This eye strain may be caused at home or in school. Take steps to have the cause corrected.

Be sure that you have enough light at home; good light is cheap so why court trouble and expense.

Better Light Better Sight

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Deal mainly with Filipino life, customs, traditions, and ideals.
 Exact the good things that are found in Philippine institutions.
 Include selected materials from the literature of other nations so that our children will know how other people live.
 Possess high ethical value but not be presented in the form of sermons.
 Be graded according to the ages of the pupils in the various grades.
 Give the child a balanced view of the world and its realities. Etc.

Within a short time the Property Officer of the Bureau of Education will be sending out huge wooden boxes which contain *Pepe and Pilar* and their companions for thousands of Grade I pupils all up and down the archipelago to read about—three bright new books, written by the Misses Rosa Preiser, Juliana Z. Abadesco, Trinidad Sion, and Nieves Austria; and illustrated by the Messrs. Dionisio Mañebo, Francisco V. Carlos, Galo Ocampo, and Dionisio Paras.

Customary Wedding

(Continued from page 336)

tities of rice, many demijohns of *basi*, are bought, the best cooks in town are hired, and practically the whole town is invited to attend.

The bride behaves in a most formal way during the celebration. She remains seated in a corner, silent and unsmiling. A casual visitor might easily get the impression that she has been forced into the marriage. If by necessity she is forced to walk, she rigidly regulates the movements of her head, body, and hands. For her to act other-

wise would be certain to cause displeasure among the relatives of the groom.

The groom, on the other hand, moves with all the graciousness he can command, and is happy and gay, and courteous to all, especially to the relatives and parents of his bride. He kisses their hands, serves them when they eat, and receives their blessings every now and then. A groom who behaves slovenly during the celebration would be despised and considered incapable of shouldering the responsibilities of a *pater familias*.

The most peculiar part of the ceremony comes when the groom and bride sit down to eat their dinner. It will cause the stranger to smile, but to the two young people it is solemn and touching rite by which they indicate how devotedly and sincerely they love each other. An old man, usually a comical fellow, leads the young spouses to the dining table amidst the laughter and cheers of the guests. Once seated, the groom offers the bride a plate of boiled beans and mongo to eat, which, however, she declines. The groom pleads that she wash her hands and eat, but the bride remains silent. While the guests look on amusedly, the groom continues to beg her to take some nourishment, but still she refuses. It is the custom for her to behave this way in order to give an opportunity to her man to show his consideration and love for her. Finally, upon a signal from the old man, she complies with his wishes.

But the ceremony does not end there. After the young woman has taken a few mouthfuls, the husband's behavior changes. He becomes silent and sad, and now he refuses



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to eat. Then comes the thrilling moment. The wife offers him a handful of rice and mongo, coaxing him to take it. This is her chance to show how loving she will be to her husband. She caresses and kisses him, sings to him. When the old man makes a shout, the ceremony is ended.

Late in the afternoon, the topak is held—a dropping of coins and paper bills, competitive between the families and relatives of the couple. Two comical fellows, each representing one of the parties, squat in the sala with large coconut shells in their laps. They face each other, about three meters apart upon a new colored mat spread on the floor. All the relatives and guests gather around and after the two men have shouted the words, "*Kababayan! Kala-lakyan!*" coins and paper money are thrown into the coconut shells. The parties of the bride and groom attempt to defeat each other in the amount given as topak, because besides this being considered a gauge of financial standing, it is also the belief that the one of the spouses represented by the side giving the smaller amount will die earlier than the other. So with many witty and funny remarks, the money is thrown in. The names of the donors are listed, together with the amounts contributed, the total of which may range from fifty to several hundred pesos, and which is handed to the bride.

Posing

The next of the wedding ceremonies is the posing, for which again there is no English equivalent. It is the day set for the bride to receive her husband's personal effects such as pillows, mats, blankets, and such rice, cotton, and other goods he may own. Ordinarily, it is held on the day following the wedding, at the home of the groom. The ceremony is simple. At the agreed time, the padrinos and the parents and relatives of the new spouses gather in the sala. The things to be delivered to the bride are then brought out, and after receiving a little lecture consisting of advice from the sponsors of the wedding, the bride steps forward to receive the things of her husband. A native delicacy called *badoya*, a fried rice cake only made during posing, is then served to the padrinos.

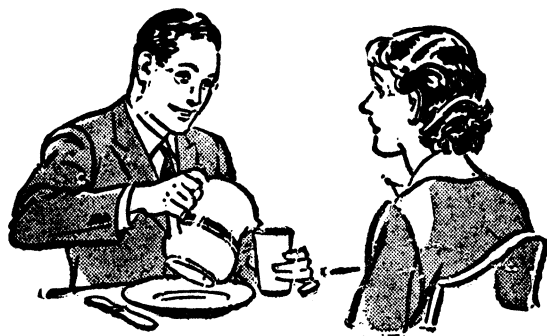
Mangatogangan

The last step to complete the customary ceremonies is the mangatogangan. This is a day set for the wife to receive the clothing and the rest of the personal belongings of her husband. It is held on the day after the posing, at the home of the bride. With the relatives gathered in the sala, the wooden box or trunk of the groom is brought in. It is opened by the mother of the groom, the contents are all taken out, and one by one she hands them to her daughter. The last to be delivered is the key of the box, which signifies the complete transfer of responsibility from the groom's mother to the young wife. An inventory is made, listing the number of coats, trousers, shirts, handkerchiefs, shoes, rings, slippers, hats, mats, pillows, blankets, and all other belongings turned over.

The ceremonies are at last fittingly ended as follows: The new spouses are called by their respective parents into the sala of the house and are advised as to the responsibilities as well as joys of married life. They are told to be honest and faithful to each other, and finally they are wished all happiness and good luck.

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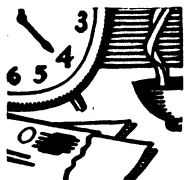
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Four O'Clock In the Editor's Office



"The Transport Warren and a Manila Landing, 1899", is one of the early chapters in a book which our old friend, W. S. Boston, has undertaken to write. Readers of the Magazine will remember him for his article on his discovery of the Angelo mine (March, 1937, issue). Mr. Boston was recently in the hospital for a number of months—Sternberg's, and a technician there,

Miss Agnes Snyder, got him started on the book. Boston came to the Philippines as a private in a volunteer regiment during the Spanish-American War and the book tells of his experiences here the past forty years. Some of the doctors and other officers about Sternberg's got to reading some of the chapters as he wrote them and dared him to write all he knew—and he is doing it. The manuscript is about half-finished. I read it and found it an answer to a long-standing prayer of mine. We have had books on the Philippines by administrators, army men, professors, doctors, newspapermen, usually written with special motives; never a book by one of the thousands of nameless Americans who carried the brunt of the actual work done here by America—the men who did the killing when there was killing to be done, the men who dug the graves and sprinkled the acid over those dead from cholera, the men who first policed the country and made short work of the bandits, the men who built the roads and the telegraph lines, the men who coped with prejudice and fear and ignorance and superstition in the barrios all over this country. And all this is told without a writer's skill, simply and naturally and honestly, but by a man whose life among men, in bivouac and camp and ship and mine has trained him in telling a story well, with humor, with earnestness, and not without an occasional oath.

Severino I. Velasco sent me the Lanao folktale about the one hundred-two children of Loksa Mama and Loksa Babai. He recently spent some months in Lanao gathering folklore material, according to his letter to me. The tale is somewhat greater in length than I like for the Magazine, but I found it so interesting that I waived this handicap. Full of marvels and miracles, it is a tale typical of its kind, but it has its comic touches and a decided "reader-interest". Although long, the tale is told with great economy of words by Mr. Velasco, and to get full pleasure out of the reading of it, one should imagine hearing it told by some skilful native story-teller during a long evening on the shore of Lake Lanao, one who makes the most of the elements of suspense and surprise and who half-acts the different parts.

In vivid contrast to this olden-time type of Philippine story, is the story of N. V. M. Gonzalez—"Old Priest". Mr. Gonzalez, who is well known to readers of the Magazine, tells a simple, realistic story in the modern manner, a tale without marvels or wholesale, violent deaths, just the story of a good priest who lived and labored on the wild coast of Mindoro and how he grew old. There are no monsters, no murders, but it is a tragic, pitiful tale—without the resurrection and the "happy ending" which features the ancient Lanao folktale. Here we have the old schism between truth and romance. As we might anticipate, the modern mind is tougher than the primitive.

Harold Van Winkle is acting head of the Division of Publications, Bureau of Education.

It is truly a momentous undertaking, getting married in the Ilocos provinces, to judge by Rodolfo U. Reyno's description of a customary wedding among those people. He himself is a native of Paoay, Ilocos Norte, but more than that, he wrote me, the article is the result of research he was forced to undertake when he intended joining what he calls "the society of good husbands". I understand, though, that, daunted, he gave up the notion. He is now a teacher in Rizal, Laguna.

Lin Yu, former editor of the *China Critic* (Shanghai) and now in Manila, is already known to the readers of the Magazine for his monthly articles on the China "incident" which, now after a full year's duration, is fast assuming the proportions of a catastrophe for Japan, the aggressor, rather than for China, in spite of the great damage done to China and the appalling number of innocent lives lost.



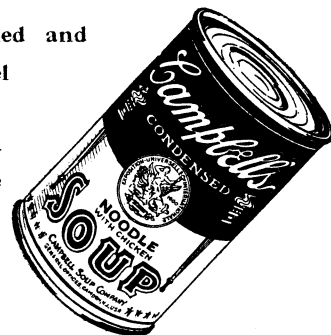
For Growing Children SOUPS

by Campbell

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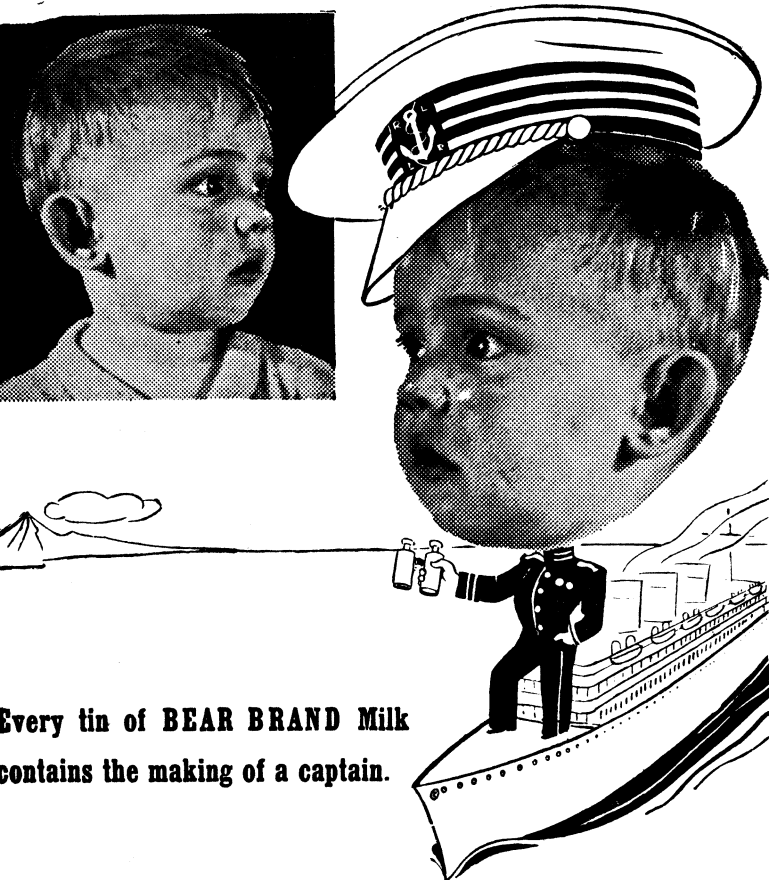
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Jose Resurreccion Calip is an assistant historical researcher in the Filipiniana Division of the National Library. He was born in Candon, Ilocos Sur, in 1910. His collection of riddles include some rather poetic as well as bizarre ones, like that of the octopus. As in Europe and America, the posing of riddles was a favorite pastime at social gatherings before the coming of the movies, but riddling goes back to primitive times everywhere and, according to authorities, are probably the oldest extant form of humor and spring from man's earliest perception of analogies in nature.

The collection of Pampango proverbs is also interesting; some of them are most pithy—like "There's a snake in every mountain" and "Whispers are louder than shouts". In the publication of this type of materials, the Magazine departs from the usual all-English style and prints the original material in the vernacular with translations as literal as possible. I recently had to reject a manuscript giving rhymed translations, as in this form much of the meaning may be lost. Jose Torres Macaspac, the collector of the proverbs published in this issue, was born in Dagupan, Pangasinan, but his parents were of Pampango blood. He wrote me, "At present I am a stenographer-typist in one of the Commonwealth Government bureaus."



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"Aday Goes to Town", by Mariano D. Manawis, is the reverse of his article in the May number in which he described what happens when Doña Maria, the landowner, visits her tenants. The two articles are in amusing, but significant, contrast.

Mrs. Harriet Mills McKay lives at Larena, Siquijor Island, where her husband is connected with a mine. She has promised to write a descriptive article on this interesting island.

Juana Wilson is the pen-name of another mining man's wife. She lives at Paracale.

Joseph B. Man was born in Capiz of a Chinese father and a Filipino-Spanish mother. He takes pride in belonging to the twenty-fourth generation of the House of Man of Koksan, Canton; the whole family goes back to the ancestral home once every five years. Mr. Man, who is now a law-student in the University of the Philippines, has also studied in various Chinese schools. He makes a hobby of collecting Philippine folksongs and folklore, an activity in which he was encouraged by his mother.

Dr. Leopoldo V. Uichanco, Professor of Entomology, Agricultural College, University of the Philippines, Laguna, sent me a five-peso money-order, "for renewal of my subscription for as long a time as this sum will pay for. I have an uneasy feeling that my subscription lapsed a couple of month ago, while I was in Mindanao. I am glad you did not stop sending, because I would certainly have missed your very interesting magazine." We looked the matter up and found that Dr. Uichanco's previous two-year subscription had still nine months to run, so his "uneasy feeling" was quite unwarranted. Although I, then, had a kind of uneasy feeling that it was a shame to take the money, I sent him a receipt for an extension to his subscription. I hope I shall be able to make good.

Mr. Alf Welhaven, one of the executives of Marsman & Company, Inc., sent in a check for two subscriptions for friends of his in Norway, stating in his letter, "Your excellent magazine is getting better all the time!"

I received a letter during the month from Mr. Manuel Escarrilla, Division Superintendent of Schools of Albay, in which he complained of the lack of credit newspaper writers gave the teachers in his division for their relief work during the eruption of Mount Mayon. He states that the teachers in Malilipot, San Jose, Balita, Bonga, San Fernando, Libog, Bigaa, Burabod, Rawis, Bogtong, Tagas, Kilicao, Cabagnan, Camalig, Maninila, and Masarawag, the localities at the foot of the volcano most affected by the eruption, were instructed to stay at their posts to calm the people. The first relief committee in the field was that headed by the Industrial Supervisor and teachers and Red Cross dentists and nurses in the employ of the Bureau of Education. The teachers continued to render active assistance to refugees at the concentration camp after other organizations took the field. Anyone who knows anything about conditions in our provinces knows that the magnificent Bureau of Education organization which reaches into every corner of the country is almost always the first to act in any emergency.

J. Villa Panganiban, Associate Professor of English and in charge of Tagalog classes in the University of Santo Tomas, sent me a complimentary copy of his little book, "Fundamental Tagalog", just off the press. He makes the language look so easy that I have decided (almost) to make an attempt to learn Tagalog, myself. It might be thought that having lived in this country for twenty years, I should long ago have acquired the language. That would be true in any country except the Philippines, but the fact that almost everybody speaks English here makes it practically unnecessary for any one who comes to this country to learn Tagalog or any of the other local tongues. During my year in Mindanao among the Moros and pagans of Subuguey Bay, where I more or less had to learn the local dialect in order to understand and make myself understood by the people, I picked up a smattering of the language quite rapidly. Well, so much in excuse and defense. But if, in future, you occasionally read some erudite Tagalog phrase in this column, you will know that I got it from Panganiban.

Beato A. de la Cruz, whose story in the Magazine, "Rebellion", was reprinted in that distinguished American magazine, *Living Age* and bracketed with a story by the noted English author, Laurence Housman, wrote me: "I received your letter and was glad of the recognition the *Living Age* has given my story, but I can not say a word of pride without acknowledging your share in this honor. As the editor of the *Philippine Magazine*, and one who has published a number of my stories, you have directly and indirectly played an important part in my making. I do not want to be too elated over this matter, but take it as a spur to further and better work."

Mrs. Gertrude G. Hornbostel is guilty of the following sneer at the author of the poem, "Crocodile", published in the June issue.

The Answer to the Riddle

What thoughts, you ask, are moving in his pinch of brain,
What feelings in that saurian heart of his,
As in the sun he warms his armoured hide?

There is but one idea in that pinch of brain;
An overwhelming longing in that saurian heart of his:
In his mind's slit-eye, this armoured hulk devours
Beside a clump of nipa—Maximo Ramos.

To which I calmly remark: "*Ang matang di ipagtitingin, mahirap paluhain*".

The children, the other evening, asking for a bed-time story, I told them the following—

Parable of the Constant Lover and the No-No-No Maid

ONCE upon a time a man met a maid, and he Loved and Wooed her, and the maid said No. (This has happened Time and Again, but hear the rest of the Story.) The man refused to Take No for an Answer and continued his suit, seeking to Serve her in every way, but the maid kept on saying No. Finally, she would no longer Receive him and preserved with respect to his every Advance a Dismal Silence. This was worse than the No's had been, and the man was in Despair. He felt he could not give her up, for she was All the World to him, and Other Women might just as well have been Trees in so far as he was concerned. He thought of carrying her off by Force, but realized there was No Place he could take her to and be free from Interference. He even (don't let this Shock you because it is Quite a Common Thing lovers think of) thought of Killing himself and her, or himself Only, but gave up these ideas as Mad; thinking, too, that such measures would be Too Utterly Final, for he was one of those who believe that Death ends All, and he still Hoped against Hope that some day she might Consent to be His.

One day (I am sorry to have to tell this, but it is a part of the Story), while the man was riding in an Automobile (for this was Not So Long Ago—it happened within the past ten years), his driver, turning a corner in a Moment of Carelessness, crashed into another Car in which the maid was riding. Both cars were Overturned, the drivers were killed instantly, and the man and the maid He Loved were flung into a Ditch, mortally Hurt. With his Last Strength, the man Dragged himself to the maid. She saw him in her Fading Vision and cried almost Inaudibly, No, No, and he Died on her Breast, but with those Cruel words ringing Like a Knell in his ears, while the Last She Heard was his Broken: I Love You.

Their spirits were Whisked Away and on the Instant they were in Hell. The Master of the Place (I am sorry to have to tell this, too), surrounded by a group of those who had been his Best Servants on Earth and whom he Favored as much as lay in his power, came to meet them and said that he was Glad to welcome the maid and that he would Place her at his Right Hand, but that he Could Not Stand the man being there as he Belonged in Heaven and he Knew How It Would Be if he stayed.

But the man said he would Stay Where the Maid Was in spite of the Devil Himself, and the maid began crying, No, No. The Devil ordered his Imps to Throw the Man Out, but the man Fought with them and Stood his Ground. Phalanx after phalanx of Demons advanced upon him, but they were not able to Prevail Against Him—nor will they, and still he Keeps Saying to the maid during the occasional Lulls in the Fight, I Love You, and the maid keeps on saying, No, No, No, as she is Sentenced to do Through All Eternity.

And she is So Tired, So Tired (my Heart Weeps at this), and, while saying No, No, No, she is Wishing All the Time that she had said Yes on Earth, for, on Earth, she now thinks, she might have Cured him by saying Just That, although I, who tell this Story, do not believe this, for I am one of those Sentimental Persons who believe that Love Conquers All, even the Stoniest Heart, and I furthermore believe that it was only that unhappy automobile Accident which, as it were, froze the present situation in Hell, and prevented a Happier

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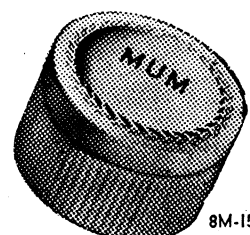


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My own Sympathies are, of course, not with the Devil, but with the poor, No-No-No maid. Let her Story be a Lesson to all maids Ap-

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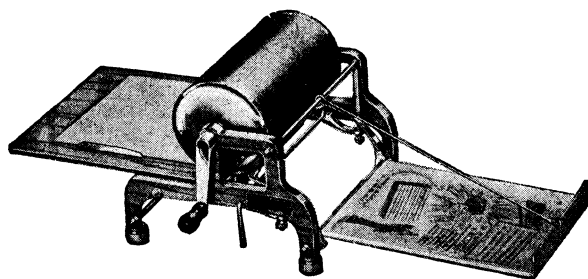
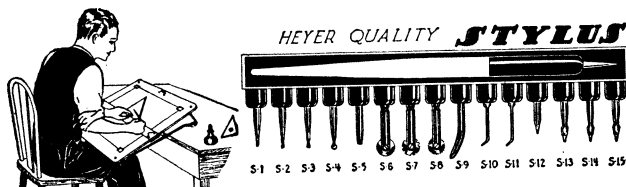
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proached by a True Lover. The man has all my Admiration. Even if he never got what he wanted, nor, now, ever will, and even if he Perhaps made a Mistake in Loving where he was not Loved he, even now, as you are listening to this Tale, is experiencing that Glorious Feeling that comes of holding all Hell at bay in the Name of Love and making Hell a little the worse place for All its Inhabitants. He is doing his Bit against the No-Spirit, and How! His example should be an Inspiration to all True Lovers, and although there are many automobile accidents these days, I, for one, pray the Good God that exactly such an accident May Never Again Happen. Once is Enough if All Men and All Maids will henceforth Heed this sad Tale and Profit by it.

News Summary

(Continued from page 325)

Rebels seize the first line defenses of Valencia; loyalist prisoners say th2r ammunition supply was short.

June 3.—The Japanese return the American Baptist missionary property in Chapei and permit a number of missionaries to return to Nanking, but there has been as yet no general removal of Japanese restriction in the occupied areas.

June 4.—Japanese claim they have virtually encircle Kaifeng and that Doihara has beaten off the attempt to cut his supply lines. Another air raid on Canton brings the total casualties to around 5000, almost all civilians. A British observer states; 'I was for 4 years overseas in the World War and also saw the Shanghai bombing, but never have I witnessed a more appalling exhibition of frightfulness'. The Japanese naval spokesman in Shanghai denies that the grant of permits to missionaries and the return of some property were the result of the American representations, but states they are a part of a Japanese plan for a gradual return of foreign property to the owners.

June 5.—Japanese assert they have taken Kaifeng, capital of Honan, and that the Chinese are evacuating Chingchow, giving the Japanese control of virtually the entire Lunghai railway zone.

Government forces halt the rebel drive toward Valencia from Teruel. An abortive revolt is reported to have taken place among rebel officers in Andalucia in opposition to the presence of German and Italian officers and advisers.

June 6.—Some 500 more people are killed in Canton. The Tokyo Foreign Office spokesman states that Canton is not a defenseless city and that the Japanese government will permit no foreign intervention. The new Finance Minister Ikeda states that in view of the present emergency, a lower standard of living in Japan is unavoidable. Motojiro Sugiyama, member of the House of Peers, returning from a month's visit to Hongkong, states that the new "Quick Victory" Cabinet must take measures looking toward "controlling Hongkong as quickly as possible both militarily and diplomatically" he describes the docks as piled with huge supplies of armaments and railroad machinery for China and states that Japan's diplomatic negotiations with Britain in regard to the matter have failed. France warns Japan that air raids on unfortified Chinese cities and attacks on French interests in China "might affect the good relations between the two governments". Britain has lodged similar protests, and the British press is reported indignant over the attempt of the German and Japanese press to ridicule the British anti-bombing movement because Britain bombed native villages along the rebellious northwest frontier in India; the British reply is that the villages were bombed punitively only after the inhabitants had been warned to leave.

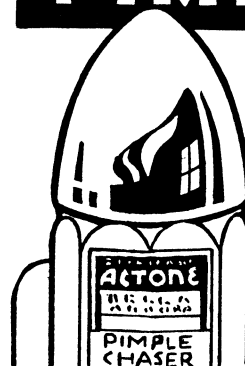
Some 25 men are reported executed for participation in a movement against foreign officers in Franco's army.

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The One Hundred-Two Children

(Continued from page 333)

to her bed. She had noted that the strangers all resembled her dead husband and believed there were his brothers.

The visitors were invited to come to the Sultan's palace, where they found a war dance in progress. The Sultan inviting them to participate in the dance, Maongagen ordered Pasasagayan (the dancer) to dance, and soon all eyes were turned on him. The people clapped their hands and exclaimed, "That is the dance we like!" Towan-Potri-Malano-Tiaia now spoke for the first time and said to the Sultan, "Bapa (uncle), let us serve food to our visitors for it is only good manners to do so".

The Sultan was glad. "Iya! iya! iya!" he shouted. "Bandiar masir is reaching its greatest height of glory today because of you, my daughter!"

When the brothers had eaten, Maongagen asked the Sultan, "What more do you want? Is your promise now to be fulfilled?"

The Sultan sent for his son, Somusung sa Alongan and commanded him to sit beside Towan-Potri-Malano-Tiaia, but as he did so, a great fire sprang up between them. "My sons, what might be the cure of this?" the Sultan asked the brothers.

Maongagen asked Paririmar (the diviner) to declare the remedy. Paririmar told the Sultan that the fire would not disappear unless a great *osonan* (a litter for carrying royal personages) were built which could accommodate a thousand people. Paririmar advised further that on the *osonan* should ride the bride and the bridegroom together with seven *orobarang* and ten *gagamutun*, all to be carried around the palace three times. The Sultan ordered the great litter built, and soon it was finished.

Somusung sa Alongan, Towan-Potri-Malano-Tiaia, the seven *orobarang* and the ten *gagamutun* took their places, but the three hundred men ordered to lift it would not move it. Three hundred more were called and still they could not move it. Finally there were a thousand men, including the Sultan, trying to lift the *osonan* and still they failed in their efforts. (Perhaps Barakat, the miracle-worker, made it heavy because of his great sympathy for his brother, Radia Bagaram).

"How shall we ever be able to move this *osonan*?" asked the Sultan in desperation. Maongagen then told him to order the thousand carriers to mount the litter and let his brother Mabagur (the strong) carry it alone. The men jumped on the *osonan* and Mabagur lifted it as if it were a small stick and carried it three times around the palace.



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Sultan sa Bandiar masir shouted with glee, but the time had now come for the brothers to punish him for his envy and treachery. Maongagen ordered Barakat to let the osonan float in the air, and as it rose, Mabagur jumped up on it and joined his brothers. Barakat raised the osonan a stonethrow from the ground and kept it there by his magic power.

The Sultan was alarmed. "Come down, my sons," he begged, "lest Towan-Potri-Malano-Tiaia, my daughter-in-law, be frightened."

But Maongagen spoke thus: "Sultan of Bandiar masir—believe what I say. We are the brothers of Radia Bagaram, the man you ordered to be poisoned. You have shown to the world your envy and cruelty. You ordered the death of our brother. You took his wife, Towan-Potri-Malano-Tiaia, for your son, Somusung sa Alongan. What you did is against the laws of Allah. Now you shall know your punishment." As he finished addressing the Sultan, he ordered Mabagur to drop the seven orobarang and the gagamutun one by one to the ground. All the people of Bandiar masir, including the Sultan, wept.

"Please! please!" begged the crowd below, "spare the lives of our people". But their pleas were unheeded. The last to be dropped from the osonan was Somusung sa Alongan, and the Sultan and his queen closed their eyes and cried like children.

Mabagur asked Maongagen whether he should throw down the rest of the one thousand people, but Maongagen said that what had been done was enough.

The brothers were now ready to leave Bandiar masir. Maongagen ordered his brothers who were expert musicians to play as they traveled through the air. Those who played were Pakabaiok (the singer), Pakolintang (the *kolintang* player), Pa-a-agong (the *agong* player), Pad Dilbak (the long drum player), Patatambor (another drum player), Pabababundir (the *babundir* player), Pakokobing (the *kobing* player), Pangiginsi (the flute player), Pakokotapi (the guitar player), and others. The people of Bandiar masir were weeping, but those on the osonan were happy. Panganganka directed the way while Pamamana shot the great litter to Ingud a Bolowan with the one thousand subjects of Sultan sa Bandiar masir as captives.



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When they arrived, Radia Bagaram and his wife were happy to meet one another again.

With his remaining subjects, the Sultan sa Bandiar masir marched to Ingud a Bolawan to seek revenge. Ma-bagur was the one selected to defend the city of Ingud a Bolawan, and did so by gathering big lauau trees and rolling them down the mountain upon the Sultan's men who were badly defeated and forced to return to Bandiar masir.

But the Sultan would not give up, and decided to attack Ingud a Bolawan by sea with one thousand-two ships of war. The defense of Ingud a Bolawan was this time entrusted to Pamiminta (the kidnapper) who sank all the ships except the Sultan's own ship. This he seized and brought to the playground of Ingud a Bolawan.

The brothers gathered around the ship and demanded that the Sultan surrender. The Sultan was helpless and agreed to surrender on condition that the brothers bring back to life his son and his other people, promising that he would give to anyone among the brothers his own daughter whom he had kept in seclusion on Polo Bairan (Bairan island). The name of this daughter was Potri-Tandiong-Amas, the only rival in beauty of Towan-Potri-Malano-Tiaia. Even Prince Somusung had never seen her. He also agreed to convert Bandiar masir into a dependency of Ingud a Bolawan.

The brothers sympathized with the Sultan, and Radia Bagaram commanded Pakakandak (the magician) to bring Potri-Tandiong-Amas from Polo Bairan. In a short while, the Princess appeared beside Towan-Potri-Malano-Tiaia whom she very much resembled. Barakat and Pangogoiag sa Mia-tai now revived all the dead subjects of the Sultan and also Prince Somusung sa Alongan. Maongagen married Potri-Tandiong-Amas while Somusung sa Alongan married Potri-Intan-Tiaia, the only sister of the one hundred-one brothers. The two countries of Ingud a Bolawan and

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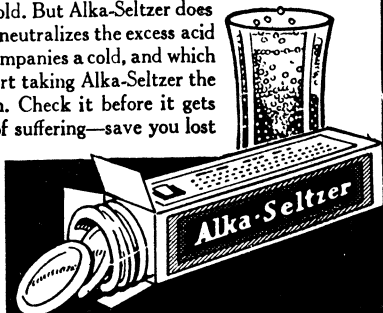
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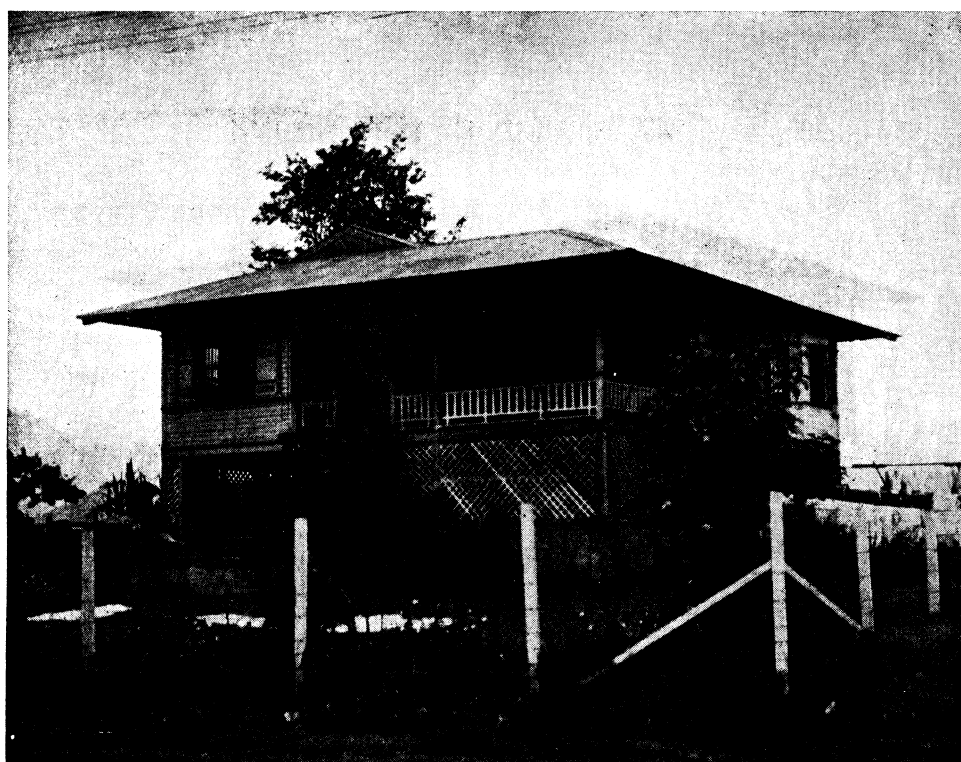
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MANILA

Bandiar masir lived in peace and prosperity thereafter.

The one hundred-two children now thought of visiting their parents. Radia Bagaram inquired from Parimar (the diviner) as to the condition of their father and mother, Loksa Mama and Loksa Babai. Parimar informed him that they were very poor and lived on ferns alone. Radia Bagaram then ordered Pamamana to shoot them all to the house of their parents, and within a short time they were there. Loksa Mama and Loksa Babai at first thought that their sons were enemies who had come to kill them. They tried to escape but Mabagur, the strong, seized them by their necks.

"Please! please!" begged the couple, "don't kill us and we shall be your slaves."

Radia Bagaram then said to them, "Do not be afraid for we are your children, and came here to get you". The old people were happy and soon all of them, the children and their wives and the parents returned to Ingud a Bolawan.

When they got back, Towan-Potri-Malano-Tiaia asked Barakat, Pangongoiag sa Miatai, and Pakakandak to bring her parents and their subjects back to life. The three miracle-working men consulted the heavens and very soon, people came out, one by one, from the big jar in which Radia Bagaram and his wife had put the eyes taken from the stomach of the monster. The last to appear were the parents of Towan-Potri-Malano-Tiaia.

Now we come to the end of the story. The brothers conquered the world in their search for suitable wives. Their conquests reached as far as the sky, for they themselves were indeed the children of heaven sent by Allah

to teach Loksa Mama and Loksa Babai the lesson that there is ALLAH.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—The spelling of all proper names is that of the authors. "Radia" is, of course, "Rajah"; "Loksa Mama" may be a corruption of "Lakshmana", a character in the "Ramayana", great Hindu epic. "Bandiar masir" may refer to Bandjarmasin, southern Borneo, to which the Hindu influence was early extended.

Landing In Manila, 1899

(Continued from page 331)

At that time of course there were no piers or breakwater. The ship anchored well outside of what is now the breakwater, and after two days and nights of waiting we were herded down into large, flat-bottomed scows, each soldier carrying his own duffel. We all had felt the heat very much after the ship had stopped moving, but being packed like sardines into these scows, dressed in our woolen uniforms, was almost unbearable. We had cursed the delay and fought to be first over the side, but that scow turned out to be the hottest place I've been in up to now.

The little tug could hardly keep us moving even in the Bay and when she came to the mouth of the Pasig River, I was sure she was not moving at all. After about three hours of sweltering we were hauled up to the shore, where the Government Ice Plant now stands. Several of the men had to be carried, but soon recovered when we stepped on land again.

The bunch I was with was met by an officer and a sergeant who lined us up and called the roll. From there we were ordered to march to our camp on the Luneta. The present beautiful street and grounds east of the Walled

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— PARACALE

City was at that time, thirty-nine years ago, a series of mud holes, filled with wallowing carabaos and hogs. The trail wound in and out among those holes across to where Padre Burgos Street now runs. On the right of this trail was the city moat extending from the Pasig River, near where the Santa Cruz Bridge is now, to the Bay, covering what is today the beautiful Burnham Green.

We marched along this trail on the bank of the moat. The tide was out and there were hundreds of men, women, and children, practically naked, wading in mud up to their waists. They would stick their hands down into the mud, even sometimes going under with their heads. They would feel around a while, then straighten up and put something in their mouths. We watched this and wondered what on earth they could be doing in this oozing, black, stinking mud. We were to learn later that the tide brought small crabs and snails into the moat, and that what these people were doing was catching these snails and crabs, and biting them to stun or kill them so they would not crawl out of the basket in which they were put.

At the camp site, which was about where the Bandstand

is now on the Luneta, there were a few wall tents but most were issue dog tents, which we knew very little about. We slept on ponchos on the wet ground. It was raining most of the time, but when the sun came out during the day the heat was unbearable in one of these tents. Most of the men had been previously assigned as replacement troops and were sent direct to their respective regiments, but we unassigned poor devils were held there about two weeks. We were furnished khaki clothes after about ten days. These clothes were just thrown at us, and if we got a near fit we were lucky; nevertheless the light underwear was a blessing, fit or no fit. I do not think our immediate superiors were to blame for this lack of preparation, but just the same it was a disgrace and caused a great deal of suffering that could have been avoided.

I was expecting to join an active outfit but this did not happen right away. First I was sent out on the line at the old El Deposito where the 4th Cavalry was holding a blockhouse. After about ten days there I was ordered to join I Company of the 27th U. S. Volunteers at Navaliches, ten miles north of Manila.

Astronomical Data For July, 1938

By the Weather Bureau



Sunrise and Sunset

	Rises	Sets
July 1...	5:30 a.m.	6:29 p.m.
July 6...	5:31 a.m.	6:29 p.m.
July 12...	5:33 a.m.	6:29 p.m.
July 18...	5:35 a.m.	6:29 p.m.
July 24...	5:37 a.m.	6:28 p.m.
July 31...	5:39 a.m.	6:26 p.m.

Moonrise and Moonset

	Rises	Sets
July 1	8:47 a.m.	9:29 p.m.
July 2	9:46 a.m.	10:15 p.m.
July 3	10:41 a.m.	10:58 p.m.
July 4	11:34 a.m.	11:40 p.m.
July 5	12:26 p.m.	
July 6	1:17 p.m.	0:23 a.m.
July 7	2:08 p.m.	1:07 a.m.
July 8	2:59 p.m.	1:51 a.m.
July 9	3:49 p.m.	2:38 a.m.

July 10	4:37 p.m.	3:25 a.m.
July 11	5:24 p.m.	4:14 a.m.
July 12	6:10 p.m.	5:03 a.m.
July 13	6:53 p.m.	1:17 a.m.
July 14	7:34 p.m.	6:41 a.m.
July 15	8:13 p.m.	7:29 a.m.
July 16	8:52 p.m.	8:18 a.m.
July 17	9:31 p.m.	9:06 a.m.
July 18	10:10 p.m.	9:55 a.m.
July 19	10:52 p.m.	10:45 a.m.
July 20	11:36 p.m.	11:36 a.m.
July 21		12:32 p.m.
July 22	0:24 a.m.	1:30 p.m.
July 23	1:17 a.m.	2:30 p.m.
July 24	2:15 a.m.	3:31 p.m.
July 25	3:17 a.m.	4:32 p.m.
July 26	4:21 a.m.	5:31 p.m.
July 27	5:26 a.m.	6:26 p.m.
July 28	6:29 a.m.	7:18 p.m.
July 29	7:30 a.m.	8:06 p.m.
July 30	8:28 a.m.	8:25 p.m.
July 31	9:24 a.m.	9:36 p.m.

Phases of the Moon

First Quarter	on the 4th at.....	9:47 p.m.
Full Moon	on the 12th at.....	11:05 p.m.
Last Quarter	on the 20th at.....	8:19 p.m.
New Moon	on the 27th at.....	11:54 a.m.
Apogee	on the 12th at.....	5:00 a.m.
Perigee	on the 26th at.....	7:00 p.m.

The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 7:14 a.m. and sets at 7:52 p.m. After sunset the planet may be found in the western sky in the constellation of Cancer.

VENUS rises at 8:28 a.m. and sets at 8:54 p.m. In the early evening the planet may be found in the western sky in the constellation of Leo near the bright star Regulus.

MARS rises at 5:51 a.m. and sets at 6:39 p.m. The planet may be found in the constellation of Gemini but too close to the sun for observation.

JUPITER rises at 8:56 p.m. and sets at 8:30 a.m. During the entire night the planet will be found in the constellation of Aquarius. It transits the meridian of Manila at 2:47 a.m.

SATURN rises at 11:32 p.m. on the 14th and sets at 11:42 a.m. From midnight on the planet will be found in the eastern sky in the constellation of Pisces.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p.m.

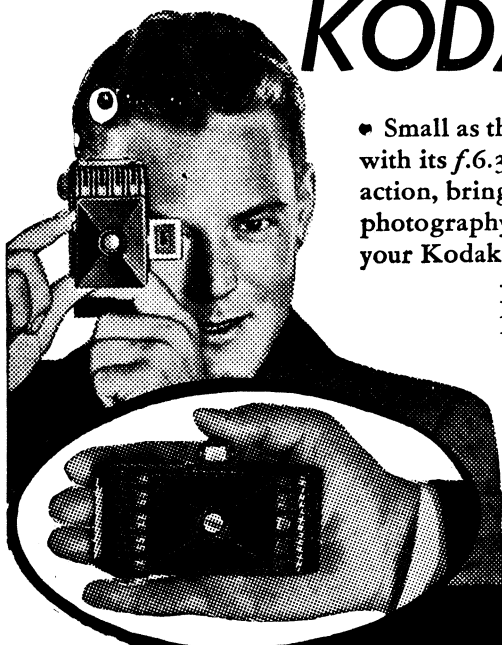
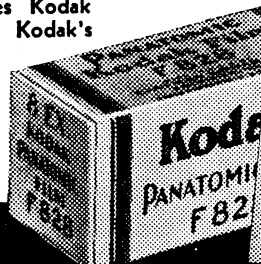
North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Deneb in Cygnus	Altair in Aquila
Vega in Lyra	Antares in Scorpius
Arcturus in Bootes	Alpha and Beta Centauri
	Spica in Virgo

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August, 1938

No. 8 (364)



“THE SLINGS AND ARROWS OF OUTRAGEOUS FORTUNE”

Gavino Reyes Congson

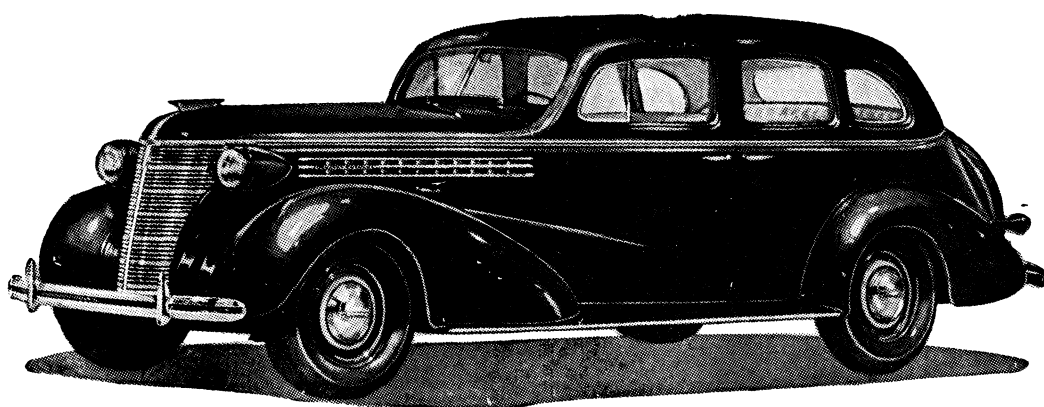
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Philippine Economic Conditions

By J. Bartlett Richards

American Trade Commissioner



OF the approximately ₱213,000,000 of appropriation bills passed by the National Assembly in its regular and special sessions in the first quarter of this year (not including fixed annual expenditures of about ₱10,000,000, which do not require appropriation), the President vetoed bills totaling about ₱24,150,000. These included bills appropriating ₱4,800,000 for irrigation projects; ₱10,000,000 for markets, slaughterhouses and water works; ₱2,500,000 for classification and subdivision of public lands; ₱2,000,000 for a National Merchandising Corporation; ₱2,000,000 to cover the cost of participation in the New York and San Francisco Expositions; ₱500,000 for barrio dispensaries; and ₱300,000 for traveling health units. Most of these were vetoed because they duplicated existing facilities, were not entirely essential, or were considered economically unsound. A bill appropriating ₱100,000 for an Animal Utilization Service, of which part would be spent for slaughterhouses and refrigeration plants, was approved. A bill appropriating ₱11,000,000 as initial capital for a National Abaca Company was approved, but it is not certain that the appropriation will be used, as the abaca company may be started with funds already in the possession of the National Development Company. Most of the appropriation bills include clauses permitting the President to suspend or cancel the appropriations if sufficient funds are not certified to be available.

The Ways and Means Committee of the National Assembly held hearings during the month on the new tax proposals, with a view to reporting them to the National Assembly for consideration in a special session to be held about the end of July. The Budget Bill for 1939 contains several supplementary appropriations totaling ₱6,400,000 for education, public health, etc., conditional on the passage of new tax legislation. With tax revenues for the first half of 1938 exceeding the budget estimate by a good margin, however, the necessity of new tax measures seems less urgent, and it is possible that action may be deferred, pending more careful consideration of the proposed measures in the light of the criticisms elicited at the hearings. It has been proposed that a tax commission be appointed, either as a temporary or

permanent body, to study the Philippine tax structure as a whole and suggest revisions. A bill introduced but not acted on in the last session of the Assembly would also empower such a commission to study and make recommendations regarding the Philippine Customs Tariff.

Business continued generally dull throughout the Islands. Indications of improved conditions in the United States toward the end of the month were not effective in stimulating ordering, due to the heavy stocks, the relatively poor demand from consumers and the start of the rainy season. Sugar and copra prices were a little firmer during the month, but there was not sufficient improvement in export markets generally to encourage a regeneration of optimism. Banks are still holding a considerable number of overdue drafts on which importers have had to ask extensions, mainly on account of over-ordering. Provincial dealers are also slower in settling their accounts than they were a year ago. On the whole, however, credit conditions are generally satisfactory and it is expected that collections will improve as excess stocks are worked off, particularly if government spending brings about an increase in demand from consumers.

Cotton textile arrivals from the United States set a new record in June, with nearly 11,000,000 square meters, after deductions for embroidery cloth. There was no improvement in sales, however, and stocks in the hands of exporters and dealers continued to increase. Ordering has been relatively light since the first quarter, and it is expected that arrivals will fall off in the next few months.

Flour arrivals were moderate. Bakers complain of low consumption, but flour stocks appear to be moving well and ordering continues. Imports of canned fish continued below normal, with demand only fair. Other imported foodstuffs appear to be selling well, though somewhat behind last year.

Automobile sales fell off somewhat more than seasonally, while imports continued fairly large. Stocks of both cars and trucks are heavy. Tire sales continue to run about 10 to 15 percent behind last year's, but sales of parts and accessories are running slightly ahead of last year.

The leather market continues dull, with prices easy, though one shoe factory is working full time, due to an Army contract.

Demand for building materials continues good, due mainly to the government construction program. Private building has been very active during the first half-year but is falling off as several large structures have been completed or are nearing completion. Demand for galvanized iron roofing, always sensitive to changes in the purchasing power of the small farmer, has been quiet. Sales of wire goods and other iron and steel products are running substantially behind last year.

The market for export sugar was firmer in June, following the announcement of a reduction in the American quota and improvement in the New York market. The domestic market continued very dull. Milling was about completed and 78 percent of the export quota had been shipped by the end of June.

The copra market was dull during the first three weeks, but firmer toward the end of the month. Arrivals fell off due to unfavorable weather conditions and low prices, but improved in the last week. Exports were heavy both to the United States and Europe. Coconut oil exports were fairly good. Stocks of copra and oil declined in June, but are still considerably greater than they were a year ago. The European market for copra cake improved somewhat.

The abaca market continued quiet, aside from a little flurry toward the end of the month. The market was easy at the close, with prices somewhat below the opening level. Exports fell off and stocks increased by about 5,000 bales.

Leaf tobacco exports continued very small. The new crop in the Cagayan Valley appears to have been damaged by March and April rains and much of it is of poor quality. Cigar shipments to the United States continue good.

The rice market was firm and there were complaints from some districts of excessive prices. The National Rice and Corn Corporation is watching the situation, but has not yet done any considerable selling.

Exports of logs and lumber appear to have been small in June. The domestic consumption continues good but cannot make up for the reduced export demand.

Gold production again set a new record, with ₱5,592,000 reported for June. Iron ore shipments to

Japan were heavy, but exports of chrome ore to the United States were reduced.

Export cargoes appear to have fallen off in June and there is ample space available, despite the reduced sailings. The rate on copra to Europe was again reduced and the proposed increase on copra cake cancelled. Manila Railroad carloadings, while declining seasonally, have recently been running a little better than last year.

Consolidated bank figures showed an increase in cash and demand deposits, due mainly to a deposit by the Insular Treasurer to cover an overdraft. The same transaction was mainly responsible for an increase of about ₱9,000,000 in the net circulation. Debits to individual accounts increased in the last two weeks of June, due to dividend payments.

June income tax receipts were about ₱2,000,000 less than last year, but substantially over the budget estimate. Revenue from other sources kept up well and it seems probable that tax income for the year, while undoubtedly behind last year's, will exceed the ₱67,000,000 budget estimate by at least ₱10,000,000.

Real estate sales continue only about half as great as last year, but compare favorably with previous years. Sales registered in June totaled ₱1,454,413, which compares with ₱2,691,087 in June, 1937. For the first six months of this year, sales have totaled ₱7,218,014, or not quite half of the ₱14,986,796 for the same period last year.

New building permits were lower than in May, but about 50 percent greater than in June, 1937. They included a permit issued for a department store office building on the Escolta, in the amount of ₱350,000. It will have six stories of which four will be air-conditioned. For the first six months, permits for new construction exceed those for the same period last year by about 58 percent.

With a number of large structures completed or nearing completion, it is expected that permits for private building will be smaller in the last half of the year. The government construction program assures a good demand for iron and steel, cement and other building materials, however. The government cement company is producing about 2,200 barrels a day and has so far been able to fill the public works requirements, but it is likely that the government will have to purchase some cement from private companies before the end of this year.

The President signed a bill authorizing the City of Cebu to issue bonds in the amount of ₱300,000, to obtain funds for new sewage construction. He vetoed a bill authorizing the City of Davao to issue ₱500,000 in bonds for a similar purpose, on the basis that the amount proposed would have exceeded the net paying capacity of the City of Davao.

Radio registrations continue to exceed last year's by a good margin.

The President signed a bill reducing the annual radio license fee to ₱1.00 on small sets and ₱5.00 on large sets. This is expected to encourage the purchase of sets but will reduce the revenue from license fees by at least 50 percent. The government aims to increase the amount available for assistance to towns and villages in purchasing radio receiving sets and has accordingly discontinued the broadcasting subsidy, effective July 1, 1938. The new owners of broadcasting stations KZRM and KZEG, Jorge and Amado Araneta, have announced nevertheless that they will continue to work toward the improvement of broadcasting, notably by increasing the range of KZRM's short-wave transmitter and by improving the quality of the programs. It is possible that arrangements will be made whereby the government will replace the subsidy in part by paying for the time used by the National Information Board.

There were 26 new corporations registered in June, the first month for registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission. (Previously, corporations have registered with the Bureau of Commerce.) The corporations registered in June had a total of ₱3,586,925 authorized capital, of which ₱949,125 was subscribed and ₱711,928 paid-up in cash. Filipinos control 19 of the companies, with a subscribed capital of ₱604,125; Americans, four companies, with a subscribed capital of ₱257,000; and Chinese, three companies, with a subscribed capital of ₱88,000. The American capital was invested mainly in mining.

The largest company registered was the Philippine Bank of Commerce with an authorized capital of ₱2,000,000, of which ₱500,000 was subscribed and paid-up.



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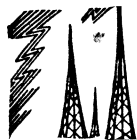
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News Summary

The Philippines



June 12.—Judge Pedro Ma. Sison of the Manila Court of First Instance, dies aged 53.

June 13.—Socialist leader Pedro Abad Santos states that the Pampanga authorities are resorting to police and judicial terrorism and that this will not help the situation, but make it worse.

Secretary of the Interior Elpidio Quirino returns to Manila from the Batanes Islands with a Japanese flag which he states was confiscated when displayed during a church festival there, but discredits reports that lands are being acquired by Japanese.

June 15.—Four Siamese submarines, recently purchased in Japan, visit Manila.

June 17.—A flotilla of 5 submarines and the tender U. S. S. *Canopus* return from a goodwill tour to the Netherlands Indies. The ships left April 26.

June 19.—President Manuel L. Quezon comes to the end of the period allowed him to act on the bills passed during the regular session of the National Assembly, having vetoed 44 of the 105 measures passed, actually signing only 58 and allowing 3 to become law without his signature. Of the 34 bills passed during the subsequent special session he has so far approved 24. A number of administration money bills were vetoed because of the necessity of establishing a reserve to facilitate economic readjustment under the plan proposed by the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs.

Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes, Assemblyman Jose E. Romero, and Benito Razon, members of the Joint Committee, arrive in Manila from the United States. They state that if the recommendations of the Committee are adopted, the economic relations between the United States and the Philippines will be stabilized and the transition to independence made much easier. "Freed from the spectre of ruin and uncertainty, our country can with confidence develop itself within the scope of the liberalized plans submitted. . . . Better plans could have been evolved, but the situation naturally called for compromise. . . . President Roosevelt with positive acts has shown clearly his sincere interest and friendship toward the Filipino people. He is moved by a desire to help us. The sense of justice and the practical turn of mind of the American people will not permit them deliberately to destroy the great humanitarian work in the Far East of which they are proud. . . . And in the Philippines, working in unison with President Roosevelt, the destiny of the nation can not be in better hands than in those of our President whose statesmanship is acknowledged in all parts and to whose wise direction and advice is due whatever our mission accomplished."

June 20.—President Quezon addresses a letter to the authorities of Pampanga describing as "illegal and foolish" a recommended ordinance declaring that with certain exceptions "any two or more persons may gather or group together or assemble only upon the written permission of the municipal mayor subject to the approval of the provincial governor". The President states that his remarks to Pampanga and Tarlac officials during a recent inspection trip referred to "gatherings of large numbers of people for the purpose of preventing citizens from attending to lawful pursuits or of coercing them through positive acts or through intimidation into joining organizations, especially those of doubtful legality, against their will, or when such gatherings are likely to cause public disorder or alarm. . . ."

June 21.—Leo Fischer retires after 37 1/2 years in the government service, chiefly in the Translating Division; he will make his home in Long Beach, California.

June 22.—Commissioner Paredes stresses the need of a Philippine information service in the United States.

June 23.—President Quezon, completes disposal of the 34 bills passed during the special session of the Assembly, having signed 29, vetoed 4, and allowed one to become law automatically. Among the bills signed is one converting the Constabulary unit of the Philippine Army into a national police organization, separating it from the Army, this bringing to an end the attempt to convert the municipal police forces into a state police. Maj.-Gen. Basilio J. Valdes has been designated to head the Constabulary temporarily.

President Quezon issues a press statement referring to the hearings on proposed tax measures by a committee of the Assembly, declaring that if the business communities of the country "wish to accomplish some positive results they must make constructive suggestions in a spirit of helpfulness and not obstruction. . . . The talk that these tax measures are going to prevent capital from coming into the Philippines and induce that already here to get out, carries no weight. There is no country in the world where capital and the rich bear less burden of taxation

than in the Philippines. We have always avowed our desire to see capital come to the Philippines, but let no one believe that capital which is selfish and not willing to pay taxes is of very much use to us. The government is affording protection to business and rendering it service. Capital, in turn, must support the government. A leading representative of several business concerns is quoted as saying that the government of the Commonwealth needs no additional revenues. Everyone knows we have millions of children who are deprived of elementary instruction for lack of funds to support needed schools. Most of our towns have no good, clean drinking water, hospitals, etc. If we had ten times as much income as the government now has, we could spend it all for the well-being of our people."

A conference at Malacañan between President Quezon and Assem. Camilo Osias starts rumors of a possible reconciliation.

Assem. Romero, speaking before the Manila Rotary Club, states: "We might just as well reconcile ourselves to the idea that political independence for our country means the elimination of protection of our goods in the American market. We can not eat our independence cake and have the cake of American trade preference, too. . . . However, there seems to be too much of an idea that the twenty-year transition period is one of liquidation rather than adjustment. . . . The process of adjustment will not be a painless one, but there is no reason to exaggerate its difficulties." In closing, he declares: "We have re-examined the economic problem and it will behoove us all to proceed to a similar re-examination of the many other perhaps more serious and difficult problems in connection with political independence."

A pastoral letter drawn up by a number of Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops in Cebu on June 16 and 17 is published. It declares that President Quezon's veto of the religious instruction bill has "aroused us to greater effort", that "only the Supreme Court can pass a final decisive verdict" on the constitutionality of the bill, and that, anyway, the "Constitution should be adapted to the will of the people and not the will of the people to the Constitution". Parish priests are directed to "use opportune severity towards those fathers and mothers of families who are disobedient, denying them the sacraments until they withdraw their children from such institutions ("colleges and institutions run by Protestants and other sectaries . . . in which youth run an imminent risk of losing their faith and being perverted") and denying the sacraments to the children themselves as long as they remain in such institutions."

June 24.—President Quezon issues a press statement declaring he is amazed by the boldness of the Roman Catholic hierarchy and that, while he had thus far ignored charges made that it had instigated and was behind the movement for the enactment of the religious instruction bill, the new pastoral letter is evidence that we face "one of the most menacing evils than can confront the government and people of the Philippines, namely the interference of the church in the affairs of state. . . . It

should be unnecessary to remind the ecclesiastical authorities in the Philippines that the separation of church and state in this country is a reality and not a mere theory, and that as far as our people are concerned, it is forever settled that this separation shall be maintained as one of the cardinal tenets of our government. . . . Any attempt on their part to interfere with matters that are within the province of the government will not be tolerated. . . . If the ecclesiastical authorities desire to have the government respect their rights and afford them protection

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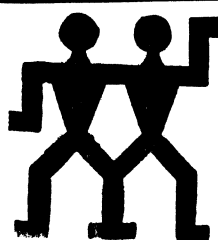
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in the free exercise of their religion, they must not only abide by the laws and the lawful orders of the government, but they must also acknowledge and respect the principle of the separation of church and state. . . . When it comes to expressing the will of the people as a political entity on any matter concerning legislation or government measures, the Catholic bishops, some of whom are not Filipinos, are assuming too much. . . . He states that the church authorities are blind to the lessons of history and that, being himself a Catholic, he is no less interested in preserving the independence of the church from the state as he is of preserving the independence of the government from the church. He declares it is the lack of Sunday schools and catechists that is mainly responsible for the "deplorable ignorance of their own religion that is found among Catholic youth", that there are many towns that have no parochial schools or even priests, and that "it seems the church authorities want to blame the government for their own negligence or inability to perform their duty to teach the doctrines of their faith". He points out that classes in religious instruction under the present law have been increasing and that on Saturdays and Sundays, when the public schools are not used for school purposes, they may be used for religious instruction if this is requested. "It is my earnest conviction that the Filipino people will not heed the call to drag them into religious controversy. . . ."

President Quezon appoints Solicitor-General Pedro Tuason, and Judges Hermogenes Reyes and Marceliano Montemayor, both of the Court of First Instance, to the Court of Appeals.

The Cabinet, at the instance of Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, adopts a resolution, approved by President Quezon, permitting government employees who are not heads of departments, bureaus, or offices, to teach not more than one hour a day.

Maj.-Gen. Valdes announces the appointment of Col. Juan Dominguez as Assistant Chief of Constabulary.

Jorge L. Araneta, prominent Negros capitalist, acquires control of the KZRM Radio Manila and KZEG broadcasting stations, according to an announcement.

June 25.—President Quezon boards a Japanese freighter, the S.S. *Kongo Maru*, for Kobe, accompanied by Maj. H. Hutter, Medical Corps, U.S.A., Assem. Felipe Buencamino, Maj. Manuel Nieto,

Tomas Morato, and H. Naeyama, and several others, reportedly to visit a Japanese health resort for a rest.

Assemblymen Eugenio Perez, Gregorio Perfecto, and G. Z. Villanueva introduce a resolution expressing concurrence with President Quezon's veto of the religious instruction bill. Father Gregorio Villaceran of Manila states in a sermon that men ordained to the priesthood do not lose their citizenship or civic personality and have as much right as any other citizen to deliberate on government and participate in public measures, especially those affecting the church.

June 26.—Archbishop Gabriel M. Reyes tells the press that the Cebu pastoral letter was not written to challenge the President but to urge the faithful to continue cooperating with their ministers in the work of religious instruction and declares that under a democratic system, the bishops have a right to do so.

June 28.—Commissioner Paredes tells University of the Philippines students that the Joint Committee's report if adopted will fully protect Philippine interests. "We will get justice from Congress and its leader, President Roosevelt—a man of great heart, who is the champion of all liberties in the United States."

June 29.—Prof. Lloyd Preston Rice of Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, assumes office at Malacañan as financial and economic adviser, succeeding Dr. Frederic C. Howe who left the country some months ago.

June 30.—Reported that President Quezon has temporarily suspended all expenditures of public works funds under the 4-year plan.

July 3.—The Rev. Samuel S. Staggs says in a sermon that the religious instruction bill was part of an effort to "kill democracy" and declares that "devout Roman Catholics who accept the political philosophy of the hierarchy as laid down by papal pronouncements are more subversive and seditious than the communists."

July 4.—Units of the U. S. Army, the Philippine Scouts, and the Philippine Army march in a Fourth of July military parade, the largest for many years. U. S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt delivers an eloquent address in defense of democracy as against absolutism, and, decrying patriotism of the lesser variety, calls for a new and continuous patriotism. Speaking of democracy in the Philippines, he states "whether this will be progressively adjusted to meet changing circumstances of succeeding generations remains to be seen. Whether the Philippines will continue as a part of the American government depends upon mutual agreement". In the evening, U. S. Navy vessels in the Bay stage a searchlight display.

J. Weldon Jones, financial adviser to the High Commissioner, and one time acting High Commissioner, is elected Commander of the Philippine Department of the American Legion. The Legionnaires adopt a resolution endorsing High Commissioner McNutt's "realistic re-examination" proposal.

July 7.—The Philippine Bank of Commerce, capitalized at P2,000,000 of which P500,000 has been paid in, opens in Manila. Miguel Cuaderno, former Vice-President of the Philippine National Bank, is President.

July 9.—The National Rice and Corn Corporation issues a warning to millers and merchants to keep prices down as it is ready to undersell them if prices continue to rise. It points out that prices of sugar, copra, hemp, tobacco, and other products have been decreasing.

July 11.—The Supreme Court dismisses the cross-complaint of Judge Francisco Zanducta against Secretary of Justice Jose Yulo.

The M. P. Tranco buses in Baguio suspend operation because of a strike. Additional constabulary have been sent to the scene to protect the Company's property. The case will be submitted to the Court of Industrial Relations.

July 12.—Professor Rice, new Malacañan adviser, states at the tax bill hearings that the proposed tax on capital is not high and scouts the contention that it would discourage the inflow of capital, as claimed by various spokesmen for business.

Judge Jose M. Paredes sentences Emilio and Delfin Lopez and Canon Almadin to life imprisonment for the murder of Mayor Julio Antiporda of Bifan, Laguna, on April 9. They will appeal.

July 13.—Spokesmen for the Philippine business interests state at the tax bill hearings that in view

of the unsettled world conditions and present business difficulties this is not a propitious time to increase taxes, especially as no emergency exists.

July 14.—Announced that President Quezon has ordered the transfer of P5,500,000 of the funds of the National Development Company for the initial capitalization of two new firms, the National Hemp Corporation and the National Warehouse Corporation, one to aid the hemp industry and the other the small farmers.

The United States

June 10.—Southern congressmen cause a deadlock in the conference on the wages and hours bill which has already passed the Senate and House in different forms. The House rules committee favorably reports a resolution providing for the creation of a special committee to investigate charges of the existence of a monopoly in radio broadcasting.

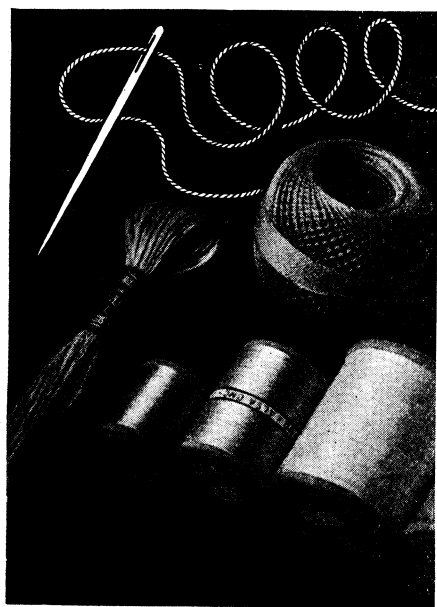
June 11.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull reveals that the government has moved to discourage the sale of American airplanes to Japan because of Japanese bombardment of civilians. The sale of planes to both the Spanish loyalists and rebels has already been embargoed.

June 12.—The Senate and House conferees end a ten-day deadlock and agree on a flexible wages and hours measure which provides for a maximum working week of 40 hours and a minimum hourly wage of 40 cents to be reached in 7 years, and beginning with a minimum wage of 25 cents and a 44-hour week, with certain exceptions which are considered a victory for the Southern congressmen.

June 16.—The 75th Congress adjourns its sessions during which record peace-time appropriations totaling \$21,656,174 were approved, about \$5,691,000,000 of which was for recovery and relief.

June 17.—Sen. Key Pittman introduces a resolution condemning Japan's bombings of civilians in Canton. Sen. Hiram Johnson stating the resolution is "meaningless". Sen. W. H. King asks whether he would be ready to support a resolution severing diplomatic relations with Japan, declaring that he himself would support such a resolution. Johnson replies that such a resolution would not receive general support because it would lead to the "logical conclusion—war".

The State Department reveals the government has rejected Germany's suggestion that it is not responsible for Austria's foreign debts. Austria's debt to the United States totals \$24,000,000 floated by Austrian municipalities for utility developments.



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Sen. Royal S. Copeland, New York Democrat, dies, aged 69.

June 18.—The State Department inaugurates a campaign to make the people "foreign-policy conscious" through press releases elaborating on recent official speeches and diplomatic communications in order to obtain the people's moral support and to give weight to the American position in respect to world problems.

June 19.—Rep. T. O'Malley (Wisconsin) states he has received many protests from Filipinos against the reported appointment of Joaquin M. Elizalde as Philippine Resident Commissioner and that if President Quezon appoints him it will be a big mistake and he will challenge Elizalde's right to sit in Congress.

June 20.—A "high administration official" tells the United Press that Britain and the United States are preparing jointly to choke Japan's credit until it will agree to observe the integrity of American and British investments in China and uphold the Open Door policy. Confidential information is said to have been received that Japan is planning to establish economic barriers in North China similar to those in Manchukuo. The Finance Section of the Department of Commerce issues a warning to American exporters not to accept orders from Japan unless they are accompanied by guaranteed and irrevocable letters of credit.

A Federal grand jury in New York City names Germany as a country sponsoring widespread espionage within the United States; 18 persons have been charged with conspiring to obtain information as to aircraft plans, naval vessels, and coastal armaments.

A trainwreck in Montana caused by the collapse of a bridge after a sudden flood, kills nearly 100 people.

Charles P. Jarman, former Manila resident, dies at Palo Alto, California, aged 64.

June 21.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt signs the \$3,750,000,000 relief measure. He states at a press conference that the national income for 1938 will exceed \$60,000,000,000, according to Department of Commerce estimates.

June 22.—Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring states in an address that the world powers "should speedily agree to limit attacks by aircraft to clearly defined military objectives".



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The Maritime Commission announces it will advertise for bids to rehabilitate American Pacific shipping under a 24-ship, \$100,000,000 program.

Joe Louis, American negro world-champion heavyweight boxer, knocks down the German challenger Max Schmeling 3 times in the first round and the latter's second throws in the towel as the referee reaches the count of 8 exactly 2 minutes and 4 seconds after the fight started. Reported later that Schmeling suffered a fracture of a small bone extending from the vertebra below the right kidney, from one of Louis' early punches. Gross receipts of the fight, staged in the Yankee Stadium, New York, of which Louis gets \$320,000 and Schmeling \$160,000 amount to \$1,015,095. The gross attendance was 72,000. Schmeling's wife in Berlin receives sympathetic messages from Führer Adolf Hitler and flowers from Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels.

June 23.—American advisers and political supporters of High Commissioner McNutt are reported to be urging him to refrain from further emphasizing the necessity of a "realistic re-examination" of Philippine relations, believing that the plan is not popular in the United States and also because it is inadvisable to launch further discussion of the political aspects of the problem coincident with the coming re-examination of the economic relations by Congress.

June 24.—In a radio "fire-side chat", President Roosevelt attacks business reactionaries and blames the current depression on mistakes of labor, industrial, and government leaders. He criticizes Congress for failing to enact the government reorganization bill and the railroad aid measure, but says that the 75th Congress nevertheless achieved more good for the country than any congress since the World War and the Spring of 1933. He states the defeat of the court reorganization bill was a "lost battle which was won" as the Supreme Court attitude on constitutional questions has now "entirely changed" and this is evidence of the Court's willingness to collaborate with the two other branches of the government to make democracy work. He urges labor and industrial groups to unite in resisting wage cuts which reduce the nation's purchasing power. He states that labor leaders, however, have gone too far in "using methods which have frightened well-wishing people".

Reported that President Roosevelt has decided to keep the 4 battleships to be built under the 1938-9 program down to 35,000 tons, this being understood to indicate that reports that Japan is building ships of larger tonnage have not been confirmed.

June 25.—Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre states in a public speech that the policy of the German government will lead to the degradation of the German people.

June 29.—J. P. Kennedy, Ambassador to Britain, returns to England on the *Normandie*. J. M. Elizalde, Philippine delegate to the London Sugar Conference, is on the same ship.

June 30.—An administration official states that 4 battleships of 30,000 tons will be built before the government avails itself of the new 45,000-ton limitation. The Navy arranges today for the construction of 6 submarines of 1,300 tons, costing \$30,000,000.

The New York *World-Telegram* states that according to a government source, Germany and Japan have obtained plans for 5 major American destroyer types, including improvements in hull design, propulsive elements, and fire-control apparatus.

President Roosevelt speaking before the National Education Association declares that "education must be kept intellectually free" and criticizes the dictatorships and the suppression of art and culture in the fascist countries.

July 1.—The business situation is reported to be brightening, and many stocks are quoted in New York at the highest prices for the year.

One of the huge new "flying fortresses" crosses the United States, leaving March Field, Riverside, California, at 8:41 a. m., and landing at Langley Field, Virginia, at 8:01 p. m., the flight of 2,317 miles being made at altitudes ranging from 13,000 to 16,000 feet and the 8 men aboard using oxygen masks. A War Department official states the flight is additional evidence that "our planes and engines are the best".

July 4.—The War Department discloses plans to shift the general headquarters of the Air Force from Langley Field to Scott Field, Illinois, as this will make possible quicker movement to both coasts.

July 5.—The War Department announces that Brig.-Gen. Charles Burnett, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, will visit the Philippines in October.

July 7.—President Roosevelt entrains for a transcontinental trip and will later board the U.S.S. *Houston* for a visit to South American waters.

The United Press Washington correspondent reports that tentative plans have been drawn up for the establishment of powerful military and naval air bases in the Philippines if insular independence is delayed. In the event of possible prolonged political relationship, strategists have decided the best temporary, formidable defense of the Islands would be a concentration of aerial power. Naval bases and military forts would be vastly more expensive.

The Lockheed Aircraft Company announces it will start production on a British government order for 200 reconnaissance planes, valued at a total of \$17,000,000.

July 8.—President Roosevelt in a speech at Marietta, Ohio, states that America is on a "mental migration, seeking new frontiers of social and economic security". "The American people are not afraid of their own capacity to choose forward-looking representatives to run their government. They want the same cooperative security and have the same courage of achievement in 1938 that they had in 1788".

July 9.—Benjamin N. Cardozo, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, noted liberal jurist, dies following a long illness, aged 68.

July 11.—Howard Hughes, rich American sportsman, and 4 companions leave New York on a flight around the world, arriving in Bourget, France, in 16

hours, 38 minutes, breaking all records. Col. Charles Lindbergh took 33-1/2 hours in 1927. Hughes is using a Lockheed transport monoplane.

July 12.—Revised budget estimates for the current fiscal year forecast a net deficit of \$3,984,887,000, up \$2,525,639,887 compared to the previous estimate. President Roosevelt states in his message that he warned Congress he would not hesitate to request additional funds if business failed to improve, and "business not only failed to improve, but is gradually becoming worse. This made it necessary to request additional appropriations for work relief and a program of public works not only to aid the unemployed but simultaneously to give a needed stimulus to business".

The Indiana state democratic convention endorses McNutt as nominee for the presidency. "With him, our party can proceed with full consciousness that every promise will be kept, each platform declaration respected, and the best interests of the people conserved and advanced". Differences between Sen. F. Van Nuys and the party leaders in the State, arising from his opposition to the court reorganization bill, have been patched up also, it is reported, in the interest of Indiana party unity.

Hughes and his party arrives in Moscow where he is met with the wildest acclaim.

July 13.—Hughes lands at Yahutsk and takes off for Fairbanks, Alaska.

July 14.—Hughes and his party reach Floyd Bennett Field, New York, stopping briefly at Minneapolis from Fairbanks for refueling, circling the world in a little over 3 days, 19 hours, of which time only 61 hours, 7 minutes, were spent in the air, covering, in that time, a distance of 14,886 miles at an average speed of 161 miles an hour Wiley Post flew over the same route in 1933 in 7 days, 18 hours, 49-1/2 minutes at an average speed of 83 miles an hour.

Other Countries

June 6.—The famous Jewish psychologist, Sigmund Freud arrives in London, accompanied by American consular officials, having received permission to leave Austria last Saturday; he states he has no plans and merely desires to end the few days left to him in peace and quietness in England—he is 82.

June 7.—Japanese bombers raid Canton during the night, following raids both morning and afternoon; casualties are high and bodies litter the streets. The French-owned Doumer Hospital was badly damaged yesterday, the operating and X-ray rooms being destroyed, and a Red Cross ambulance was machine-gunned and all its occupants killed. Sun Yat Sen University has also been demolished; also the Peiching Middle School, where many students were killed and wounded. E. Lockwood, Y.M.C.A. Secretary, states, "Unless something is done to deter the Japanese, countless thousands of unarmed civilians will be killed". An American physician states, "We, American physicians of Canton, have been witnesses of brutal massacre of Chinese civilians, thousands of whom we have treated with our own hands, and we urgently appeal to Americans to apply measures to halt these daily massacres". Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kenseku Horinouchi is reported to have rejected French protests against the bombing of Canton, holding that it is not a defenseless city but a well-fortified Chinese military base. The Japanese spokesman at Shanghai states that air raids will continue with "even greater vigor".



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in order to make the Chinese realize the futility of resistance. Peking officially adopts "friendly time" (Tokyo mean time) as a measure of "convenience".

June 8.—Rebel forces reported to be within artillery range of Castellon, which guards the approach to Valencia. Rebel headquarters at Burgos issues a press statement declaring that the "government does not guarantee the safety of neutral ships during their stay in ports of a nation at war. Such ships are no more than common smugglers". During the week-end 3 more British ships were bombed and 6 Britons killed; 12 foreign ships have been damaged or sunk during the past 2 weeks. The *Giornale d'Italia* states Italy may be "obligated to send more volunteer Fascist troops to Spain unless France checks the growing arrogance of its communists."

Despite Tokyo denials, the Hongkong *China Mail* reports that Japan is converting Amoy into a modern naval base which will exceed the Formosa base in importance.

June 9.—Estimated that some 30,000,000 people have been driven from their homes by the wide sweep of the fighting in China. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek states that "Chinese resistance will continue as long as there is Japanese aggression; the period can not be measured in terms of months or years. China's fighting strength is increasing as the war goes on."

Spanish rebels bomb two more ships, a French freighter, killing 5 men and wounding 10 others, and an Irish freighter.

June 10.—The Peking *Yung Pao*, organ of the Japanese army, editorially advises Canton civilians to "obey our friendly army and sever all relations with the Kuomintang-Communist government if they want to be safe from bombs". Asked whether the bombing is political rather than military, the Japanese spokesman in Shanghai states that "it is military in the widest sense".

An Italian-made Savoia plane sinks 3 more ships in Spanish waters, 2 of them British. Thirty French planes begin a 24-hour patrol of the Spanish border.

June 11.—Hongkong reported struggling to cope with the influx of half a million Chinese refugees from Canton.

A Japanese company is reported to have purchased the wreck of the S. S. *President Hoover* for 500,000 yen plus additional payments in accordance with the tonnage of scrap metal recovered.

Former Foreign Minister Anthony Eden bitterly scores the policy of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, declaring: "Any optimistic view of the international situation is unfounded. The signs of the times are only too easy to read. If we avoid catastrophe it can only be by a gigantic national effort to show those nations which still believe in power politics that force is a weapon that can not profit the user."

The loyalist defense north of Castellon de la Plana collapses following the fall of Albocacer.

June 12.—Japanese naval authorities send note to foreign consular officials requesting that warships and merchant vessels be removed from the area

between Wuhu and Hukow in preparation for an offensive up the Yellow River and that the ships be painted "scarlet or some other color" as the experience of Japanese fliers is that it is difficult to recognize national flags from the air. Appalling floods between the Yellow and the Hwai rivers have submerged some 1000 villages in eastern Honan and the Japanese are reported still cutting dykes by aerial and artillery bombardment to drown the Chinese defense units east of Chengchow and to protect their own flank during the advance against Hankow. A new Russo-Chinese agreement is rumored, presumably for fresh military aid to China, and it is also said that French advisers will replace the recalled German advisers; a military supply line from French Indo-China into South China will be kept open, it is said.

Rebel planes raid Sagunto, dropping more than 300 bombs. Said in Rome circles that General Francisco Franco is bombing open cities to break the morale of the loyalists as a result of pressure from Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini to bring the war to a close by autumn.

Rudolf Hess, member of Hitler's Cabinet, states that the Czechs are a "menace to the peace of the world. The world has none to thank but the Fuhrer for preserving peace in the face of the Czechs' dangerous game".

June 13.—Rear-Admiral Harry E. Yarnell rejects the Japanese suggestion that American warships be painted "scarlet or some other color" and informs the Japanese naval officials that "it is not considered the Japanese navy's warning would relieve Japan in the slightest degree of any responsibility for damage or injury to U. S. warships, nationals, or property. The U. S. Navy retains complete freedom of movement throughout the Yangtze River and therefore will proceed to any point where Americans are endangered. Movements of U. S. warships within any specified danger will be communicated to Chinese and Japanese officials and efforts will be made to avoid unnecessary exposure in danger zones; however, the evacuation of American nationals from the Hankow area is of paramount importance and will be carried out. U. S. Navy vessels on the Yangtze are painted white and have large American flags painted on the awnings and their nationality should be apparent to any aviator flying at an altitude of several thousand feet."

Premier Milan Hodza of Czechoslovakia interprets the results of the last elections as constituting approval of his national unity program based on his minority reform statute. Konrad Henlein, Sudeten German leader, states that his party having received 90% of the votes in the German areas makes it clear that his demands must be made the basis of negotiation.

June 14.—Loyalists in evacuating Castellon de la Plana set fire to the ammunition dumps and gasoline supplies as the rebels enter the city which open the way to Valencia.

June 15.—The Japanese naval spokesman in Shanghai says it is Japan's intention to take the whole of South China but that the "British border will be

respected; there is no question of menacing the leased territories". The Tokyo press hints that Hainan Island may be occupied unless France stops the shipment of military supplies to China. The Yellow River flood now covers an area of 500 square miles, inundating 2000 villages, driving some 300,000 people from their homes, and drowning some 50,000, according to latest estimates. Japanese are now assisting in attempts to stem the flood and the main body of Japanese troops has fallen back to higher ground around Kaifeng. They deny they cut the dykes. Communists and armed workers are reported to be threatening to take over the defense of Hankow unless Chiang Kai-shek will agree to defend the city at all costs; they recently criticized the abandonment of the Lunghai railway zone without one really serious battle.

June 16.—Valencia reports state that Castellon de la Plana has been bombed by warships that appeared to be German. Rebel planes sink another British and 2 French vessels in Valencia harbor and a number of other ships are damaged.

June 17.—Continuing rains threaten China with the worst flood since 1855.

Reported that British and Australian representatives in London are discussing a possible three cornered trade pact between Britain, Australia, and the United States.

A new anti-Jes drive in Berlin results in the arrest of over 1000, including men in every profession. Jews are being shoved over the border without passports, money, or clothing. Reported the Nazis are demanding a "ransom" of £2,000,000 from Baron Louis de Rothschild, Austrian banker, for his release from prison, the amount fixed being alleged to be the obligations of an Austrian bank of which he was president and which failed in 1933.

June 18.—Foreign Minister Gen. K. Ugaki states that hostilities in China are certainly nearing an end and that though Japan is not willing to deal with the Chiang Kai-shek regime at present, "if there is any serious change in the situation, Japan may reconsider its attitude". The Japanese-sponsored Peking government issues an impassioned appeal for peace, begging the people to reflect on the year's events and realize their mistakes. The Japanese have "sacrificed much" and the Chinese people have suffered enormous losses. Even if the war were soon ended, it will take a century, it declares, to recuperate. "The initial mistake was the Kuomintang's, it ran amuck, but the people bore the brunt of the scorched earth policy of the Chinese armies, and the breaking of the Yellow River dykes by the Chinese soldiers was the last word in madness..."

A Japanese military spokesman states that some 700,000 people are threatened by the floods, of which 100,000 are beyond rescue. The Japanese army is taking care of some 200,000 people, he states. E. Baker, Director of the China International Famine Relief Commission, states that 50,000,000 Chinese will be homeless within a month if China's worse flood in 83 years is not quickly controlled. The Japanese Foreign Office spokesman states that the

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Manila, P. I.

French Ambassador admitted that French interests have signed a contract for the building of a railway from French Indo-China into China. Japan rejects a Russian note urging the discontinuance of "indiscriminate air bombings in China", declaring that the Soviet is biased and has no right to make such a representation.

Mussolini is reported to have asked Britain to consider effectuating the Anglo-Italian agreement despite the Spanish complications, apparently having abandoned hope of an early nationalist victory.

Jews in Germany are taking refuge in foreign consulates as their shops are looted and wrecked. They find it is difficult to get food because gentiles are afraid to sell to them.

June 19.—Furious fighting reported raging between Ankang and Hankow. Chinese claim to have sunk at least 4 Japanese warships near Ankang, 100 miles up the Yangtze. Japanese are bombing on numerous fronts as far south as Hainan island.

Chamberlain reported to have definitely rejected Mussolini's proposal to ignore the Spanish volunteer issue in effectuating the Anglo-Italian agreement.

Some 50 persons are injured in a clash between jobless and the police in Vancouver B. C., when police enforced an eviction order at the post office and an art gallery held by the unemployed in a sit-down siege.

June 20.—Ugaki warns foreign embassies and legations in Tokyo to take measures for evacuation of their nationals in an area extending some 700 miles inland from the China coast.

Announced in the House of Commons that a commission of British, Swedish, and Norwegian experts will shortly leave for Spain to determine whether aerial bombardments have been directed against exclusively military objectives. The Barcelona government has promised to cooperate, but Franco

has not committed himself. Revealed that the United States rejected an invitation to participate.

June 21.—Japanese transferring men and equipment from the flood-soaked Lunghai front to the Yangtze to strengthen the drive on Hankow.

French government seals the Pyrenees frontier against further arms shipments to the Spanish loyalists, leaving them dependent on supplies from ships able to run the coastal blockade. Said in Paris that both sides in the civil war have recently received great quantities of war material sufficient to carry the fighting through another winter.

June 22.—Foreign Office spokesman states that Japanese business circles believe that Washington report of a proposal to choke credits is a "trial balloon." The Japanese bomb Swatow, important port between Shanghai and Hongkong and land forces there. Canton is again bombed.

Rebel war planes bomb and sink 2 more British vessels in Valencia, bringing the total of British ships attacked since May 1 to 24 and the total sunk to 14.

June 23.—Japanese government announces a drastic program of price regulation, forced use of substitute materials, and control of consumption. Chinese troops recapture Chungmou on the Lunghai railroad in a surprise attack, the Japanese fleeing in rubber boats.

David Lloyd George and Clement Atlee, laborite leader, lead a scathing attack on Chamberlain for his refusal to retaliate for the bombing and sinking of British ships in Spanish waters. George asks why Chamberlain does not protest to Germany and Italy as "their planes are destroying our ships". Chamberlain replies: "Lloyd George is apparently ready to plunge this country into war". Atlee scoffs at the fear of war and calls the Prime Minister an "abject figure". "The real fact is that our Prime Minister

has backed Franco to win the war in order to gain an alliance with Italy. He is prepared to sacrifice British interests and the lives of British sailors". The House rings with hoots and hisses and a number of spectators are ejected, but the final result is a vote of confidence in the form of a rejection of Atlee's motion to adjourn, 275 to 141.

Reported that Franco is bringing 60,000 more Moors across the Strait of Gibraltar.

June 24.—Ten French warships reported en route to Hainan from French Indo-China as Japanese warships spread destruction along the coast. Said that Chinese machine gunners repulsed an attempted Japanese landing. The territorial integrity of the island, which lies between Indo-China and Luzon, was guaranteed by a French-Japanese treaty 20 years ago.

Reported "authoritatively" from London that Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax has revealed Britain's readiness to undertake to mediate between China and Japan.

June 25.—Germany recalls Ambassador O. Trautmann, reportedly as a result of Chiang Kai-shek's reluctance to allow the departure of the German military advisers; at a farewell meeting between Chiang and the ambassador, the former agreed to a discontinuance of their advisory duties but reserved the right to decide whether and when they will be allowed to leave Hankow.

Some 250 people, mostly women and children, are killed in a rebel air raid of Alicante. The Spanish Ambassadors in London and Paris inform the respective governments that Spain's tolerance of Italian plane raids has reached the limit and that reprisals will be made if they are not discontinued. The Italian government informs the French government

(Continued on page 400)

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—G—

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Rules, Parallel
Rules, Slide

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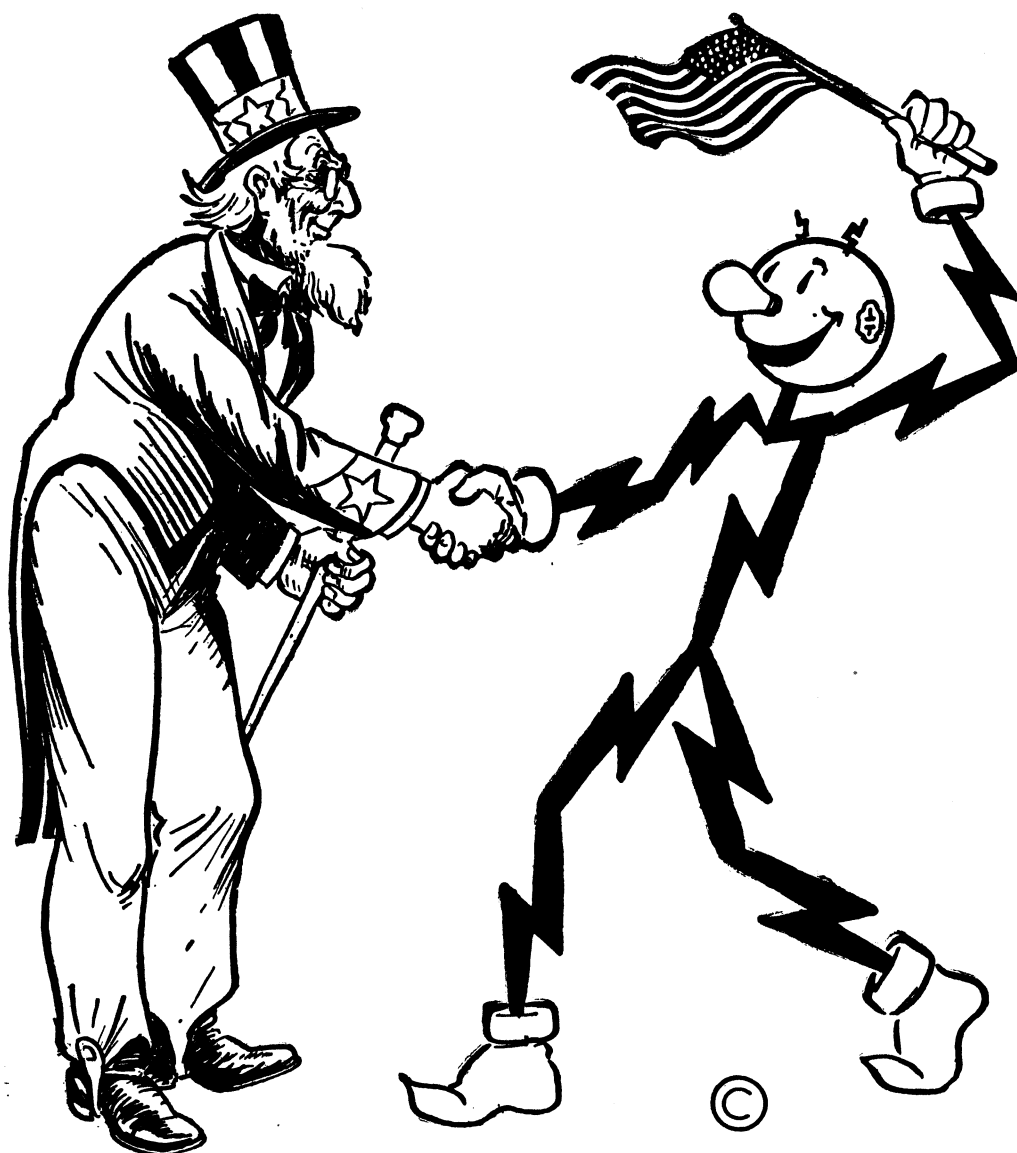
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Editorials

In declaring Occupation Day, August 13, 1938, of all days, a "special national holiday", President

The Filipinos Celebrate Occupation Day

in the Philippines.

Though the day, commemorating the occupation of Manila by the American forces in 1898, has been observed since the time of the first Civil Governor, William Howard Taft, and is a legal holiday in the Philippines, it has been observed chiefly by the Americans, especially the American veterans in the Islands, joined in more recent years by some of the Filipino veterans, these former enemies getting together on this occasion to exchange reminiscences, eat army beans, and drink beer.

For the Filipino population as a whole, and in spite of the good feeling early established in the American régime, Occupation Day served chiefly as a reminder of the refusal of the American generals, upon the capture of Manila from the Spaniards, to allow the Filipino soldiers under General Emilio Aguinaldo to enter the city, which (W. Cameron Forbes: "The Philippine Islands") "deeply hurt the pride of the Filipinos... and aroused a resentment and hostility which presently led to actual warfare". The situation was, in fact, such as to make any other course on the part of the American commanders impossible. To quote Forbes again: "The Spaniards in surrendering Manila had expressly stipulated that the city was to be under the protection of the American army, and with a large Filipino population within and a soldiery without, expecting, as the American officers had reason to believe they did, to loot the city, the situation would quickly have come beyond the control of the meagre United States forces, and it is questionable if the insurgent leaders themselves could have restrained their men".

This year's celebration marks the fortieth anniversary of that day, and though the passage of time and the course of America with respect to the people of the Philippines has served to moderate the feeling of resentment alluded to by Forbes, it has not been entirely wiped out.

President Quezon declared in his proclamation:

"... Whereas that day inaugurated in the world a new conception in the relationship between a sovereign country and a dependency;

"Whereas, during the space of forty years there has been developed in our beloved country a state which is now in its final stages of preparation to take its place among the sovereign nations of the world; and

"Whereas it is deemed just and fitting that the Filipino people render honor to the great democracy of the United States of America for the unparalleled progress and development that have been the fruits of her policy;

"Now, therefore, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, hereby proclaim the thirteenth of August, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, to be a special national holiday, the observance of which shall be a symbol of our esteem and gratitude.

"To that end, a committee is hereby formed composed of the Secretary of the Interior, as Chairman, and the Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army and the Mayor of the City of Manila as members, whose duty it shall be to make the necessary arrangements for an appropriate celebration of this memorable day, and I call upon all national, provincial,



and municipal officials, and all public-spirited citizens and institutions of the Philippines to actively assist the committee herein created for the purpose."

President Quezon will personally head the parade and it is expected that some 12,000 soldiers of the Philippine Army, including R. O. T. C. units will participate—a number, incidentally, equal to the estimated number of Filipino troops that had been waging "desultory warfare", according to General Merritt, for several months prior to the arrival of the Americans, were "well supplied with small arms, with plenty of ammunition, and several field guns" and that had "obtained positions of investment opposite to the Spanish line of detached works throughout their entire extent". According to Admiral Dewey, "Their success, I think, was of material importance in isolating our marine force at Cavite from Spanish attack and in preparing a foothold for our troops when they should arrive. By the end of May they had entirely cleared Cavite province of the enemy, and had so nearly surrounded Manila as to cause a panic among the inhabitants".

The presence of General Douglas MacArthur, Military Adviser to President Quezon and the one chiefly responsible for the organization of the new Philippine Army, will be of special interest as it was his father, General Arthur MacArthur, who, upon the capture of Manila, forty years ago, was appointed Provost-Marshal-General and Civil Governor of the city.

In the evening there will be a state dinner at Malacañan, at which U. S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, will be the guest of honor.

Thus President Quezon will give point to a remark he made some time ago that he considers the coming of America to the Philippines "one of the greatest blessings that ever came to the country." By braving popular feeling with respect to Occupation Day, President Quezon will compel a re-evaluation of the meaning of that day in Philippine history. As the editorial writer of the *Manila Tribune* wrote: "... This demonstration will not be one of gratitude alone for material benefits received. It will be a gesture of appreciation... of the faith which impelled a great nation to discard the role of conqueror because it could not reconcile that role with its own ideals... Several generations of Filipinos can bear witness to what America has done here and will have their opportunity to show their feeling toward America. The gesture whereby a united Filipino people will express that feeling will reflect dignity both on those who give and those who accept..."

Due to the vicissitudes of publication, the preceding editorial, intended for publication before the Occupation Day celebration, appears some time afterward. There is space here only to say that the success of the observance surpassed all expectation. Over 100,000 people attended the ceremonies on the Luneta and participation in the parade had to be restricted because of the large number of entities, public and private, which wanted to take part. As it was, the parade, headed by President Quezon himself, took three hours to pass the reviewing stand.

Among the most notable statements made by President Quezon in his address on the occasion was the following passage addressed to High Commissioner McNutt:

"Mr. High Commissioner: As a symbol of the endless friendship that binds together our two peoples, I wish to present to you, Sir, for your exalted leader, the President of the United States, these two flags—that of your own country and that of the new country to which it has given birth. The tie that binds us together, which they represent, does not depend on an alliance, nor a declaration, nor a treaty. It consists of those eternal spiritual kinships and relationships which defy all quarrels, all oppositions, all aspirations. It is that extraordinary, indefinable longing for the same sort of things. Our aims, our hopes, our appreciations are the same. In the great moral causes, the great causes of righteousness, of liberty, of peace, the great causes which mean the perpetuation of the higher and nobler aims and purposes of life, the United States and the Philippines are in complete unison, not dominating nor conspiring against each other, but going on in perfect accord, because in the essential things we are in absolute and hearty agreement."

High Commissioner McNutt stated to the press at the close of the two-day celebration: "It was the most impressive celebration of any kind I have seen anywhere. Its sincerity was so marked that the response on the part of the Americans here and at home will be in full measure. It is not very often that we see expressions of gratitude in this world, and when they come and come sincerely, they are heart-warming. It was a very grand thing to do!"

Of the thirty short stories reprinted in Edward J. O'Brien's "The Best Short Stories, 1938" (Houghton Mifflin Company), no less than

What is Happening to America? A New Plan to End Unemployment

fourteen concern situations in which unemployment, poverty, and misery are important elements. Only one of these stories came from the radical *New Masses* and only two or three from the experimental magazines. Three of them came from *Esquire*, the rest from such distinguished and on the whole conservative publications as the *Atlantic Monthly*, *Harper's*, *Scribner's*, the *American Mercury*, the *Yale Review*, the *Virginia Quarterly Review*, and one or two other publications.

A critic has said that the appearance of O'Brien's annual volume constitutes "an event of news value and first literary importance. . . America, particularly, has found its most characteristic form of expression in the short story, and it is in collections such as these that the reader must look for the truly significant work of the new age". O'Brien himself states in the introduction to this year's volume: "What has interested me, to the exclusion of other things, is the fresh, living current which flows through the best American work. . . No substance is of importance in fiction unless it is organic substance, that is to say, substance in which the pulse of life is beating. . ."

What do these stories tell us of the pulse of this new age in America?

A man out of work cheats a hungry girl of a dollar bill they had both seen fall out of a man's pocket. Conscience-stricken, he offers it to her, but she refuses it. . . A man who has a small job and who is hurrying to his work offers an apparently desperate young woman alms which she refuses. He rushes on and learns afterward that she threw herself under a train. . . A man, himself out of work, whose wife is employed in a department store, writes a letter to her employer who has also become her lover, pleading with him not to rob him of his wife and break up his home. . . A group of workers on a large building, ordered by the contractor and forced by fear of being discharged, to disregard the city building regulations, are horribly killed when the walls collapse. . . A school teacher crossing the desert alone in a small car gives a ride to a young man who tells her (among other things): "I've been as far as Kansas—looking for work". "The conditions are pretty bad", she remarks. "There ain't no work", he says simply. . . A father, a California orange-picker, whose little daughter, ill of malnutrition, is refused hospital care because her's is not an emergency case, brings her back later, and they ask him: "What is the matter with her now?" He says, "She is dead". They say, "Oh!" Standing beside her coffin, a preacher says: "She is with God." A lady with him says: "Poor little thing, it is all for the best". The father feeling through the cover over the little body, notices they put shoes on her feet. The little girl

had always wanted a pair of shoes. . . The daughter of a woman who runs a boarding house does not want to go up to the room of the old boarder she married that day, saying she does not feel she is married to him, and her mother scolds her and reminds her that the man has kept them alive for seven years. . . A young man, himself not well situated, is forced to give more money to his father, once an actor and still trying to make a brave show. . . A man gets his old position back after four years of unemployment and while going up in the elevator, hoping the operator will not notice how happy he is and how queerly he acts, mechanically picks up a cigarette—but some one has thrown down. He suddenly confides: "Funny, isn't it, the things you do? And I just got my job back. Today. Just today—after four years." . . A young boy, a minor bank employee, who already supports his father and mother, finds that an unemployed older brother and his family have moved in on him. . . A stately old mansion is turned into a sheep pen. . . A young musician is given a try-out over the radio. He patronizes an old man who operates the elevator and finds out the man was once a member of a great symphony orchestra. . . The birth of an illegitimate child to the daughter of a family of poor whites in the South. . . A homeless, feeble-minded girl is given in marriage to a traveling circus xylophone player who is a little deaf.

We have all read such stories in the magazines of today, but that they should be selected by a competent anthologist as the "truly significant work of the new age", comes as a shock. The America of these stories is not the America those of us now in the Philippines knew twenty years ago, ten years ago, or even five years ago. We can feel only horror and ask, What is happening to America, the greatest and richest of all nations, the land of the highest living standards in the whole world, the land of opportunity and freedom?

Are these writers showing us the truth in these stories of decay, of bitterness and hopelessness? It must be confessed that they strike one above everything as sincere and true; most of them stand unanswerable, unchallengeable, as all genuine works of art. It is, of course, to be considered that of all artists, writers especially have always been drawn to the tragic, and to the ignoble as well as the noble, to the horrible, the pathetic, the pitiful, as well as the sublime. Writers of power seek great themes, think passionately, and have no patience with the mediocre and the mild. Yet some of these American stories outdo in pessimism those of the most pessimistic of the pre-revolutionary Russian writers.

After looking at O'Brien's book, one better understands the earnest appeal of former President Herbert Hoover, who is pictured as behaving and speaking as follows in an interview with Will Irwin published in a recent issue of *Liberty*:

"Mr. Hoover rose, began to pace the room. Then he turned full face to me and, for one who usually speaks so quietly, his next words were almost a shout. 'Bill', he said, 'end unemployment—get men back to work! That's the only issue now'. His voice fell back to its even tone. 'I'm not talking partisanship. The issue is too big for that. I am talking about the future of America. . . Transcendent over everything else is the necessity to get these twelve or fourteen million people back to jobs, so they can live decently. . . No country is safe politically or socially, even morally, so long as such a proportion of its people are out of jobs. . . Our first job is to get twelve or fourteen million unemployed men and women out of misery and back to work—and at productive jobs in industry, not sad, underpaid, fruitless WPA jobs. They must be jobs that are paid at the rate of private enterprise and not at the rates of relief. . . The normal energies, the confidence, the faith in the future, the moral courage of the American people have been mauled and stifled. There is nothing fundamentally wrong with the United States. It has all its resources, all its equipment, all its genius for business, all its skilled workmen and skilled farmers. . ."

Mr. Hoover then argued eloquently for less government "interference", declaring that America is suffering not from a depression or a recession, but from a repression. To the writer it seems that Mr. Hoover sees only one half of the situation. True, America has still all its natural resources, all its equipment, all its genius for business, all its skilled

workmen and farmers, but little of all this is being utilized, not, it would seem, because of government "repression" so much as because of a policy as unwise as was Mr. Hoover's policy as President to let matters take care more or less of themselves. President Roosevelt tried, by artificially-created scarcity to raise prices, hoping that this would set the machinery of production going. This did have some such effect, but at the cost of great suffering, and the effect seems not to have been continuous. But if this is a failure, this is not proof that a return to *laissez faire* would solve the problem. Profit-motive production is impossible if due to over-capitalization, excess plant, cut-throat competition, shut-downs, unemployment, and low purchasing power there are no profits to be made; everything slows down, finally stops. We must get down to production for us, production to fill human need. If this is still too radical a step, entailing too sharp a break with the past, then perhaps a system of government orders to the farms and factories for food and the most necessary manufactured goods for distribution at cost to established retailing agencies—standardized products and goods, produced by labor at standardized wages, sold at standardized prices, the government guaranteeing expenses, drawing upon its credit for so doing—production would be resumed on a scale commensurate with the needs of the population of the United States, probably at only a fraction of the cost of the present relief activities.

This plan would not supersede private enterprise; the government orders would be placed to supply only actual and basic wants, but they would set industry moving, and would give many millions of people work as well as supply them with their most necessary wants at low prices. As munition orders from the government stimulate our war industries, these orders from the government to supply the people rather than the arsenals would stimulate a much greater group of industries. And as the government has moved to control war industry profits, so it could move to control them in these basic industries and their distributing agencies.

It is disgraceful that it appears to be permitted to send out official Senate and House of Representatives envelopes, stamped with the signatures of such men as Senator Lynn J. Frazier and Representative William Lemke, that bear in one corner, in black type, extracts from "articles" and "editorials" in an obscure sheet published by a Filipino jackanapes in the United States, which, "there being no objection", were ordered printed in the *Congressional Record* as "extensions of remarks" by these honorable gentlemen.

One such extract, printed boldly in the left-hand corner of the envelope, runs like this:

"... Again, it is our opinion of Señor Quezon that there is a growing menace in the unfortunate fact that the man we have honored with our presidency has been trained only as an agitator in the past".

The following appears on an official United States Senate envelope:

"Like a bolt from the blue, Señor Quezon went into one of his temperamental hysterics and revealed in his combination of nervous histrionics and staccato phrases his inconsistent, unpredictable stand and change-too-often views on the Philippine independence question".

It would seem impossible to get such idiocies printed at all, let alone under the seemingly official auspices of the Government of the United States.

The contents of these envelopes consist of the stuff from which the extracts are taken. They are leaflets in the official format, government paper, and bear the imprint, "U. S. Government Printing Office", although the line, "Not printed at Government expense", also appears.

An indignity, the worse because of its complete inanity, is thus done the President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, recently called by a political writer of world experience "one of the most gallant and sincere statesmen of these desperate times", and a man whose loyalty to the United States can not be questioned, but the matter reflects far more seriously on the dignity of the houses of Congress.

Gray Seas

By Frank Lewis-Minton

WHO says the sea is blue he lies;
Today the sea is gray.

Awesome in their unhurried rush,
The gray-green waves charge past
In endless, billowing lines,
Resistless as the march of time,
Until—in witless wrath—
They dash themselves to futile foam
Against the stubborn rocks
Of some far distant coast.

They're like those gray-green waves
Of men—impersonal and grim—
Who surged across the rolling downs,

Only to dash themselves
Against the stony steepes
And iron death of old Verdun.

White puffs of smoke were flecks of foam;
The chuff of boots, the whisk of cloth
On cloth, the curses, laughter, prayers,
The scraps of talk, of song,
The clank of gear, the thud of shot,
The shouts, and screams of pain
Mixed in one long moaning, shrieking rush,
Like the sound of wave and wind.

He lies who says the sea is blue;
Today the sea is gray.

August 13th—Occupation Day—Salute

By Frank Lewis-Minton

ON this, the fortieth, anniversary of the most important event in Philippine history, we salute our country and our Flag: We, the American pioneers. We salute you, not as the survivors of a conquering army; not in the role of "saviors" of an oppressed nation; not as a political gang, demanding a share of the patronage and loot incidental to a party triumph in an election; and not as a non-producing group, demanding a dole. We salute you as, and in the same spirit that, the American frontiersman has ever saluted his Flag.



Some of us were here before the historic event which this day recalls; others came in the midst of thundering naval guns, the rattle of Krag or Springfields, and the whine of Mauser bullets; while many more have come in the wake of the military expedition which cleared the ground for America's experiment in democracy among peoples who had, for many centuries, existed under a different form of government.

But we are all pioneers; and as such, America, we salute you: We who have come to the Far East as pioneers in education, commerce, industry, government administration, as adventurers or as soldiers, in furtherance of our country's power and prestige; we who have won the only decisive and profitable military victory in the history of the United States, with a hundred percent volunteer* army; we who have upheld the principles of democracy, often to our own disadvantage, and even to the point of incurring the contempt of Orientals and other foreign nations...

We who have brought Occidental civilization to the Orient, not by reciting incantations, or expounding sectarian doctrines; we who have not forsaken our ideals, nor abandoned our codes, and have taught "a more excellent way" by example...

We who have brought American comforts and luxuries to a million Oriental homes; who have brought to the Philippines the greatest era of progress and prosperity in its history, and now see this threatened by ruinous competition from Japan—a country that could not possibly absorb enough Philippine products to maintain an even balance of trade; a competition that means glutted markets and gutted forests, and decreasing exports, and dying industries, and lowering wage scales, and increased unemployment, and social unrest and riots; a competition that could be curbed or prevented by one terse, unequivocal statement and the scratch of a pen—in Washington....

We who have developed mines and lumber mills and factories; who have built bridges, piers, industrial plants, business houses, hospitals, and homes—all of which may yet be razed by the devastating hordes from the north; we who have developed the nearest approach to a free and untrammelled press—outside the British dominions—in the Far East...

We who have begotten children and taught them to be proud of their American citizenship, and sent them back

to be educated in American schools; we who are—in some cases to the disadvantage of deserving jobless Americans and Filipinos—housing and finding employment for refugees from a neighboring country where the Japanese invaders manhandle and spit upon our countrymen, even murder them, and get away with it by offering official "apologies" more insulting than the insults...

We who have endured the pompous asinities of your junketing congressional vacationists; the ill-premised criticisms of your Garretts and other semi-informed, prejudiced, or instructed writers and journalists; the sensational and vindictive trash of your Catherine Mayos and others of her calibre; your half-baked theorists, "educators", "sociologists" and "savants"; the slanders of weaklings who returned to the homeland because they lacked the character, ability, and vision to qualify as members of an American community abroad...

We who have been dubbed imperialists; who have been accused of the heinous crime of "nationalism", and who admit the truth of the latter charge, at least; and who calously declare that we shall continue striving to increase the wealth and power of our country, our enterprises, and ourselves—until death or senility abates our efforts; we who would save this far outpost of Christian culture from oblivion; we who would save this kindly, freedom-loving people from a non-Christian domination more complete, more degrading, more savage and ruthless than the most despotic dictatorship known to history; we who, despite the fact that our country has ignored the guerdon we gave her, and has often shamed and belittled us in the eyes of foreign nations, still stand at attention, or with uncovered heads, when the band plays "The Star Spangled Banner"... We who still think of some American city, village, or some obscure farmhouse—as home!

We who have served in one or both of our country's most recent wars; we who, possessing special qualifications, have given our talents, cunning, and resourcefulness in the most dangerous and thankless phase of government service abroad; we who, knowing more of the horror and bestiality of war than the canting sentimentalists and paid propagandists who constantly prate about it in American journals and over American radio hook-ups, would again respond to the call of our government, forgetting all theories and "isms" in the common need—and who would be ashamed of our sons if they did not do likewise; we who have lived by the age-old law of survival, and who still believe there are things more precious than individual human lives...

We who have introduced American sewing machines, textiles, and petroleum products in the Orient; American foodstuffs—canned and cured, and fresh fruits, fish and meats; milk, butter, cheese and dairy products of every sort; American industrial and farm machinery and im-

plements; American tools, hardware, clocks, watches, glass, jewelry, and silverware; American motor cars, trucks, tractors, and airplanes; American electrical supplies and equipment; American radios; American clothing, shoes, hats, raincoats, and general haberdashery; American chemicals, drugs, medicines, hospital supplies and equipment; American books, toys, novelties, and cosmetics; we who have introduced American cigarettes and smoking tobacco in one of the greatest tobacco-producing districts of the world . . .

We who have poured billions of dollars into the coffers of American industry and the Federal Treasury; who pay millions annually to American insurance companies, financial institutions, schools, and in direct aid to less able relatives in the homeland; we who have given millions of months of profitable employment to American labor; who have given millions of tons of cargo to American ships—and would have given as much more but for the weak policy of a government that would not give adequate aid to American shipping . . .

Thus, on August thirteenth, we salute our legislators in Washington—many of whom apparently regard the Philippines, with its vast wealth of tropical products, high grade cabinet woods, gold and iron, manganese, and chromium as a sort of barnacle on the ship of state; who would crowd Philippine products off the American market, thereby killing exports of American foodstuffs, dairy products, and machinery to the Orient—the while importing cheap Japanese textiles to such extent that thousands of American textile workers are thrown out of employment; who ignore the fact that the rich island of Mindanao is already under Japanese influence; that Japanese capital, the entering wedge of “peaceful penetration”, is knocking ever more impatiently at our doors. At any rate, nothing has yet been done to check the southing of the modern Ghengis Khan, who regards the Philippines as practically within his grasp; who gazes hungrily at Borneo and the Dutch possessions, and visualizes as his own—in the not too distant future—the rich wheat fields and pastures of the Antipodes.

It has not been “easy living” here for those in positions of trust, nor those who seriously consider the fact that each American abroad is an envoy of his people; an envoy quite as important in his little sphere as an ambassador. (Perhaps more so. At least, the ambassador can be recalled). Many of us have known hardships, even destitution, but we have contrived to live with some degree of dignity; to maintain a semblance of “face” in a world where the only God is POWER. Some of us have prospered, others have not. But we have not asked our government for weekly doles, although many of us have paid

Federal taxes which were presumably used in part to support our unproductive countrymen, brain trusters, and other political parasites born of the spoils system, and several million social misfits and undesirable aliens at home.

In view of our experience it would be strange if we were not critical—even contemptuous—of the institutions responsible for the attitude of the average American toward foreign trade, and foreign relations in general; of greedy lobbyists who espouse any cause, however detrimental to the country as a whole, for personal profit; of office seekers who would destroy American commerce—the wealth of future generations—for a campaign slogan to be used in the ill-advised dairy and farming communities of the Middle West, or among the sugar beet growers of Utah and Idaho; of labor “leaders” who, with the aid of certain Washington officials, and the enthusiastic cooperation of foreign labor agitators, have practically driven American ships from the western oceans; and—above all—of a so-called educational system which has made possible such gross ignorance and lack of national unity in the richest and, in some ways, the most progressive country on earth.

For one thing we must thank our government. We have been encouraged to develop two of man’s most useful and commendable traits of character: self-reliance and self-confidence. Few of us—few old and well established residents, at least—expect to return to the homeland when and if the final curtain falls upon all American influence in the Orient. We have adjusted ourselves to changing conditions in the past; in all probability we shall be able to do so in future. We are not soft men. Our ancestors were the pioneers of yesterday. We are the pioneers of today. And probably our descendants will be the pioneers of tomorrow. For progressive nations will always have frontiers—industrial, commercial, and political frontiers. Frontiers to guard . . . frontiers to be extended.

August thirteenth! We drain a glass to the memory of our departed friends, and to our hardy forebears; to the restless souls who have always led, and will ever lead the nation to its farthest frontiers. In this mood, America, we salute our Flag. And from uncounted thousands of American and European graves, scattered throughout the length and breadth of these far lands and from the bottom of the seas that beat against our shores, comes a muffled stirring . . . a ghostly echo of satiric laughter. They, our predecessors, fought on unaided and went down fighting . . . We, also, fight on . . .

Note: In the war of 1898, soldiers in the regular army were given their choice of home or foreign service.

Windy Day

(Paracale)

By Harriet Mills McKay

THE wind blew in from the sea all day
In such a wild disturbing way . . .
It shook the house, and whipped the trees,
And told the strangest ody seys.
It weighed me down with its dolorous song,
Singing and sighing overlong. . .

So I quit the house and walked the shore
To meet forthwith the windy roar.
Though buffeted with a rough caress
In arrogant high-handedness,
Alone on the beach with the wind and sea
I found them gallant company!

Home from the Philippines, 1910

By W. S. Boston

I HAD contracted the sprue, which, at that time, was considered incurable while one remained in the Philippines. I ran down to skin and bones, but still did my work somehow. * * * The next day I purchased a ticket for San Francisco and boarded the boat. The doctors had told me that I would get well as soon as I got out of the Islands. Sure enough, shortly after leaving Hongkong I began picking up weight at the rate of a pound and a half daily and continued to do so until I struck Frisco. This was my first trip back to the States since 1899, and my first trip home since 1893,—seventeen years. When we arrived in Frisco, myself and a friend I had picked up on the boat, who had been away about the same number of years as I had, decided that we would walk to our hotel. So sending our baggage ahead, we started out. Well, we came to a bar-room first, sampled some of the beer, served in very high glasses, then I think we tried some watermelon, and afterward took our time sampling everything the natives had to offer.



Finally, we found ourselves on Market Street, about five or six in the afternoon. One side of the street seemed almost deserted, but on the other side we saw a mass of people going on a half run, all in one direction. We rubber-necked at this mob, wondering where the fire was. We reached our hotel O. K. in spite of all. Next morning, bright and early, we started down Market Street intending to see the sights, but lo and behold! there seemed to be another fire in the other direction from that of the evening before. There were thousands of people rushing along, this time on the opposite side of the street. We got very curious as to what this was all about. We went into a bar-room and got friendly with the bar-tender. Telling him that we were Filipinos, we asked him to kindly explain the rush up-town that morning, and the rush down-town the night before. He sized us up, I think prepared to pitch us out, but he finally decided that after all we were probably not kidding him. Then he told us that those people worked up-town but lived in Oakland, and that at night they rushed to get to the ferry which carried them across the Bay to their homes. Then, next morning, they rushed from the ferry back up-town to their jobs. He told us that those ladies and gentlemen had to punch a thing called a time-clock which registered their number and the exact time they checked in. If they punched the clock five minutes late, the bar-tender said, they would have their places taken by others waiting there in the hope that some of the employed would not show up. Well we ordered another drink, also one for the bar-tender, and we drank to those poor natives, hoping that none of them would be late and at the same time that none of the waiting guys were really hungry.

My people having moved to Oklahoma, I entrained for there. I passed through Denver, Colorado, and Amarilla, Texas, my old hang-outs. I could see that a great change had taken place in Denver, but Amarilla I just could not

understand. This was a cow-town surely, I thought. But no, here was a big, fine depot. I could look down the street and see fine, wide streets, with stores on each side. Automobiles all going to beat the band, and not a cow or cow-puncher in sight! I stuck to the train and we pulled out for Oklahoma. I looked out on my side of the train. Why the darn fools had fences everywhere! And not a long-horn in sight; instead I saw animals that resembled cows. No horns, short and stubby; white faces, and lazy. Well I had much to learn!

I had wired my brother when I would arrive at Hinton, where he lived. The train pulled in and I was the only passenger to get off. I saw a bunch of guys over against the depot. I walked toward them and they just sized me up. I got sore and set my suit-case down. I walked up to those fellows and asked them what in hell they thought they were looking at. They laughed and one of them asked who I was looking for. I told him I had heard there were some people living around this town named Boston. He said, "Do you think you would know one of them if you saw one?" I answered that I had thought I should know the breed anywhere. Then he laughed again, and I recognized him as my brother John, three years older than myself. I grabbed him by the hand, and the next thing I knew a guy six feet, two inches tall had his arms around me from the rear. Two middle-aged ladies nailed me from in front. They had rushed out from the waiting-room and seemed bent on pulling me to the ground. Then they shoved the tall guy away and dragged me into the waiting room, all the while crying and laughing. I began to soothe those ladies for I concluded they had suddenly been taken with hysteria. They pushed me down on a bench and began bawling out the long guy and my brother John for playing such a trick on me. They called this tall one Joe. Then I tumbled to the fact that this was my youngest brother and that these two women my sisters. About this time a bunch of kids rushed in and grabbed me, all crying "Uncle Bill, Uncle Bill!" Well perhaps after a half hour, I got matters straightened out. The elder lady was sister Mary, the other, sister Ellen. The kids, darned if I know now what their names were, were my nephews and nieces. After I had more or less gotten my bearings, they loaded me into a fine car for those days, and we were off for John's home where the rest of the tribe had gathered to meet me. When we got there I was introduced to a pretty lady they told me was my sister Bedia. She produced a baby boy she said was another nephew. They introduced me to a couple of other guys who they said were brothers-in-law Charley Smight and Lloyd Raider. They all seemed to know me, but I did not know any of them.

Well, they dined me to a queen's taste—but no wine. Then I remembered, and kept my trap closed. I had been scared stiff for fear they would ask me to say grace, but John must have tumbled and proceeded with that job,

much to my relief. That dinner, I think, was the best meal I ever tasted in my life, and when I finally quit for the simple reason that I could not down another bite, I managed to get to the lounge and began taking stock with myself. It was hard to realize these people were really my brothers and sisters. I could not put aside the impression that they were strangers. After a while they began asking me if I remembered so and so, such and such. And I answered to the best of my ability, not always exactly truthfully.

At last they put me to bed. They had chosen mother's feather bed, with feather pillows. I tried my damnest to sleep in this dear old bed of my mother, but no go! My head sunk down in the pillows, and they near smothered me. I sunk into that feather bed about a foot deep, and the covers were soft and fluffy. So finally I got up, spread a blanket on the floor, got a coat for a pillow, and flopped down for some sleep. And I sure slept till morning. However, before going to sleep I tried to recall all of my brothers and sisters as I had known them so long ago, and by next morning I could talk much better with them about the past.

I soon learned that they would rather pass up my experiences in the Philippines as a bad dream—taking no interest whatever in what I had to say to them about my life there. They saw but one thing for me, and that was that I should take my place among them and forget what they considered the nightmare I had gone through the past seventeen years. They were ever ready to tell me what I could do to redeem the past. No consideration was given to my own views. In other respects they showed me every love possible, and they fed me until I weighed more than I had ever weighed in my life.

They introduced me to their neighbors, always informing me as to their religious standing and politics. If they "belonged", everything was lovely; if not, it was indicated to me that they were more or less "taboo". After a few weeks I began to tumble to the fact that my brothers and sisters were really the same people I had known, with the one difference that they had grown up. They had not changed one iota and had never unlearned what they had learned as children. They still held the same petty religious views, the same suspicions against all who did not "believe" as they believed. The world was a small one to them. Yet their little town of about 1500 souls had five different churches, all different in belief. Each went

only to his own church. They seemed to tolerate each other in business, but should one default in the payment of a debt or otherwise err, then they would say "Oh well, he is a member of the so and so church." In other words I found that these natives were very similar to the natives in the Philippines,—broken up into tribes, though the strange thing to me was that they all spoke the same language. Yet to me they seemed the salt of the earth, once one was able to get below their religious superstitions and petty jealousies.

I was surprised to find the stress they laid on religious preachings. The "brotherly love" they talked about seemed to be chiefly for the members of their own sects; then, if any were left over, it might go to the other fellow, in the Philippines or China. They contributed freely to foreign missions—funds sorely needed in the United States for the purpose of teaching themselves to lay aside their fanatical creeds and to learn sincerely to extend brotherly love to their neighbors.

If men would unite in love for humanity as a whole, bring themselves back as Nature produced them, living without camouflage, according to their natural selves from the beginning, then they would form a true and trusting family on this earth, and truth and justice would prevail, as I had seen it among so-called "savage" tribes in the Philippines. Men may preach their heads off, but they will not be able to change their natures, and when they try to be "better" than others, they only deceive themselves. Man can not buck Nature, and is only the worse for trying.

Before visiting my father in Kansas City, my brothers and sisters arranged to visit my mother's grave in a body, taking a basket-lunch along to the cemetery. I should have much preferred to have visited her grave alone, but did not dare suggest such a thing. As I had anticipated, immediately on entering the grave-yard my brothers and sisters began crying and making a demonstration, calling our mother, etc. We marched up in a body and all knelt beside the grave, they all grieving loudly. But I could not cry; I could only contemplate the mysteries of life and death. I seemed to see my mother as a beautiful flower which had served its purposes on this earth and had passed on, back to Mother Nature. I remembered all the hardship she had experienced in life that I myself might live, but I could not mourn her passing. I seemed to see her taking her hard part in life for a purpose laid down by

(Continued on page 393)

Cosmos

By Luis Dato

WITH stars I tryst, and in the out-most night,
Time, thundering, roams the skies,
I fear the alternation of the light,
Love, let me look into your eyes.

A funeral wind is moaning through the trees,
And man so seen departing from his birth,
Saddens the soul and bids its fever cease
With grief that lifts its question from the earth.

I confuse Time and Space as one, and fear
Identity, O Woman, Friend, and Wife,
The boughs of trees seem human, gods disappear,
Oh, share with me this terror of life!

Páre Lucio and the Law

By N. V. M. Gonzales

CORN was ripening in the clearings of Dangay. The wind from the southwest was heavy with the sweet odor of the fields. Crows flew about, crying riotously in the sunshine; parrots swooped cleverly upon the corn.

On such a day as this a woman was found murdered in a thicket not far from the main road to the *kaiñgins*. The body was identified as that of the old maid Maria, who was last seen at Páre Lucio's. That had been a week before, and some said the two had had a quarrel over some old debt.

The wind over the corn fields became now less fragrant with the scent of harvest. The parrots suddenly left, and the crows roosted ominously atop the old leafless kapok trees.

Taytay, who was "sergeant" and acting chief of police of Mansalay, came promptly, clad in a faded khaki shirt, his badge pinned over his left breast pocket. He had brought his pistol too and it now hung from his hip along with a wooden club. He was no expert at using either of these weapons. The municipality had always been too poor to afford cartridges for the policemen, and so Taytay seldom could practise with his gun. Every one, though, was peace-loving, and there had never been any need for him to wield even the wooden club.

He started to quiz every villager, but to no avail. Meanwhile, the body was fast decomposing and it had to be buried without further delay. Taytay ordered a grave dug right in the thicket and had every villager help with the pick and the shovel.

Almost every man in Dangay came except Páre Lucio. Taytay took mental note of this and, shortly after the burial, hurried over to Páre Lucio's house, a little way up the main road, and arrested him.

"But—I'm innocent," protested Páre Lucio, who was about fifty. "How could an old man ever do such a deed?"

"Well, you were the last man seen with the woman—may she rest in peace. No?"

Páre Lucio did not answer, and Taytay continued:

"She was passing down the road five days ago when you saw her and demanded to know why she hadn't paid you an old debt of seven *cavanes* of *palay*. That was what you charged her for six yards of cotton cloth you sold her two years ago, when you were still a cloth-peddler. No?"

The sergeant noticed that Páre Lucio was struck by how much he knew about him.

"You followed her down the road and the two of you exchanged hot words, no?"

No answer. It seemed Páre Lucio was too frightened to open his mouth. The sergeant's eyes roved about the wall of the hut. He saw a bolo hanging in its sheath from the wall.

"Ah, there's the bolo! You had it with you, no?" he said, walking across the room to where the bolo was. He pulled it out of its sheath and scrutinized the blade.



Thinking he saw blood-stains, he grinned, put the bolo back into its sheath, and then tucked the weapon under his arm.

"Now, Páre Lucio," he said, "let us go to Mansalay. You have murdered a woman. Let us go and find out what to do about you."

"But I'm innocent, *sargento*," cried Páre Lucio. "I've been ill of malaria. It has been seven days now. Ah, I have not even gone out of this house. True, that old maid Maria owed me for some rice, but she had said months ago that she would pay me in corn this harvest, and we had agreed."

Taytay did not seem to be listening, and so Páre Lucio repeated: "I've been ill seven days now, and my wife—she's out in the fields this morning—killed a chicken and made broth for me only the other day. That's why there are bloodstains on my bolo."

"Ah, you lie. Let us go to Mansalay and settle it before the justice of the peace," said Taytay, grinning still, as though much pleased with the world. "I've no patience with an aged liar and murderer like you."

So saying he took Páre Lucio by the arm and shoved him out of the door of his hut. The old man stumbled over the threshold. The sergeant was about thirty-five, well-built, and strong. He had a narrow forehead and a flat nose.

Páre Lucio was not only many years older but he had the stoop of most cloth-peddlers. It was said that in his youth he had been a wrestler and an *escrimador* or fencer, but years of tramping the hills selling cloth, exposure, and poor fare had sapped his vitality. It had not seemed surprising that he had taken a youthful but stout and hard-working woman, Torina, for his wife.

Páre Lucio and the sergeant had gone but a few meters from the hut when Torina arrived from the corn field with an empty basket on her head and a coil of rope in her hand. "Ah, Lucio," she cried, "the crows are back in the corn field and our carabao is lost again." But Lucio did not hear her.

Taytay broke them apart when Torina ran to Páre Lucio and embraced him. Looking away, Páre Lucio half cried like a child and said, "But I'm innocent!" Repeatedly Torina sprang back to her husband and clung to him, and the sergeant got tired trying to break them apart.

"We are going to Mansalay, see? I've no patience with husbands and wives like you two, especially when I have to bring the man to justice, see?" he said.

Torina had flung her basket and coil of rope to the ground, and the sergeant, noticing the rope, picked it up and began tying Páre Lucio's elbows behind his back.

"My rope!" cried Torina angrily. "You're stealing my rope!" But the sergeant paid no attention to her.

"Now, we'll be off," he said, coolly. "And follow, if you're a good wife."

A thick stand of tall bushes hemmed in the road and

leaving the clearings, they saw nothing more of Torina. They passed a cluster of huts along the main road, and the dogs barked and the children ran out to look at them.

At length they came to the beach where the road turned in the direction of Paclasan and Wasig and ended sixteen kilometers away in Mansalay. It was mid-morning and the sun cast two long shadows on the beach as the sergeant and Páre Lucio walked on. Even the rope by which he led the old man had also a shadow.

At Paclasan, fishermen were mending their nets when the two passed by. Taytay tethered Páre Lucio to one of the posts where the nets hung and said to the fishermen:

"Aye, we come from Dangay, and have not had our breakfast yet. You have some broiled fish and boiled rice?"

The fishermen gaped at the sergeant and at his companion, bound in strong hemp rope. It seemed the sight of a person in that condition fascinated them.

The sergeant said, "We are on our way to Mansalay, to the juez. This man, he appears to have murdered an old maid, see?"

As if this answered the unspoken question in the fishermen's eyes, they now began to move about and one of them brought some food—not only rice and fish but also sweet potatoes in a rich sauce of thick coconut milk. The sergeant took Páre Lucio under a tree by the sandy roadside, unbound his right hand, and bade him eat.

"But, I'm innocent," gasped Páre Lucio, when he saw the marks of the rope on his wrist.

The meal over, Taytay bound his prisoner's arms once more, and they continued on their way. It was a long hike to the next village, Wasig, and they were delayed by high tide at the river. Torina had followed and overtook them there. She had food with her, a blanket and a shirt and a pair of trousers for Páre Lucio. Taytay did not at all relish her company. He tried to walk on as fast as he could, tugging at the rope to make Páre Lucio hurry. But Torina would not be left behind. She was right beside the old man and when the going was hard, she would demand a halt. Then she and Páre Lucio would rest under a tree, and she would wipe the sweat from his wrinkled face.

"Ah, I've no patience with you," the sergeant would remark. "Come on, let us go."

Irritated at the presence of the wife, he forgot about stopping for something to eat at noon and remembered this only hours later when they reached Caloocan, another fishing village. This time the men were sitting idly around the fire, waiting for suppertime. Taytay again tethered Páre Lucio to a post and introduced his party.

"Aye, we come from Dangay, and may we rest for the night here?"

Again the fishermen did not seem to understand but simply stared at Taytay and his two companions, so the sergeant went on to explain:

"We are on our way to Mansalay, to the juez. This man, he appears to have murdered an old maid, see? And the woman here, she is this man's wife."

Now, Torina still had some food with her and for this Taytay was secretly thankful. But eating meant that he would have to free Páre Lucio's two hands, for this was what the woman demanded. He pondered a while, then agreed.

The question of how to keep watch over the couple confronted the sergeant vaguely at first, but after supper it was clear that he would have either to spend the night without sleep or resume the journey to Mansalay immediately. After turning this problem over in his mind, he addressed the couple firmly:

"Aye, we are on our way to Mansalay, to the juez. This man, I must tie him up lest he escape to-night." And to Torina particularly, he said: "You may keep him warm if you must. But I will not sleep, and shall sit all night and watch."

* * *

The mist had lifted over the town of Mansalay. There was a fresh odor of morning about the town. Leading Páre Lucio by the rope, the sergeant could feel the cool and tender air about him.

From the roof of the dilapidated municipal building a swallow soared away. An omen of Páre Lucio's escape? thought the sergeant. As if to reassure himself that his prisoner was still with him, he tugged roughly at the rope he had held in his hands all the way from Dangay to the town. Páre Lucio lost his balance and fell to his knees.

It was still so early that a policeman, yawning on the porch of the municipal building, surprised at seeing the sergeant and his party, began to rub his eyes.

"This man, he murdered an old maid in Dangay. We have room for him in the jail, no?"

The policeman nodded, then led the sergeant and Páre Lucio to the jail. It was a smallish building made of bamboo. When the policeman threw open the door and the sergeant shoved Páre Lucio in, Torina, who had followed them, turned her face away.

Páre Lucio stirred about inside the jail like a caged parakeet. "But I'm innocent, I'm innocent!" he cried, louder than ever.

The sergeant had not yet unloosened the rope with which he had bound Páre Lucio. He had one end of it still in his hands and did not know what to do with it at first. Seeing a post near by, he at length decided to tie the end of the rope there. At the other end, Páre Lucio was becoming hoarse from shouting.

"Ah, I've no patience with you!" Taytay shouted back with a grin as he walked away.

Shaft

By Desiderio F. Aquitania

THE rain:
I can recall
Vividly its tattoo
Upon a secret window-pane
We knew!

How Marriage-Prohibitions Arose

On the Significance in Malay Languages of the Kinship Term, "Tulang."

By R. F. Barton

IT is generally recognized that kinship terms are among the oldest and most stable words in any language—that they are, so to speak, "linguistic fossils." I hope to illustrate how they can be used in the study of the prehistory of the human race and how interesting they can be.

Many people have probably never wondered why it is that close relatives do not marry. Man is the only animal that draws lines in this respect, and there must be a reason. Various hypotheses have been advanced, most of which are now recognized as fantastic. The generally held view that marriage of near relatives would be harmful biologically is very doubtful, for line-breeding and in-breeding are the most effective means man knows for producing superior strains of domestic animals.

Lewis Henry Morgan, the great American anthropologist of the middle of the last century and one of the founders of the science, advanced a theory not so much to explain *why* man became exogamous, as *how*. He said that marriage prohibitions arose first between generations, that is, between parents and children, grandparents and grandchildren, but that marriage continued for thousands or perhaps tens of thousands of years between lateral kin—"brothers-sisters" (when a term is enclosed in quotation marks, it is used in its usual Philippine sense as indicating a line of lateral kindred). But Morgan went further. He showed, or tried to show, that monogamy was comparatively recent in the human family and that for a long time marriage was a more or less fortuitous and temporary affair, something like the relations within the world famous Bontok *olag*. Worse still, in the eyes of all standpatters, he showed that society itself had evolved through various stages and predicted that Capitalism was neither its culmination nor its end-product.

In the course of an analysis of the oldest stratum of Ifugao kinship terms, I have found that the word TULANG throws light on the correctness or incorrectness of Morgan's hypothesis of how (but not why) marriage prohibitions arose.

These kinship terms fall into three strata: the oldest, all of which are simple stem words; a middle stratum, consisting of the one word AIDU, "in-law"; and the latest stratum, all the terms in which are derived words, and all derived (with two exceptions) from the oldest stratum.

The words of the oldest stratum are primarily concerned with only the three generations which, as a rule, are alive at the same time, contemporary. They are: APO, signifying the alternate generations of "grandparents" and "grandchildren" and all more remote ascending and descending generations; AMA, "father(s)" and INA, "mother(s)"—the kin of ego's parents' generation; ANAK, "son(s)daughter(s)", the generation succeeding ego's; and, finally, TULANG, "brother(s)-sister(s)" which applies to all the lateral kindred of ego's generation.

There seems to be no term for wife belonging to this oldest stratum—though it might be a hard task to prove



that AHAOWA did not belong to it. But I have been repeatedly told that AHAOWA is a word borrowed from Ilokano, and the attitude of the Ifugaos toward the word seems confirmatory. It is not a word in very good repute. An Ifugao would never, in speaking to another Ifugao, refer to his wife as AHAOWA—he would say INAYAK, a built-up word. Talking to a foreigner, an Ifugao would probably use AHAOWA because he would like to show his knowledge of foreign words and would assume that the foreigner knew Ilokano, the lingua franca of the North. As Ifugaos occasionally use the word when talking together, it means, not a formally married wife, but an occasional wife, partner in sexual intercourse, and if we admit the word to the oldest stratum at all, we must admit it in this sense.

We may account for the inclusion of "grandparents" and "grandchildren" under the same term APO by assuming that, under the hard conditions of 50,000 years or so ago, when this kinship system arose, the meaning was, those of the "not-able-bodied generations", those outside the principal productive and the reproductive activities of the group. AMA, INA and ANAK are practically universal in the Philippines and exceedingly frequent in other Indonesian lands and have the same meanings as in Ifugao—at least the same original meanings. On them, too, as in Ifugao, have been built more recent derivatives by which a speaker may be more specific than with the older terms, if he desires: derivatives of the nature of AMAON, uncle and KAMANAKON, nephew or niece.

But when we come to the word TULANG, the case is quite different. Scheerer [Batan Dialect. . .] finds it not at all among 4 Formosan languages and only once out of 18 Philippine languages. If we add the Ifugao (not included in Scheerer's list) we have 2 out of 19.

Yet wherever I have had a reasonably complete wordlist or dictionary of a Malay language (unfortunately I have had access to no dictionaries of Philippine languages; but I have had reasonably good material on the rest of Malaysia), I have found TULANG or its cognates or derivatives, sometimes in great abundance. But here is a strange thing: unlike APO, AMA, INA and ANAK, the TULANG words do not often adhere to the meaning "brother(s)-sister(s)" as in modern Ifugao. It is apparent that sometime in the remote past, something happened to TULANG—it is as if the proverbial irresistible force had struck that well-nigh immovable thing, a kinship term, and had shattered it into fragments that flew off the original word with varying meanings.

But not helter-skelter, as when you set off dynamite in a boulder. TULANG blew up in only two planes. In one of the planes, the words have centripetal connotations: Kinship (the foundation of Malayan societies), Marriage (alliances of the kinship group), and such figurative meanings as "good", "defender", "to help", "darling", etc. In the

other plane the meanings are centrifugal and indicate Separation, Illegality, Incest, Calamity.

PLANE I. KINSHIP, MARRIAGE, AND ALLIED FIGURATIVE MEANINGS

(A) *Kinship Sense:*

Ifugao, TULANG, "brother(s)-sister(s)".
Bikol, TULANG, "brother(s)-sister(s)".
Rotinese, TOLA, "brother".
Formosa, DOULONG, [from old manuscript, tribe indeterminate] "brother or sister".
Macassar, TANDYENG, "brothers and sisters".
Dayak, TUNDAH, "Brother, relatives".

(B) *In the sense of Marriage:*

Batak, TULANG (Dutch transcription, TOELANG) "uncle (mother's brother), a word often used in addressing the wife's father because the custom is *bij voorkeur* to take as wife the daughter of the mother's brother."
Buginese, TONGENG, "my wife."
Buginese, PATULATULA (D. tr. PATOELATOELA) "one who constantly outlives the woman to whom he is betrothed."
Formosa TBONG [old manuscript, tribe undeterminable] "spouses"; also TBAUNG, "husband and wife".
Malay and nearly all other Bornean and Sumatran languages: TUNANG (TOENANG) "plighting or pledging. Esp. of engagements to marry". "Marriage agreement".
Malay, TUNANGAN, "fiance or fiancée."
Malay, TUNANGKAN, "to affianc[e] two people to one another."
Dayak, TUNGKON, "payment made to her former husband on taking a previously married woman to wife."
Batak, TUDJUNG (TOEDJOENG), the taking off mourning (by a widow).
Batak, TULUNG (TOELOENG), "the money that young men of the groom's clan on payment of a bride price, throw down in a pile in order to give the bride's kindred the impression that they are rich" [the money is returned to them later!]

(C) *Allied Figurative Senses.*

Malay, TULANG, "bone..."
Ifugao, TUNGAL, a fresh, "living" bone. [Kinship is identified with the bones rather than with blood.]
Buginese, TUDANG (TOEDANG), "to reside, to dwell".
Buginese, TUNRENG (TOENRENG), "to help".
Buginese, TONGENG, "just, upright", TAU TONGENG, "a good man".
Buginese, TANDJENG, "of one, who as spokesman, lifts his voice in behalf of or in defence of another..."
Lampung, TULONG (TOELONG), "to help".
Besema and Serawai [Sumatra], TULONG (TOELONG), "to help".
Macassar, TOYENG (TOJENG), "just, upright".
Malay, TOLONG, "aid, assistance, help".
Malay, TOLE, "pet, darling".

PLANE II. SEPARATION, ILLEGALITY, INCEST, EVIL

Dayak, TULANG, "to be separated (of married people)".
Dayak, TULAH, "not allowed to marry".

Sampit, HATULANG (HATOELANG), "divorce".
Malay, SUMBANG, "incest". [This or a closely similar and plainly cognate word is used by nearly all Bornean and Sumatran languages to denote incest and is very frequent in remoter regions of Indonesia.]

Busungese, TUYANG, "the woman with whom a man lives in loose relationship; whore".

Busungese, TEPANG, "forbidden."
Penihing, TOHENG (TOEHENG), "forbidden".
Kayan, TUHENG (TOEHENG), "forbidden".
Kayan, TURYANG (TURJANG), "bastard".

Malay, TULAH, "... spec. a misfortune due to a curse for marrying far above one's own rank".
Macassar, TULA (TOELA), "... sisalla, divorce; TOELA TALLISSA, lit. divorce but so that one's own self outlives [the spouse]".

Macassar) TOLA, "throw away, separate from, cast off".
Buginese)

Malay, Sondaese, TULAQ (TOELAQ), same meaning as preceding.

The only society consistent with the first plane of meanings above is that endogamous society hypothecated by Morgan as the second stage of development of marriage prohibitions in which marriage was prohibited between the generations, but not between lateral kin. Originally, TULANG must have meant "brother-sister" and possible spouse."

When exogamy came and one could no longer marry his female relative, two things happened. In the first plane, there was a splitting of the original meaning of TULANG into its kinship sense and into its marriage sense. In the second plane, as retaining both senses, it came to signify incest, something forbidden, something to be avoided and separated from, something unclean, something that entailed misfortune, and so on.

Tyler has given a good (but not, I think, complete) explanation of why the race came to exogamy. He said that exogamy conserved for a group the advantages of alliances by marriage with other groups. This is borne out by Ifugao evidence. Ifugaos will never betroth two members of their family into the same other family. They say, "Why waste an alliance?" Besides this, we may point out that endogamic marriage, especially as marriage became more monogamous, would disrupt group unity—a very precious thing in pri-

(Continued on page 394)

Beyond Recall

By A. E. Litiatco

WHEN I remarked in quiet transport on
Your mirrored beauty, wantonly you tossed
A pebble from the bank we sat upon.
In troubling thus the tranquil pool, we lost
The fair reflection of your fairer face
That on its gleaming liquid-bosom lay,
And woke the dormant filth to take the place
Of all the loveliness you drove away.

So may one act, unseemly and perverse,
Of yours suffice to be a grievous blot
Upon your image in my heart. Or worse:
The pool assailed regains its peace, but not
The virgin faith of worshipper, once shaken:
You lose your dream forever when you waken.

Crissot

By Ricardo C. Galang

JUAN Crisostomo Soto, popularly known as Crissot, is to the Pampangos what Balagtas is to the Tagalogs, and is sometimes referred to as the father of Pampangan literature, although he died as recently as 1918. He is at least to be considered as having laid the foundation for the present interest in the literary development of Pampangan, one of the six principal languages of the Philippines.

Crissot's most famous work is a play, *Alang Dios!* (There is No God) written shortly after the death of a daughter in her fifteenth year, when the poet himself was forty years of age. Crissot's railing against destiny in this play is reminiscent of *King Lear*.

He was born on January 27, 1867, in the barrio of Cabetican, Bacolor, but except for a few years' study at San Juan de Letran College in Manila, and some time spent in fighting the Spaniards and later the Americans, he spent most of his life in Bacolor, which during his time was the intellectual center of the province. His father, Santiago Soto, was a popular versifier, and his grandfather on his mother's side, Sixto Caballa, was called the "King of Karagatan", the *karagatan* being the Pampangan equivalent of the Tagalog *balagtasan*, both terms referring to a sort of impromptu poetic joust popular in various parts of the Philippines. His mother, Marciana Caballa, is remembered for her great kindness of heart.

He was a bright boy, but instead of studying his lessons, he spent much of his time reading Spanish novels and plays and Spanish translations of Shakespeare. He was first tutored by two Pampangan teachers, Cirilo Fernandez and Augusto Layug, and at fourteen went to San Fernando, capital of the province, to complete his *segunda enseñanza*. His teacher there, Vicente Quirino, thought he was a "bad boy". Interest in writing, however, was dawning on him, and the visit of a dramatic troupe to the town further stimulated it. He completed his courses in San Fernando with much difficulty and then went to Manila to study Latin, philosophy, and other subjects at San Juan de Letran. He lived on Calle Legaspi with two boys from Mexico, Pampanga, Eusebio and Leandro Panlilio. Instead of getting down to serious work, however, he made a translation of Romeo and Juliet, entitling his adaptation *Ing Pamaquiasaua Ning Mete* (The Marriage of the Dead). This is considered to mark the formal beginning of his literary career, but much to his disappointment, the play failed, and he also failed in his studies. Undaunted he next wrote an original comedy, *Ing Paninap Nang Don Roque* (Don Roque's Dream), which was not staged until 1901, much later.

Crissot left San Juan de Letran without formally completing his studies, and returned to his home town where he was appointed *encargado del orden publico*. In this capacity he exerted some influence in the freeing of Don Balbino Ventura, then a political prisoner, describing him to the Spanish authorities as a good Catholic and a loyal subject of Spain, but keeping this from the knowledge of the grand old man himself.



When the Revolution against Spain broke out, he at once enlisted in the force of Colonel Eugenio Blanco. Dr. Jacobo Fajardo, Jose and Vicente Joven Alas, and Pedro Tongio belonged to the same organization. During the first stages of the fighting with the Americans, Crissot also saw active service, and he figured prominently in a battle at Porac, Pampanga, where he was wounded in the shoulder. When he was able to go back to the field he was promoted to captain. He was taken prisoner shortly after, however, and placed under guard in the convent at Guagua where he was set to sweeping the convent grounds every morning. During his days as a prisoner he wrote two of his plays, *Balayan at Sinta* (Patriotism and Love) and *Sigalut* (Trouble).

He gained the friendship of some of the American soldiers and it is a household tale in Bacolor and San Fernando that when ordered to conduct him to Bacolor, where it was thought he might be shot, they permitted him to escape.

When the country settled down to peace, Crissot resumed the newspaper work he had begun during the Revolution in writing for *La Independencia*, an influential newspaper of the time, founded by Antonio Luna in 1898. This was the first out-and-out nationalist newspaper, and the printing press was moved from place to place according to the vicissitudes of war. He at one time edited *Ing Emangabiran*, (The Impartial), organ of the Pampangos in Manila, founded by Vicente Neri in 1907, and also *Ing Balen* (The Nation). He also took part in the founding in 1917 of *Ing Alipatpat* (The Firefly), but his work on this publication was brought to an end by his death on July 12, 1918, at the age of fifty-one.

His happiest moment is said to have come to him when he won a poetical joust at San Fernando held in connection with a Rizal Day celebration. He was there declared the indisputable prince of Pampango poets, and, according to Mrs. Jose Abad Santos, looked "very triumphant" on that occasion.

Crissot married twice. By his first wife, Julia Almeida, he had three children: Cesar, now Municipal Secretary of Bacolor and also a writer of *zarzuelas* (musical dramas); Remedios, better known as Piti; and the young daughter whose death inspired *Alang Dios*. By his second wife, Rosario Palma, he had two sons, Oscar and Jaime, the latter now a student of law at the University of the Philippines.

A monument built by public subscription stands in the public square at Bacolor, and on it are inscribed the words of a civic-political society of which Crissot was an active member:

To Juan C. Soto
(Crissot)
Pampango Poet
Club "33"

Crissot was highly temperamental in nature and his attitude of mind was romantic. Mountains, moonlight,

music, and flowers appealed to his sensitive nature. He went through periods of barrenness, but when thoughts of the beautiful engrossed his mind and the writing urge came upon him, he *did* write. He wrote lines of the most delicate lyrical quality and of the most exaggerated burlesque, descriptions of the most peaceful country life and of the bloodiest battle scenes, passages of the deepest profundity on the death of Christ and a Pampangan-English dictionary. He wrote more than thirty plays, besides numerous tales and occasional poems.

His many-sidedness, his interest in so many things, prevented him from concentrating his powers in any particular literary field. He always wrote on the spur of the moment. He wrote mainly from the desire to express himself, yet his works served many purposes from pure town-fiesta entertainment to national political propaganda.

Most of his tales are tragic. His heroines are of the sad, dreamy, Maria Clara type. Maria Luz (*Alang Dios*), Lidia (*Lidia*), Celia (*Celia*), Leonor (*Pasionaria*) and Nina (*Ing Perlas Qng Burac*) all have traits in common. Emilia (*Inmorteli*) became crazy; Maria (*Adelfa*) died in her youth.

His heroes were romantic but faithful and always highly patriotic. Enrique (*Alang Dios*), Hector (*Lidia*), and Carlos Patricio (*Pasionaria*) were the embodiment of the manly ideal of the times: brave, sacrificing, loyal.

Crissot's love of country runs through all his works. Most of his poems are addressed to the Motherland. The last stanza of "*Baquet Dalit Cu?*" (Why Should I Sing?) runs:

When this will have passed
And the soul of the dead *katipunan* no more
Roams ever bewildered from shore to shore,
When Sisa, grief-laden,
Recovers her sons that she seeks in vain,
And fair Maria Clara is set free again,
I then will intone,
Not the haunting lament of a slave's agony,
But the chant of the brave and the song of the free!

(Translation by Angela Manalang Gloria).

While his tales are mostly of a tragic nature, many of his plays are highly comic. *Cabucas qng Culungan Ding Mamulang* (Night in an Asylum) and *Nanu Tang Male Cu* (What Do I Know?) are examples of this type of play. His humor was, however, never vulgar, like that of so many of our vernacular writers.

Crissot frequently resorted to symbolism, making various flowers, for instance, represent different types of women. *Ing Mariposang Matuling* (The Black Butterfly) is a vivid representation of a jealous woman. *Ing Virgen Ning Caqueuan* (The Virgin of the Woods) depicts the mother country in her struggle for freedom.

Both his tales and his dramatic works emphasize the peace and calm that reign in the provincial Filipino home, and climbing vines and a flower garden were essential to his ideal of even the humblest hut.

His moralizing was always deliberate and often took the form of satire.

Crissot's chief claim to fame rests on his dramatic works, his two greatest being considered *Alang Dios* and *Ing Katipunun* (The Katipunun). His zarzuelas still furnish the principal entertainment during the barrio fiestas in Pampanga. His son, Mr. Cesar Soto, organized a dramatic company called the *Compañia Sabina*, latter called the *Compañia Crissot*, which presented many of these plays and musical comedies on provincial stages and in such Manila theaters as the Zorrilla, recently torn down, the Teodora Alonzo Theater, and one that was formerly situated on Felix Huertas Street.

Crissot's favorite stars were Nicolasa Legaspi, popularly known as Culasa, and Monico Resurreccion, known for his dark complexion as *baluga*.

The best known one-act plays are *Ing Pamaquiasaua Ning Mete* (the already mentioned version of Romeo and Juliet), *Ing Marino* (The Sailor), and *Y Neron Ampon Ding Gladiadores* (Nero and the Gladiators). Among the longer plays are *Ding Mipalsinta Teruel* (The Lovers of

(Continued on page 393)

The Golden Tree of the Ibalois

By Cecile Cariño

LONG, long ago, in the guise of an old woman, the great god Cabunian visited the members of the Ibaloi tribe in the region now known as Benguet. Claiming that she had seen a divine vision, the old woman instructed the oldest chieftain to arrange for a *cañao* or feast and to invite all the members of the tribe. The people came, each family bringing hogs and camotes and jars of *tapoy*, or rice-wine. There was music and dancing and the wine flowed freely.

During the height of the feasting, a strange, pregnant woman suddenly appeared who seated herself on a rice-mortar, apparently indifferent to the revelry about her. She had not sat there very long, when a drunken man stumbled against her, throwing her unconscious to the ground. The people did their best to revive her, but soon it was evident that she was dead, and what especially puzzled

every one was that no one in the whole tribe recognized her as anyone they had ever seen before.

Cabunian again descended among the people in his guise of an old woman and told them that it had been revealed to her in a vision that it was by the will of their god that the woman had died and that her body should be covered by the largest *paljok* or bronze kettle that they had, right in the spot where she had fallen.

After a few days, curiosity got the better of some of the people and they looked under the kettle. To their surprise, they saw that the corpse had disappeared and that a small tree was growing in its place. The people were frightened by this strange thing and sought out the mysterious old woman who was still among them. She then revealed that she was a messenger from Cabunian, that she was

(Continued on page 392)

Cavite Province

Ramdom Notes of a Student of Soil Geography

By Dominador Z. Rosell

NEXT to Rizal and Bulacan provinces in proximity to Manila is Cavite province. The Rizal-Cavite boundary is 14.94 kilometers from Manila and the provincial capital at Cavite 35 kilometers, and the Tagaytay Ridge is 78.2 kilometers on the Manila-Naic-Mendez road.

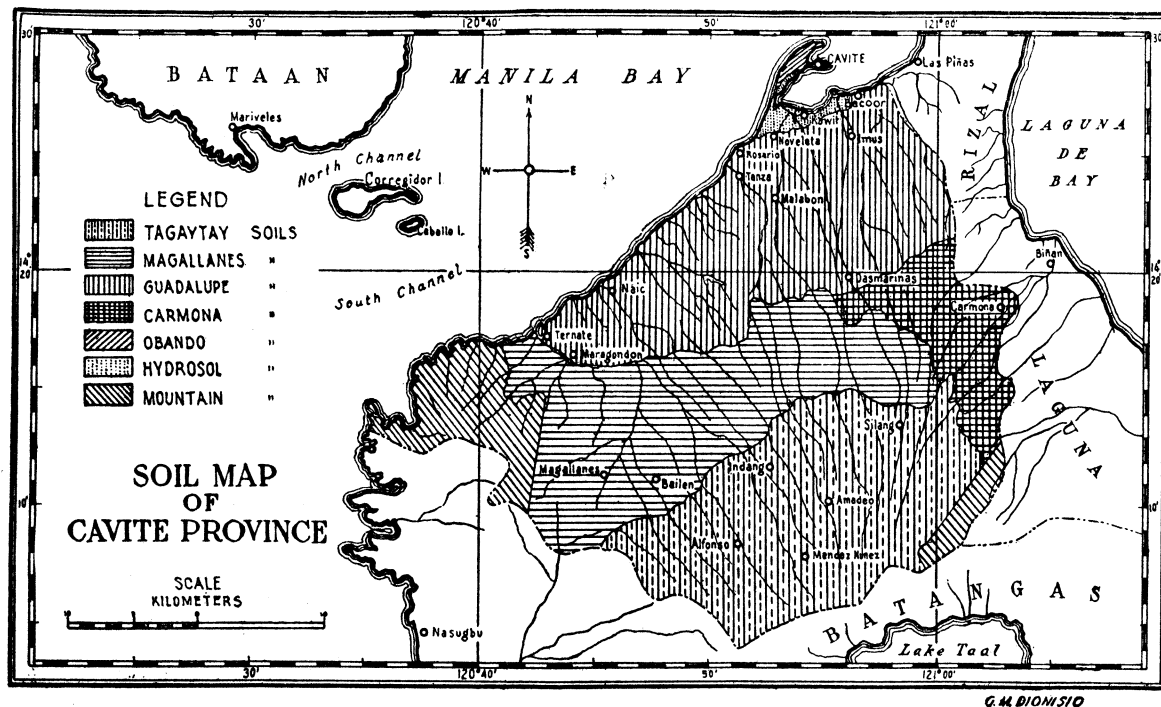
When viewed from the air, the province looks like an opened fan. Fronting on Manila Bay, the coastal plain is the edge of the fan. The ribs are the several rivers radiating from the crest of Tagaytay Ridge. Topographically, the province is divided into two parts, namely the lowland and the highland. The lowland is in the northern and northwestern part while the highland is in the western and southwestern part of the province. There are only three prominent mountains: Mount Gonzalez, Pico de Loro, and Dos Picos. The Tagaytay Ridge which lies between the provinces of Cavite and Batangas has an elevation of 600 meters maintained with slight variations along its entire length of approximately twenty kilometers. From the bay shores of Manila this ridge appears like an elevated tableland. Its possible future as the site of the second summer capital of the Philippine Commonwealth was discussed favorably during the last session of the Philippine Assembly.

The total soil cover of the province is approximately 120,176 hectares. The population as of July 31, 1935, was 180,881. The soil of the province has been classified and divided into seven major groups or series, namely, Mountain soils, Tagaytay series, Magallanes series, Carmona series, Guadalupe series, Obando series, and hydrosol series. Although the province consist geologically of

mostly water-laid volcanic tuff, several series were found and established because of differences in soil development due to topography, vegetation, and local climatic conditions.

The soils, topography, and climate are the three environmental complexes which greatly govern the mode of living of the people of the province. The soils of the upland regions including the areas of the municipalities of Alfonso, Bailen, Magallanes, Indang, Silang, Carmona, Southern Maragondon, and Dasmariñas belong to Mountain series, Tagaytay series, Magallanes series, and Carmona series. In this region the average annual rainfall is 2,576.5 millimeters and the mean maximum temperature ranges from 26.5° to 30.6° C, while the mean minimum temperature ranges from 18.9° to 21.2°. Due to the edaphic and climatic conditions of this area, the agricultural activity of the people is continuous throughout the year. The people have developed a distinct type of agriculture, and habits, customs, and a philosophy of life very different from the people of the lowland towns. The people are hospitable beyond compare, although hospitality is a general virtue among the country people in the Philippines. Entering the town of Magallanes, a secluded place in southwestern Cavite, I asked a ten-year old girl where the municipal building was. To my surprise she looked up to the telephone wire and said that if I followed the wire I would come to the municipal building at the end of it. Such an answer is indeed rare, and could be obtained only among intelligent and practical people.

(Continued on page 390)



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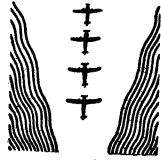
Correspondents in All Important Cities of the World

The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

DURING the past month the only success scored by the Japanese was the forcing of their way up the Yangtze. Sending shallow-draft boats over the Matang boom, the Japanese were able to take Pengtseh and Hukow by storm, but made no progress for weeks until a passage was blasted through the Matang boom to allow bigger warships to take part in the attack. Then they succeeded in capturing Kutang and finally Kiukiang. But in the meanwhile the Chinese defenders have been counter-attacking the Japanese, contesting the possession of Pengtseh and Hukow, and even Hsianghsan and Hsiangkow below Matang, both before and after the fall of Kiukiang. After capturing this river port the Japanese army spokesman boasted that the Chinese had been routed and were preparing to make another stand at Nanchang, 60 to 70 miles south of Kiukiang, but soon they had to admit that fighting was raging fiercely at Kuling, but a few miles away from the newly captured city. In other words, the Chinese defending forces have been fighting the Japanese every inch of the way from Matang up.

A brief review of the aftermaths of the falls of important Chinese cities will be instructive at this point. After Shanghai had fallen into the hands of the Japanese, the world got an impression that the Chinese army had been



practically routed, as it allowed the Japanese to reach Nanking only one month later. After the fall of Hsuehchow, the Japanese again made some rapid gains, but were held up at Lanfeng and Kaifeng. After the breaking of the Matang boom, however, there was no such sweeping success for the Japanese, and they had to contend with stiff resistance at every turn. In other words, the Chinese army is learning fast how to take serious reverses without accepting defeat. If the Japanese should be able to reach Hankow, it would be at a tremendous cost.

The Chinese air force has been unusually active in helping to delay the Japanese drive up the river. For the first fortnight of July, it claimed to have sunk 21 Japanese war vessels, big and small, and damaged 19 others. The Japanese planes then attacked Nanchang and claimed to have annihilated the first-line Chinese air force. But in spite of that the Chinese airmen kept up their work of destruction of Japanese warships and defences, sinking 4 more Japanese men-of-war and damaging 3 in the third week of last month. How the new Chinese war-birds have struck terror into the Japanese airmen's heart is demonstrated by the latest Japanese raid on Hankow, when 50 fighting planes were sent to escort 20 bombers. But in spite of that unusual

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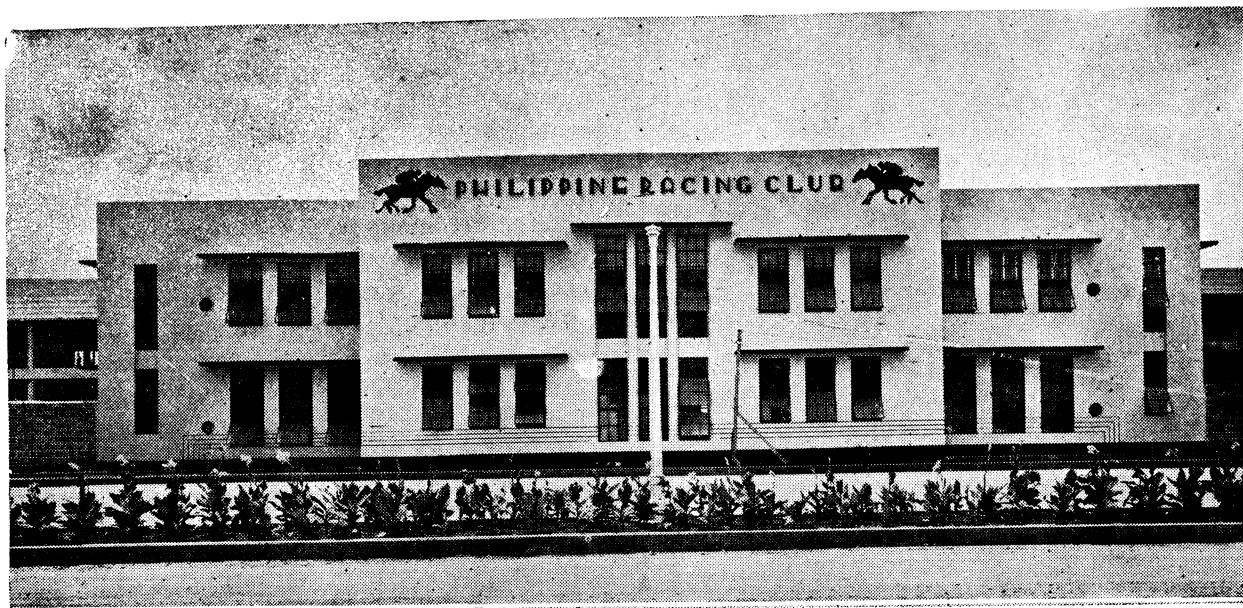
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precaution only 10 fighting planes and 18 bombers succeeded in reaching Hankow, and even then 12 Japanese planes were shot down.

Cooperating with their navy's drive up the Yangtze River, the Japanese troops in southwestern Anhwei drove on and captured Taihu, even pushing on to Hwangmei, not far from the northern bank of the Yangtze opposite Kiukiang. Elsewhere in Anhwei the Chinese mobile units cooperating with the regulars carried on systematic attacks on such important bases as Hofei, Pengpu, and Wuhu, wresting from the hands of the Japanese such cities as Mengcheng, Fengyang, Shouhsien, and Tungcheng.

In northern Honan the Chinese fighters succeeded in cutting the Japanese railway communication line at Kaifeng. In the East Shantung Peninsula, armed Chinese dominated all districts except the ports of Tsingtao and Cheefoo, occupied by the Japanese. Fighting was admitted by the Japanese in all West Shantung districts, while Linchi, a strategically important point dominating South Shantung, was recovered from the Japanese.

In Kiangsu Province, Nanking saw some fighting in its suburbs, while the situation of the Japanese in Soochow was at one time so critical that reinforcements had to be rushed from Nanking and Shanghai to save them from the attacking Chinese forces. Quinsan, about 30 miles west of Shanghai, was for a while turned into a Chinese guerilla base. A most daring raid was made on a British firm's junkyard only half a mile from the Japanese naval yard and airdrome without the Japanese bestirring themselves to make even the semblance of an attempt to maintain peace and order, the raiders decamping with a huge loot of copper. It was even said that two Japanese planes flying low and strafing the Chinese guerillas in this region were shot down.

In Hopei, the Japanese found themselves quite helpless in fighting the Chinese armed resisters, who carried the fighting right to the outskirts of Tientsin. Of the 22 districts under the "East Hopei Administration", 17 have now deserted the Japanese and their puppets. The Chinese also raided Tangshan and Chinwangtao, the mining center and port in this long Japanese-dominated part of the country. The Chinese mobile units also moved to Kalgan and laid siege to this important city commanding an important pass on the Great Wall.

The most serious failure of the Japanese was that of their "clean-up" campaign in Shansi. There the Japanese high command massed a large body of troops for that purpose and then started their drive against the Chinese defenders of the province. The advance was so fast as to lead foreign observers to believe that the Chinese forces had opened up their line to let the Japanese pass through. And they were right, for news of further Japanese victories failed to come, while the Chinese claimed to have recovered Chuhuen and Chencheng, forcing the Japanese to retreat northward and eastward, and also to have laid siege to Taiyuan, the fallen capital of the province.

Aside from losing ships in its Yangtze drive, the Japanese navy also lost much face, when the Chinese troops, landing on Nam-ao, the island near Swatow taken by the Japanese navy, succeeded in annihilating the Japanese marine garrisons on the island. The Japanese attempt to regain the island has so far ended in failure.

The Japanese navy's repeated attempts to land on Hainan Island, too, failed. To make the matter worse, these attempts brought Japan into conflict with France as these two countries had previously agreed to maintain the *status quo* in South China. The French occupied the Paracel Islands off Hainan in order to keep the weather station there intact in the interest of international shipping. Japan tried a bluff by sending a few war vessels to the neighborhood of the French-occupied islands, but France called it by sending some of its warships there too, and ordering troops and transports to stand by in Kwang-chouwan ready for action. The Japanese knew the game was up and withdrew their men-of-war; likewise the French warships departed.

The Chinese charges that the Japanese used poison gas, received confirmation from a foreign doctor, Dr. H. Talbot. Between July 2 and 5 this noted British surgeon examined, in the presence of the Rev. Mr. John of the Methodist Church, and Captain Born of the American Embassy, 18 Chinese soldiers suffering from mustard gas in Nanchang. This is the second case in which the Chinese charge was verified by a Western doctor, the first case happening on the Shanghai front. In other cases the victims were not fortunate enough to receive the services of Western physicians.

Another atrocity of the Japanese has just come to light. In one of the diaries found on the bodies of dead Japanese soldiers one passage described how they ate the flesh and drank the blood of their Chinese victims in order to bolster up their "courage" for the fight. Photostatic copies of the writing have been promised the world press by the Chinese Government.

Let us look at the international aspect of this "China Incident". Britain had swallowed many an insult from Dai Nippon, but its patience is beginning to fail. Lord Halifax, answering an interpellation in the Commons on behalf of the British Government, declared that Japan must realize that Britain too, has its interests to look after in China, and that the British Government is not unmindful of its duty in this respect. Soon after this veiled threat, the Japanese military in Shanghai not only renewed their promise to allow foreign missionaries to visit their properties in the Lower Yangtze valley, but also to allow them to stay in their compounds and carry on their work.

The Changkaofeng affair promises to grow into serious proportions and even into war. The heights there, according to the Japanese themselves, lie in the undelimited sector of the Manchurian-Siberian border, and yet they claim the area "undisputably belongs to 'Manchukuo'." Such logic is possible only with those who claim to be invading China for "self-defence." But Russia is basing the claim that Changkaofeng is within its borders on a map drawn in the last century with the signature of a Chinese official attached to it. Even if Russia had invaded Manchuria, still it would be none of Japan's business to interfere. Before the world's tribunal, Manchuria is still legally China's. Whether or not Russia invades Chinese territory does not in the least concern Japan, and of all nations Japan has the least right to say anything, remembering how bloody its own hands are of the same guilt of invading Chinese territories.

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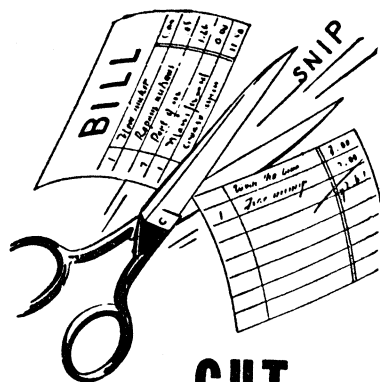
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There are people who believe that no war is going to be fought over these hills, as neither Russia nor Japan desires war. That Japan does not want to fight Russia at the moment may be taken for granted. Even then its hands may be forced. Between July 7 and August 13 last year neither Nanking nor Japan wanted war, but it came just the same. War psychology was there and the officers on the spot forced the issue, dragging their countries into war. As it was between China and Japan last year, so it is today between Japan and Russia. And in the present case, the Russian occupation of Changkaofeng was followed by more border clashes, each of which was more serious than the preceding one. Will these clashes lead to war, or will one of the parties to the dispute prefer backing out and losing face, to war? Will Japan dodge the dilemma, or take it by its two horns? Upon such questions as these hangs the fate of Dai Nippon.

Cavite Province

(Continued from page 384)

The Tagaytay, Magallanes, and Carmona soils are friable, loose, and granular; usually brown to dark-brown in color, and contain sufficient amount of organic matter and other plant food elements. Drainage is good to excellent. The subsoil of the Magallanes and Tagaytay soils consists of highly weathered yellowish-brown tuffaceous material, underlain by brownish-gray to pale-gray volcanic tuff.



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In the Magallanes soils a horizon of soil between the tuffaceous rock material is present in the substratum. The subsoil of the Carmona soils differs from the Tagaytay and Magallanes in the presence of iron and tuffaceous concretions. In general these soils are considered fair to good soils, amenable to any method of good husbandry and adaptable to any kind of crop. During the time when the Friars at Silang could not get enough wheat flour, the farmers were able to grow wheat in this place and met the demand.

In the open field, upland rice planted once a year by broadcasting is the major staple crop of the region. The planting season is from May to June. The yield per hectare which ranges from 20 to 30 cavanases, is lower than in the lowland area, but is very much higher than the other upland rice areas of the Central Luzon provinces. Corn, mongo, and other crops are planted after the rice is harvested. Many other crops are also planted such as tomatoes, native and bermuda onions, cassava, sweet potatoes, bananas, pineapples, and vegetables. Coconut, citrus, avocado, cacao, coffee, Kaimito or star apple, chico, and several other trees are also planted. In the Tagaytay sandy loam soil located on Tagaytay Ridge, vegetables are grown successfully. As a whole the soils of the upland region are planted with crops throughout the year. Since everybody has a piece of land, everybody works contentedly. There is no semi-starvation to lead to agrarian trouble and other social disorders in this part of the province.

Since the soil is friable and loose, the depletion of soil fertility by erosion and by a continuous and unwise cropping system is continuous. Methods of soil conservation are to be urgently advocated.

In contrast to the upland region, the lowland differs greatly both in climatic and edaphic features. The mean annual rainfall of this region is 2,062.0 millimeters. The mean maximum temperature ranges from 30.5° to 34.4° C, while the mean minimum ranges from 21.2° to 25.4°. The soil groups or series are the Guadalupe, Obando, and hydrosol series. The hydrosol soils are those group of soils which are under water throughout the year. The subaqueous horizons consist mostly of sandy mud, muddy sand to clay, and clay-sand-shell admixed. They are located along the coast from Bacoor to Kawit. The importance of these areas for fishponds and salt beds is indicated by the fact that they are mostly owned by the rich people of the province. During the summer and autumn months the hydrosol is utilized for baños fishponds. The fish are harvested during November and October. During winter and spring months the ponds are utilized for salt beds. The common table salt is manufactured by the hundreds of sacks every dry season of the year. The Obando soils which are characterized by coarse to fine gray sand in the surface soil, underlain by a coarse sand-shell admixed, occupy a small area in Cavite province. However, the best mangoes in the province are grown in this series of soil at Caridad, Cavite.

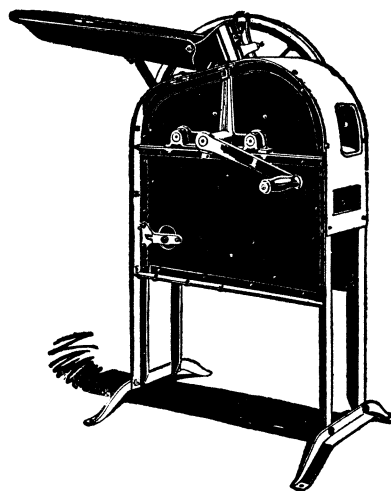
The Guadalupe soils, occupying almost all the lowland and a good half of the province, are sticky, plastic, dark-gray to nearly black surface soils, coarse-granular to cloddy, and sometimes columnar in structure. The underlying or parent material is pale-gray to yellowish-gray and grayish-brown volcanic tuff material similar to the parent material of the Novaliches soils of Bulacan and Rizal

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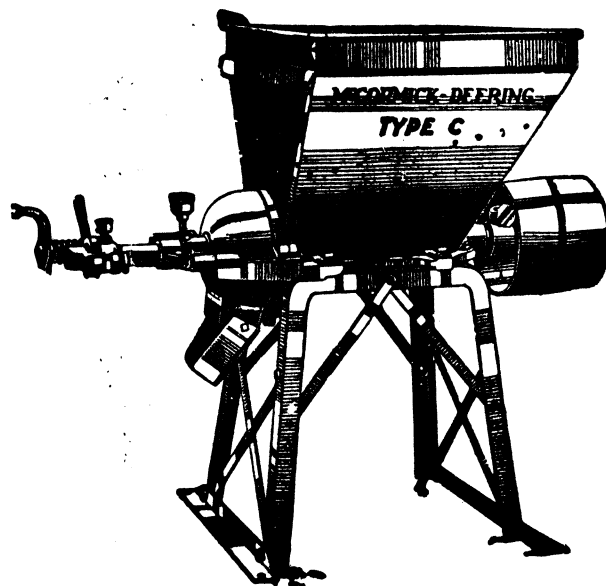
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provinces. For planting rice this series of soil in the presence of sufficient irrigation water is considered the best soil in Cavite. However, in the absence of water, the soil is hard, compact, and droughty in character. *Zacate Leersia Hexandra* Sw., a forage grass, grows very well in the clay type of this series. The relation of these soils to the settlement, development of agriculture and industries, and to the revolution of the Filipino people against Spain, is clearly written in Philippine history. It was about 1614 when Cavite province was made a politico-military province. It was during this time that the Dominicans, Augustinians, and Recolects began to acquire the rich agricultural lands now classified as Guadalupe soils, and continued to do so during the whole period of the Spanish sovereignty until finally all the rich coastal and inland plain comprising a good half of the province, was divided into great estates among these three Orders. The administration of these estates was not favorable to the natives, this resulting into numerous conflicts between the Orders and the tenants. The last rebellion against Spain in the Islands began on these estates.

During the first years of the American Occupation, Governor Taft's first master-stroke as an able administrator was to buy these estates from the Church. Today the former Friar lands of the province are in the hands of the people of the province,—as should also be the case elsewhere.

The Golden Tree . . .

(Continued from page 383)

going to her home in the sun and would return in ten days, and that, in the mean time, they must leave the tree alone and hold a feast around it.

The long feast began and, as usual, there was plenty of meat and wine and music. The tree began to grow very rapidly and by the time the ten days were up it had grown to tremendous size and had lifted the kettle up so high above the clouds that it could not be seen anymore.

The people waited for the return of the old woman, but she did not appear. They did not know what to do as the tree continued to increase in size and its great branches spread everywhere. Many of the people thought the miraculous tree spelled a curse to them.

Finally, the top-most branches of the giant tree reached even into the chambers of Cabunian in his heaven, and, assuming his former disguise, he went down to the people. They were glad to see the old woman again, and when she commanded Chadigan, the strongest among them, to lay his axe to the tree, he did so, despite the fears of every one.

Glowing splinters flew into the air. The tree seemed to be made of metal. It took a long, long time for even Chadigan, unequalled in strength, to bring down the tree, but finally it fell with a crash that shook all the mountains. There were great landslides, and the rivers swelled and were diverted from their courses. The branches looked like streams of fire in the night and the leaves like stars.

The terrified people hid in their huts which, miraculously, escaped all harm. After the great commotion had subsided, the people looked out of their hiding places and saw the old woman alone, near the site where the tree had stood.

They went out to her and suddenly Cabunian divested himself of the form of the old woman and appeared in his own person. Benignly he gestured to them to come nearer and hear his message.

"My children", he said, "because I placed you at a disadvantage as to your brethren in the lowlands by giving you these bare mountains, I have given you metals, *balitok*, *pilak*, and *kambang*—gold, silver, and copper. Each of your mountains contains a branch of the great tree I gave you, where you may dig your *osok* (mines). The leaves have been thrown into the rivers and there you may pan for them. Exchanging this wealth with the lowlanders for salt and molasses and rice and other things you will need for yourselves and your children, you will never feel want. . . ."

It is said that the main trunk of the tree stood at Suyoc, now a mining center, and that the thickest branches fell in Acuphan, better known as Balatoc, now one of the world's richest mines, and also in Itogon, Antamok, and Virac, all regions of mining activity today.

Some aged Igorots claim they know where large veins of gold still lie hidden, but that Cabunian's instructions were to mine the gold only sparingly as the deposits are not inexhaustible and as otherwise there would be nothing left for their children.

Despite the inroads of civilization and the passing of many of their rich mining areas to strangers, the Ibalois still hold cañas in thanksgiving to Cabunian and still sing the praises of the mighty Chadigan who was favored by the god to fell the great golden tree, still the chief source of the wealth and progress of the Baguio region.

Crissot

(Continued from page 383)

Teruel), *Balayan at Sintá* (Patriotism and Love), *Delia* and *Fausto*, a version of Goethe's *Faust*.

The principal one-act zarzuelas are: *Ing Paninap Nang Don Roque*, *Sigalut*, *Ing Perlas Qng Burac* (The Pearl in the Mud), *Cabucas Qng Culungan Ding Mamulang*, and *Ing Paniu Nang Sitang* (Sitang's Handkerchief). The longer ones are *Julio Agosto*, *Perla*, *Zapiro*, at *Rubi* (Pearl, Sapphire, and Ruby). *Ing Malagung Bijag* (The Beautiful Captive), and *Alang Dios*.

Crissot's minor works consist of a tragic novel entitled *Lidia*, poems, essays, tales, jokes, and Pampangan proverbs. The plot of *Lidia* is based on an actual incident. The older residents of Mexico, Pampanga, well remember it—two men in love with the same girl, the lie of one of the lovers, the public humiliation of the other, his suicide, the girl's discovery of her mistake. The story is intensely felt, the dialogue dramatic, the action rapid, the style simple, smooth and straightforward.

Thus lived and wrote Crissot. Outside of Pampanga, Juan Crisostomo Soto is practically unknown, yet his ideals were not sectional and he was a strong nationalist. His plays and stories are of universal appeal. We, Filipinos, should be made to realize that as Balagtas belonged neither to Bigaa nor to Bulacan, so Crissot belongs neither to Bicolor nor to Pampanga. He, like Balagtas, belongs to his country.

Home from the Philippines

(Continued from page 377)

Nature; her passing was to me a natural consequence and a beautiful fulfillment of her part in Nature; and as I thought of this, I was forced to smile rather than cry. I think my relatives thought me hard-hearted and perhaps they believed that I had forgotten the love and kindness of that dear woman, our mother. Had they only known it, I perhaps remembered her more vividly than did any of them. Many times I had needed her care and consolation, but she had not been with me, and for this reason I had probably come to love her more deeply than they.

I next visited my oldest brother and his family at Elreno then took train for Kansas City to visit my father who was living with my brother Henry and his family. My father had, of course, aged a lot, but I found him more like I had expected to find him, than I had found my brothers and sisters. Brother Henry's wife I found to be a true human being, never condemning any one, ever ready to enjoy the things those she loved enjoyed. She showed me the sights in Kansas City after my own fashion. We rode the new-

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fangled "scenic railroad" and the "shoot-the-shoots", and took in everything else in the parks and resorts of the city.

My father, I could see, had changed some way, so I got him into the park one day and we had a serious conversation. And I put it to him flat about the fables of religion. He admitted he did not believe the story of Jonah in the belly of the whale, Daniel in the lion's den, or the three Hebrew youths in the fiery furnace. He admitted he did not believe in original sin. He believed Christ had been a good man, and that he had laid down certain great principles, but that the churches had prostituted his teachings for their own selfish aggrandizement. He told me that he had acknowledged all this to me for the reason that he thought me capable of understanding. He said that he was satisfied with Nature which had given him life, and that he trusted that same Nature which would by its own right take his life. I have, until now, kept his secret in my own heart, and I believe he died without revealing those things to my brothers and sisters. Many thanks, Dad!

The Philippines was calling, so I went back to Oklahoma to bid all good-bye, my father and Brother Henry going back with me that far. There is not much more to tell of this trip. I had concluded that the natives of the U. S. A. were not for me. I would go back to the Orient where I could live and let live in my own way.

I landed in Manila practically broke, but happy to be back...

Marriage-Prohibitions

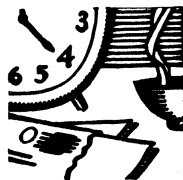
(Continued from page 381)

mitive society. Kinswoman as wife would stand toward kinsman-husband (for better or worse!) and toward her other relatives in quite a different relation than as mere kinswoman. Growth of population, improvement of techniques enabling production of a surplus that could be exchanged, brought hitherto more or less isolated groups into trading relations (and raiding relations) which reacted to create the necessity of allies in trade and defence—whence the need for exogamy.

There is another word which ought to be analyzed, the word, AIDU, "in-law, spec. the lateral kindred of spouse." This word probably came in with exogamy, though it may have had a meaning before that of "folk of another group; strangers". It is a hard word to trace because it has only one consonant. In Borneo it often means (if DOH be a cognate) wife or woman, somewhat less often, under similar forms, it means husband. It seems to have displaced TULANG in the specific sense of spouse, leaving the latter to be sublimated in its primordial half-sense of "spouse" to other meanings connected with marriage, such as betrothal, marriage agreement, etc.

It would be a service to anthropological and linguistic science if the cognates of TULANG and AIDU could be published in the PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE. Not only should the strictly kinship senses (thos. of the former word will probably be rare) be sent for publication, but the affinal (marriage) senses and the figurative ones. It is especially important that the opposite senses, as in "Plane II" be collected and published.

Four O'Clock In the Editor's Office



F. L. Minton is the Advertising Manager of the Philippine Magazine. He was formerly a newspaper man and columnist here. His poem, "Gray Seas", harks back to his earlier adventures as a soldier of fortune and assistant war correspondent. His "Occupation Day Salute" is probably a representative expression of the opinion of many of our American "old timers" here,—and elsewhere in the Far East.

"Home from the Philippines, 1910" is another chapter in the book W. S. Boston is at work on and which recounts his experiences of forty years in the Philippines, beginning with his soldier days here.

N. V. M. Gonzales, author of "Pare Lucio and the Law", had two of his stories published in the Philippine Magazine named on Edward J. O'Brien's list of "Distinguished Short Stories", about which I shall have a little more to say farther down this column.

R. F. Barton's article "How Marriage Prohibitions Arose", is perhaps somewhat too scientific for the general reader, yet I believe it will be of interest to many. Dr. Barton has written a number of books on the Ifugaos, and was recently again in the Philippines, this resulting in another book manuscript now in press in England. He wrote me: "I think you have been doing a valuable work in publishing lists of kinship terms, only they have not been complete enough for all purposes. The words *tulang* and *aidu* were revolutionary points, as I show in my article, and more information with respect to them is necessary. I hope you will somehow stimulate the collection of the various cognates of these two words and their significances. They bear on important questions in anthropology. Regards to Beyer, Fansler, Gokhale, and the rest. . . ."

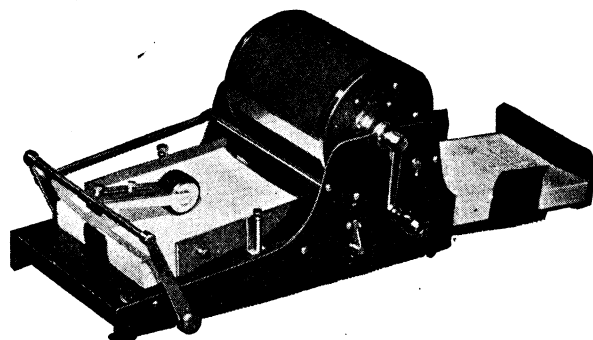
Ricardo C. Galang, author of the biographical and critical sketch on the late Pampangan poet, Crissot, sobriquet for Juan Crisostomo Soto.

is now an instructor in the Philippine Military Academy at Baguio where he teaches English and history. He was commissioned on July 6 and told me in a letter that at first he felt awkward in his "boots and uniform", but that he is getting used to it and enjoys his new position. The proof of this article was kindly read by Jose A. Lansang of the staff of the *Philippines Herald*, who, like Galang, is a Pampangan.

Cecile Cariño, a graduate of the University of the Philippines, is now back in Baguio, her home town, where she works on the *Baguio Bulletin*. She is a sister of Sinai Hamada, who has contributed occasional stories to the Magazine. Miss Cariño's contribution, her first to this publication, is a version of the famous Benguet myth which the people tell to explain the origin of the gold deposits there. The Ibalois she mentions are the people who, according to Dr. H. Otley Beyer, "occupy the southern two-thirds of the sub-province of Benguet and portions of Nueva Vizcaya and Pangasinan along the Benguet border. In economic culture they resemble the eastern Ifugaos, while their social life and language is quite different. They practice some irrigated agriculture, but not so extensively as the Kankanaïs (in northern Benguet). Their villages are smaller and less compact. In clothing they prefer broad stripes of red, black, and white, or red, black, and yellow. In certain districts only red and white are used. Few ornaments are worn. They use a thump line for carrying loads."

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D. Z. Rosell is on the staff of the Bureau of Science, one of a group of men at work on a soil survey of the Philippines. His present article on Cavite Province was preceded by a number of articles in this Magazine on the soils of some of the other provinces.

Lin Yu, a former Shanghai editor, is already known for his from month to month review for the Philippine Magazine of the situation in China. He is related to the Sycip family in Manila and is a brother of the well-known Chinese scholar and writer, Lin Yutang.

Desiderio Florendo Aquitania—a very poetic name—is the author of a number of short poems in this issue. He spent some years in America and now makes his home in Baguio.

Luis Dato is a well known Filipino poet; lives at Baao, Camarines Sur.

A. E. Litiatco is editor of the *Woman's World*, and a short story writer, essayist, and poet in his own right.

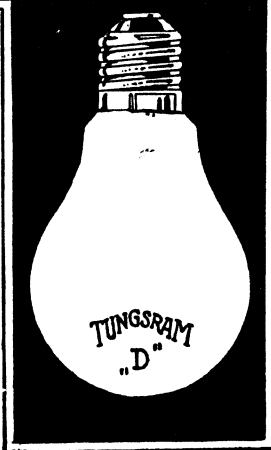
Mrs. W. Francis Hyatt, one of the editors of the *Bay City Times*, Michigan, wrote: "This is your public again! I wrote some time ago in appreciation of your magazine which comes to our office and which I enjoy very much, having been a former Manila resident. Since I wrote, I was the speaker at a meeting of some ninety women in a nearby town on my experiences in the Islands, and, as that was many years ago, your timely editorials came to my rescue and brought me up-to-date on policies that have changed considerably since I left. So I am very grateful. I quoted, giving credit to your magazine, the story of suffrage in Culion, which made quite an impression. I have been asked many times about the reaction of the Filipino people as to the war in the Orient—whether there is any feeling of uneasiness in governmental circles, and I would be very glad if you could find time to cover that subject, either in an editorial or in a letter to me. . . ." I replied by letter, stating, in part: ". . . As to the reaction here to the Japanese aggression in China, it is what one might expect: uneasiness tempered by confidence that Japan would never dare to invade the country so long as the American flag flies here; this, in turn, leading to misgivings as to the advisability of early independence. There is a doughty determination to build up the local defense forces of the country for purpose of resistance in case of necessity, and the desire to cooperate with the United States in case of an American-Japanese war, is also evident. There is no question as to the fundamental loyalty of the people of the Philippines to the United States. . . ."

Dr. A. B. Rotor sent me a copy of a letter he recently received from Germany with reference to his book of short stories, "The Wound and the Scar", published last year as the first volume of the "Philippine Contemporary Literature Series" by the Philippine Book Guild. The

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letter from one Hans B. Wagenseil, read as follows: "Dear Sir,—I am very much interested in your book of short stories, 'The Wound and the Scar', of which I have read a very favorable review. Would you please write me if the German translation rights of your book are still free, as I am convinced that I could publish some of the stories in translation. I would suggest that we share the proceeds fifty-fifty, but because of complications in connection with the export of money from this country it would take a certain time to get the necessary permission. Would you also do me the favor to send me by return mail a copy of the book, as I am unable to buy it here? May I point out that I am quite an experienced translator, having translated works of such famous English and American writers as Bernard Shaw, Harold Nicholson, Virginia Woolf, V. Sackville-West, D. H. Lawrence, William Faulkner, etc...."

Readers of this column have probably already seen the full-page advertisement in this issue announcing the triumph of some of the writers of the Philippine Magazine in their stories having been included in the list of 'distinctive short stories' for 1937 by the noted critic Edward J. O'Brien, in his book, just off the press, "The Best Short Stories, 1938" (Houghton Mifflin Company). O'Brien has published his annual anthologies for over twenty years and is recognized as an authority on the literature of the short story. His volume for 1932 was dedicated to Jose Garcia Villa, whose "Untitled Story", first published

in the Manila *Graphic*, later in *Story* and "Story Anthology", as also in *Clay*, was reprinted in the book. Villa had a number of stories in the "Roll of Honor" (three stars) that year, most of which first appeared in the *Graphic*. In 1933 another story of his, "The Fence", was reprinted in the book, and other of his stories were mentioned. In O'Brien's 1936 volume, Manuel E. Arguilla's story "Midsummer", first published in the Philippine Magazine and later reprinted in *Prairie Schooner*, was given three stars. In the 1937 volume Arguilla was again represented with two stories, "Heat", first published in the *Graphic* as "Adolescence", and "How My Brother Leon Brought Home a Wife" (two stars), credited to *Prairie Schooner*. Sinai C. Hamada's story, "Tananata's Wife", credited to *Story*, but first published in the *Graphic*, was also listed in this volume.

Readers may remember that I told them in this column a year and a half ago that I had received an unsolicited letter from Mr. O'Brien asking me to send him the Philippine Magazine regularly as he wished to include it among the publications from which he regularly makes his selections. The results of this are now evident in his 1938 selections of stories published during 1937. No less than six writers for the Magazine are mentioned in his list, and among the 101 American, British, and "Colonial" magazines represented, the Philippine Magazine is the only publication published in the Far East and in fact all Australasia that is included. The Filipino writers are listed under the heading, "American". These authors and their stories are, in alphabetical order: (1) Estrella D. Alfon, "Servant Girl" given one star, August, 1937, Philippine Magazine; (2) Manuel E. Arguilla, "The Socialists", two stars, April, 1937, Philippine Magazine; (3) Consorcio Borje, "The Beetle", one star, also in the April, 1937, Philippine Magazine; (4) N. V. M. Gonzales, "Owl in the Moon", one star, January, 1937, Philippine Magazine, and "At Anchor off Mindoro", two stars, credited to the *Frontier and Midland Magazine*, but first published, under the title, "Far Horizons", in the November, 1935, Philippine Magazine. (5) Delfin Fresnosa's "Death at Lumba Bend" is given two stars and credited to *Life and Letters Today*, an American magazine, but was first published in the Manila *Graphic*. Fresnosa is a regular contributor to the Philippine Magazine. (6) The Philippine Book Guild's volume of short stories by A. B. Rotor, entitled, "The Wound and the Scar", is mentioned in O'Brien's list of books of short stories. His article, "The Filipino Short Story", first published in the *Philippines Herald*, but later in a revised form in the Philippine Magazine for January, 1937, is also listed by O'Brien and credited to the Magazine. Readers may remember that Consorcio Borje's story, "The Beetle", also achieved the distinction of being reprinted in *The Living Age*.

So the Filipino writers of short stories in English are beginning to make their mark, as I always believed that they would. I have said several times in these columns that the Filipinos are bound to make a unique contribution to the English world-tongue and I am glad to see this being recognized by a noted critic. He apparently overlooked a number of other outstanding short stories published in the Magazine last year, in my opinion, at least, in no way inferior to any of those he listed, but even so, the percentage of stories named on the distinguished story list of the total number published seriously as short stories is about forty per cent. That is not bad, although we still have to go some to reach the *Atlantic Monthly's* 95%, *Harper's* 75%, *American Mercury's* 73%, and *Scribner's* 71%. We approximate *Esquire's* 55%.



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(Houghton Mifflin Company)

- ★ ESTRELLA D. ALFON—"Servant Girl"—*Philippine Magazine*, August, 1937.
- ★★ MANUEL E. ARGUILLA—"The Socialists"—*Philippine Magazine*, April, 1937.
- ★ CONSORCIO BORJE—"The Beetle"—*Philippine Magazine*, April, 1937.
- ★ N. V. M. GONZALES—"Owl in the Moon"—*Philippine Magazine*, January, 1937.
- ★★ N. V. M. GONZALES—"Far Horizons"—*Philippine Magazine*, November, 1935.

Among the 101 American, British, and "Colonial" publications listed in O'Brien's volume, the *Philippine Magazine* is the only magazine published in the Far East, and, in fact, all of Australasia, that is included. The Filipino writers are listed under the heading, "American".

Another Filipino writer, ★★ DELFIN FRESNOSA, who contributes regularly to the *Philippine Magazine*, was mentioned by O'Brien for his story "Death at Lumba's Bend", credited to the United States publication, *Life and Letters Today*, but first published in the *Manila Graphic*.

These and other writers of promise are regular and continuing contributors to the *Philippine Magazine*. Follow the development of the new and unique contribution the Philippines is making to the English world-tongue by reading regularly the *Philippine Magazine*.

If you wish to "check up" on O'Brien's judgment, there are still available a small number of each of the four issues of the *Philippine Magazine* cited which will be sent you by return mail for ₱2.00. Please pay by postal money order.

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News Summary

(Continued from page 369)

that any bombardment of Italian cities by Spanish airmen would be a signal for open hostilities and that the fascist airforce, followed by the fascist army and navy would wipe the Spanish government off the map.

Said that Austrian Nazis are angry and resentful because of the behavior of German Nazis in Austria sent to organize the country as a province of Germany, and that Hitler is holding troops in readiness to preserve order.

June 26.—Chinese claim to have won a spectacular battle on the south bank of the Yangtze, retaking Hsiangkow, 33 miles above Anking, killing and wounding 3000 Japanese, and taking large quantities of military supplies, including guns.

June 27.—Chinese airmen sink 3 more Japanese war vessels in the Yangtze in the vicinity of the Matang boom, after sinking 2 yesterday. Reported that Britain and France have warned Japan to stay off Hainan, declaring they would support each other in case of "complications".

Rebel planes bomb and set fire to a British vessel at Alicante and another one at Valencia, killing and wounding a number of seamen. The opposition in the House of Commons seeks vainly to have the government consent to the arming of British merchantmen with anti-aircraft guns, Chamberlain declaring that a "good many difficulties" stand in the way of such a move.

A Rome magazine publishes an article by Minister of War A. Pariani claiming that Italy could mobilize 12,000,000 men on a moment's notice. Italy is indignant at the Spanish government's threat to bomb Majorca and other Balearic Island ports where Italy has heavy concentrations.

June 28.—Government forces stop the Franco drive on Valencia and are reported as slowly loosening the rebel stranglehold on the Valencia highway.

June 29.—More than 1000 Japanese are killed in furious fighting in the vicinity of the Matang boom, the invaders being repeatedly driven back to their warships.

The Rome spokesman states the government has advised Franco to use "moderation" in his efforts to prevent British and other ships from bringing supplies to Spanish government ports.

President Quezon arrives in Kobe and tells reporters his visit to Japan has absolutely no political significance and is only for a rest. Asked whether he would see Benigno Ramos, Filipino Sakdal leader living in Japan, he states that Ramos is nothing to him and that he has no desire to talk to him. Floods interfere with his itinerary.

June 30.—The Japanese-sponsored Peking government is reported discussing a plan with Japanese advisers for a settlement of the war by dividing China into 5 autonomous zones—North China under Peking, Inner Mongolia under the pro-Japanese Teh Wang, East China under the Japanese-sponsored government there, Central China under Chiang Kai-shek, and South China under a Canton-Kwangsi combination; the plan also provides for foreign spheres of influence—Japan in North China and Inner Mongolia, Germany in Shantung, Britain in the lower Yangtze valley, France in South China. Chinese call the plan "crack-brained". Reported 10,000 Manchukuoan troops have revolted. The Paris press launches a drive to get the United States to help restrain Japan due to growing concern over reports the Japanese are contemplating the occupation of Hainan.

Alfred Duff Cooper, First Lord of the Admiralty, states that both Britain and the United States are invoking the "escalator clause" in the London Naval Treaty and have agreed to a maximum tonnage of 45,000 and 16-inch guns, but that the British government does not intend for the present to build ships in excess of 40,000 tons and trusts that other European governments will also not exceed this tonnage. He indicates that the tonnage was higher than that wanted by Britain but that it was the lowest on which agreement could be reached. The French Foreign Office announces it will restrict its ships to 35,000 tons as long as no other European power exceeds this.

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Pope Pius commends Franco for his "noble promise to limit the victims and sufferers of war", and expresses "affection" for him.

The Italian Governor at Addis Ababa forbids whites to enter restaurants and bars which serve native Abyssinians "to preserve the prestige of the white race".

July 1.—Chiang Kai-shek states that "China will not welcome the intercession of any foreign power for an armistice unless Chinese sovereignty is fully restored."

President Quezon's train is blocked by floods and he remains in Kyoto. Hundreds of thousands of people are reported homeless and property losses are heavy.

Reported that Franco has ordered cessation of attacks on foreign shipping and the exercise of care to avoid hitting foreign merchantmen in ports bombed as military objectives.

July 2.—Thousands of terror-stricken civilians fleeing from Swatow after 2 days of renewed Japanese bombing which killed around 1000 people, including many women and children. Japan is believed to have obtained vital military and other information through the arrest of Gen. G. S. Lushkov, former chief of the Soviet Secret Police, by Manchukuoan police on June 13 following his flight from Russia.

Franco reported to have proposed to designate a neutral port in Spain where "bona fide" shipping would not be molested, but to have demanded that oil, coal, and motor trucks be added to the Non-Intervention Committee's list of contraband.

Fascist officials advise Italian booksellers not to display or promote the sale of books by Jewish authors. The officials admit an anti-Jewish movement exists in Italy.

July 3.—A squadron of 9 Chinese bombers sinks a 10,000-ton Japanese airplane carrier and 2 destroyers at Anking.

Chamberlain states in the House of Commons that the government will fight if necessary to preserve British liberties, but will not risk involving the nation in a war to defend British ships in the Spanish trade; he states British ships trading with Spain get 4 or 5 times the ordinary freight rates. He declares that the costs of war are so great that he feels it his prime duty to strain every nerve to avoid a repetition of the Great War. "When I look around the world, I must say I am appalled at the prospect. War, accompanied by horrible barbarities inflicted either wittingly or unwittingly upon civil populations, is going on now in China and Japan".

July 4.—Japanese claim they shot down 45 out

of a total of 50 Chinese planes in an air raid on Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi, 6 of the planes being destroyed on the ground; they are said to have constituted almost the entire first-line aerial defense-force of China. Japanese troops capture the Yangtze river port, Hukow.

Some 30 French Annamite police, armed with rifles, land on Hsisha Island, in the Paracel group, southeast of Hainan, because of reports of Japanese activity there. The Japanese Foreign Office spokesman states: "We are watching the situation with concern. There are a number of Japanese subjects living on the island which we recognize as Chinese territory".

Michael Kalinin, Chairman of the All-Union Central Executive Committee (President of Russia) states in a speech at Moscow that Russia is launching the largest naval program in its history. "If you live among wolves you must bay like a wolf".

July 5.—The \$2,000,000, 800-mile highway, linking Kunming, capital of Yunnan, with Burma, is completed. Twenty-five German advisers to the Chinese government, including Gen. Alexander von Falkenhäuser, leave Hankow for Canton, en route to Germany. The General states he "feels sure China will gain the final victory in the war with Japan" and that "Japan will fail both in war and in peace".

Spanish loyalists fall back before the new rebel drive in the Sagunto sector and the rebels also score successes on other fronts. Twenty-six European nations unanimously approve a British plan for the withdrawal of volunteers from Spain—observation by land and sea of the Spanish frontiers, granting of limited belligerent rights to both sides, census of foreign volunteers on both sides by an international commission, final gradual and simultaneous withdrawal. Estimated the counting will take 3 months. Last unofficial estimate was 60,000 foreign volunteers with Franco and 7000 with the government forces.

Six Jews are killed in renewed Jewish-Arab riots in Palestine.

July 6.—The People's Political Council is inaugurated at Hankow with the British and American Ambassadors and other diplomatic and consular representatives in attendance. Chiang Kai-shek states: "Today we establish a really democratic government, with a real, democratic spirit". The Chinese government instructs the people to observe 3 minutes silence tomorrow on the anniversary of the break-out of the present war a year ago near Peking. Chiang issues a statement expressing gratitude to the people of all nations for their assistance and sympathy, urging friendly powers to "seek effective

means of manacled the common enemy of international order", and admonishing the Japanese people to rise and stop the "madness of their militarists", pointing out that the Japanese losses in manpower already exceed 500,000 and that the cost is already greater than that of the entire Russo-Japanese war. The French Ambassador in Tokyo explains that the dispatch of police to the Paracel islands was for the purpose of protecting lighthouses and a wireless station which will soon be erected there as an aid very necessary aid to navigation. Dr. Wellington Koo, informs the French Foreign Office that his government considers the Paracel islands a Chinese possession and asks an explanation of the French action; he is told the police were landed there to protect marine establishments used by ships of all nations as it is a particularly dangerous locality.

Chamberlain tells the House of Commons that he feels conditions for making effective the accord signed at Rome on April 6 remain unfulfilled and that he has refused to hasten putting it into effect until Spain is free of aliens.

July 7.—In a renewed wave of terrorism on the anniversary of the war, a number of Japanese and Chinese are killed in Shanghai. Gen. Hata, Commander in Chief of the Japanese forces in Central China, states that a year has passed since the "Chinese army provoked the Sino-Japanese conflict, and that during that time the Japanese nation, united as one, has firmly trod the path of justice, upheld international good faith, and advanced toward a lofty goal—the establishment of permanent peace in Asia. The territory now in our grasp comprises 1/3 of China, while if we take such factors as industry, trade, communications, and natural resources into consideration, half of the country is in our control. Never has such a brilliant record been achieved in the annals of the world... In the face of continuous defeats, the Chiang Kai-shek regime has desperately sought to maintain power, regardless of the methods employed to do so. It has misled 400,000,000 people into continuing a fight that they can not win and has plunged the Chinese nation into indescribable suffering. Without repentance, the same regime has effected a union with the Communists, thereby creating a new source of internal and external strife..." Foreign military officials estimate the casualties so far as 100,000 dead and 300,000 wounded for Japan, and 400,000 dead and 750,000 wounded for China, not counting civilian casualties placed between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000, while 50,000,000 Chinese have been affected by the hostilities, of which 30,000,000 have been rendered

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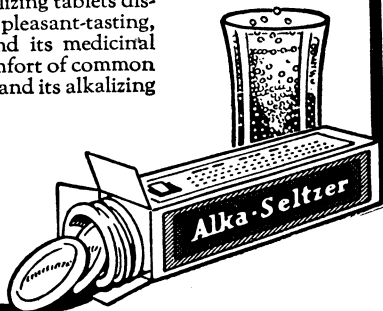
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destitute and homeless. Japanese soldiers and sailors engaged number well over 1,200,000 men. In Japan, the cost of living has increased from 12 to 30% and exports were off 23% at the end of the first quarter of the year, due mainly to boycotts and the closing of Japan's second-best market normally—China.

President Quezon arrives in Tokyo and is entertained at dinner by Ugaki and at various other social functions given in his honor.

Franco is reported to have given Britain definite assurance he will not tolerate foreign intervention or domination in Spain in event of a rebel victory. Reported from Rome that an Italian army commission has returned from Spain and reported to Mussolini that the rebel forces are now capable of winning the civil war without further assistance.

In Palestine's bloodiest riot since the World War, 18 Arabs and 5 Jews are killed in a gun-battle at Haifa; 92 Arabs and 11 Jews are seriously wounded.

July 8.—Shanghai police have arrested some 300 persons suspected of terroristic activities. The American State Department reveals that American manufacturers sold some \$12,500,000 worth of war supplies to China during the first year of the Sino-Japanese hostilities and some \$7,600,000 to Japan, although Japan bought more than China during the last 6 months.

Erich Maria Remarque, author of "All Quiet on the Western Front", and 68 other German writers, most of them Jews, have been deprived of their citizenship, it is disclosed.

July 9.—Japan goes on a war footing by establishing emergency control over the manufacture, sale, and consumption of all major commodities, including gold, cotton piece-goods, woolen fabrics, hides and leather, rubber, American timber, lead, tin, zinc,

nickel, and antimony; general consumption of flax and hemp has practically been banned and restrictions are in force on the consumption of benzol, toluol, carbolic acid, asbestos, sodium nitrate, industrial salts, potash, orck pphosphate, etc. The Japanese press denounces France as having shown a provocative attitude since the outbreak of the fighting in China, and it is claimed that France offered Britain and America the use of an Indo-China bay as a base for their fleets. Headquarters at Hankow claim the Chinese airforce destroyed 17 Japanese planes aground at Anking and crippled another Japanese warship on the Yangtze.

President Quezon boards the S.S. *Empress of Japan* at Kobe; on the same ship are Assem. Manuel Roxas, member of the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs, and Francisco Varona, returning from the United States.

July 10.—A week of rioting in Palestine has cost the lives of some 65 people with 200 more wounded, 3/4 of the casualties being among the Arabs.

July 11.—Chiang Kai-shek states that the military situation is in favor of China and that victory is not far distant.

The Spanish government formally accuses Franco of planning to circumvent the Non-Intervention Commission's program of evacuating foreign fighters by incorporating his foreign allies into the Spanish Foreign Legion; it charges that Italy has sent 7000 soldiers, including 334 aviators, to Spain since the signing of the Anglo-Italian agreement last April.

Rumored in London that the government has received reports of large-scale German espionage in Canada, possibly connected with German spy groups in the United States.

Financial experts of the League of Nations said to have prepared a report to be submitted to the

League's Finance Committee warning that a world economic crisis is imminent. "The recession which began in the United States in the spring of 1937 has assumed such proportions that its gravity can not be ignored." Estimated world industrial production has fallen 15% below that of 1929.

July 12.—The Japanese resume the aerial bombardment of Canton, killing many people, including patients in a maternity hospital and people on board river junks.

Despite rising Italian anger, reported from London that Britain has decided not to make any further concessions to Italy because any relaxation of the present British minimum demands would be politically disastrous to the Chamberlain regime.

July 13.—War Minister Gen. S. Itagaki is reported in the Japanese press to have stated in an address to staff officers that the "situation is not without some indication, however slight, that the nation's blazing patriotic ardor is tending to slow down and wear out. . . . Replenishment of munitions for the armies in China is not being carried out as fully as required, owing to difficulty in obtaining important war materials and the insufficiency of productive facilities. . . ." Chinese troops in North China are reported withdrawing before heavily reinforced Japanese columns. The German Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai warns the Nazi government that German trade in China is sharply falling off due to the government's political attitude.

The government informs the House of Commons that assurances have been received that extrality rights of foreigners in China will not be revoked by Japan.

July 14.—Announced in Tokyo that the scheduled 1940 International Exposition there will be indefinitely postponed.

Astronomical Data For August, 1938

By the Weather Bureau



Sunrise and Sunset

	Rises	Sets
Aug. 1	5:39 a.m.	6:26 p.m.
Aug. 6	5:40 a.m.	6:23 p.m.
Aug. 12	5:41 a.m.	6:21 p.m.
Aug. 18	5:42 a.m.	6:17 p.m.
Aug. 24	5:43 a.m.	6:14 p.m.
Aug. 31	5:44 a.m.	6:09 p.m.

Moonrise and Moonset

	Rises	Sets
August 1	10:18 a.m.	10:20 p.m.
August 2	11:11 a.m.	11:04 p.m.
August 3	12:03 p.m.	11:49 p.m.
August 4	12:50 p.m.	
August 5	1:45 p.m.	0:35 a.m.
August 6	2:34 p.m.	1:22 a.m.
August 7	3:21 p.m.	2:10 a.m.
August 8	4:07 p.m.	2:59 a.m.
August 9	4:51 p.m.	3:49 a.m.
August 10	5:33 p.m.	4:38 a.m.

August 11	6:14 p.m.	5:27 a.m.
August 12	6:53 p.m.	6:15 a.m.
August 13	7:32 p.m.	7:03 a.m.
August 14	8:11 p.m.	7:52 a.m.
August 15	8:52 p.m.	8:42 a.m.
August 16	9:35 p.m.	9:33 a.m.
August 17	10:21 p.m.	10:27 a.m.
August 18	11:11 p.m.	11:22 a.m.
August 19		12:19 p.m.
August 20	0:05 a.m.	1:19 p.m.
August 21	1:03 a.m.	2:18 p.m.
August 22	2:04 a.m.	3:16 p.m.
August 23	3:07 a.m.	4:11 p.m.
August 24	4:10 a.m.	5:04 p.m.
August 25	5:11 a.m.	5:54 p.m.
August 26	6:10 a.m.	6:44 p.m.
August 27	7:08 a.m.	7:27 p.m.
August 28	8:04 a.m.	8:12 p.m.
August 29	8:59 a.m.	8:57 p.m.
August 30	9:53 a.m.	9:42 p.m.
August 31	10:46 a.m.	10:30 p.m.

Phases of the Moon

First Quarter	on the 3rd at	10:00 a.m.
Full Moon	on the 11th at	1:57 p.m.
Last Quarter	on the 19th at	4:30 a.m.
New Moon	on the 25th at	7:17 p.m.
Apogee	on the 8th at	11:00 a.m.
Perigee	on the 24th at	1:00 a.m.

The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 7:09 a.m. and sets at 7:17 p.m. After sunset the planet may be found in the western sky in the constellation of Leo.

VENUS rises at 8:49 a.m. and sets at 8:43 p.m. In the early evening the planet may be found in the western sky in the constellation of Virgo.

MARS rises at 5:16 a.m. and sets at 6:04 p.m. Immediately before sunrise the planet may be found low in the eastern sky in the constellation of Cancer.

JUPITER rises at 6:43 p.m. and sets at 6:15 a.m. During the entire night the planet will be found in the constellation of Aquarius. It transits the meridian of Manila at 12:33 a.m.

SATURN rises at 9:31 p.m. on the 14th and sets at 9:41 a.m. During the night the planet will be found in the constellation of Pisces. It transits the meridian of Manila at 3:40 a.m.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p.m.

North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Deneb in Cygnus	Fomalhaut in Pisces Australis
Vega in Lyra	Altair in Aquila
Arcturus in Bootes	Antares in Scorpius
	Spica in Virgo

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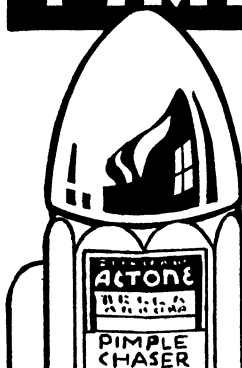
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September, 1938

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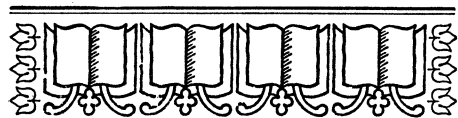
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Philippine Economic Conditions

By J. Bartlett Richards
American Trade Commissioner



THE National Assembly met on July 25 for a special session, which was concluded about the middle of August. This special session was originally understood to have been called primarily to vote on new tax legislation, but in view of the relatively encouraging tax revenues for the first half of the year, it was decided that the necessity for new tax measures was not urgent and the special session was devoted rather to appropriation bills. These were passed to the amount of approximately P30,000,000 including P6,400,000 already appropriated conditionally in the 1939 Budget Act, contingent on new tax legislation being passed, and now made unconditional. Many of these bills were passed by the National Assembly in its regular session and vetoed by the President because they did not contain a clause making the appropriations conditional on certification by the Secretary of Finance that money was available. Now that they have been repassed with that clause, it is expected that they will be more favorably considered. Chief among these are appropriations of P10,000,000 for a revolving fund for public markets, slaughterhouses and water works; P4,800,000 for construction of irrigation systems; and P2,500,000 for classification, survey and subdivision of public agricultural lands.

Other bills involving appropriations include one authorizing the Government to take over, in case of labor troubles, public utilities or businesses coupled with a public interest, the appropriation being P2,000,000; a bill appropriating an additional P2,100,000 for the census; an increase of P250,000 in pensions for veterans of the Philippine Revolution; an increase of P500,000, or ten percent, in the reimbursement to provinces, municipalities, etc. to take the place of the cedula; a bill appropriating P1,500,000 for leasing large landed estates to be sublet to tenants; and P100,000 for the establishment of post-graduate courses in medicine in the University of the Philippines.

Other bills passed would reduce the excise tax on beer to the old rate of 10 centavos a liter; change the fiscal year to the year ending June 30; amend the Exchange Standard Fund by making it unnecessary for circulation backed by dollar reserves in the Treasury Certificate Fund to be further supported by reserves in the Exchange Standard Fund; and authorize the President to call for bids for exploration and development of petroleum deposits.

The National Economic Council has been reorganized, with Hon. Manuel Roxas as Chairman and other Cabinet members and government officials as members. There will be no representatives of private industries on the Council, but it will expect to rely on the cooperation and advice of private industries. The old National Economic Council was never active, as it was felt best to await the completion of the report of the Joint Preparatory Committee before formulating an economic program, but it is expected that the new Council will be more active.

Business continued quiet throughout the Islands, dealers reporting the movement of stocks in most lines as disappointing. This was particularly the case in the textile trade, where stocks appear to be extremely heavy. Cotton textile arrivals were considerably reduced in July but still above normal, and there has been an increase in the number of rejections by importers reluctant to add to their already burdensome stocks. Building materials and hardware continue in good demand, but importers still prefer to buy on a hand-to-mouth basis. Flour imports continue heavy and it would seem that the consumption of bread must be better than average, despite the expressed opinion of bakers to the contrary, as there is no marked evidence of excessive stocks. Canned fish consumption continues low due to reduced supplies and high prices.

Automobile and truck sales were fairly good in July. Imports of cars continues rather heavy but truck imports were small and stocks were reduced. Trade within the Philippines is normally dull in July and August, due to the rainy season, which

impedes transportation in the provinces and frequently makes it difficult for people living off the main roads to get into the towns. July trade this year was undoubtedly helped by the fact that there was practically no rain throughout July. This condition was particularly favorable to the automotive, tire and accessory trades. Although the immediate effect of the very exceptional drought, which has continued into August, is enlivening to trade, the ultimate effect may be seriously detrimental, as reports from the provinces indicate severe damage to the rice crop, particularly in the non-irrigated areas.

The rice market continued firm throughout July, with palay prices above the rice equivalent, due apparently to speculative purchases by millers. Stocks in the primary markets appear to be low and stocks in the hands of millers and dealers are being held for higher prices. The increase in the prices of the cheaper grades of rice was checked during the month, however, by an announcement of the National Rice and Corn Corporation, fixing a selling price of P6.65 ex-bodega for second-class Macan. In districts not reached by the NARIC, considerably higher prices have been reported.

The market for export sugar was firm in the first half of the month, following the New York market, but quiet and easy in the last half. The domestic market continued dull. A total of 87 percent of the export quota sugar had been shipped by the end of the month.

There was some activity in copra around the middle of the month and prices advanced rapidly. The improvement was only temporary, however, and the market fell back to approximately the opening level at the end of the month. Arrivals were exceptionally heavy and stocks increased despite fairly heavy exports. Coconut oil and cake stocks also increased.

In abaca, there was a little flurry just after the middle of the month, with a fair volume of business done at advancing prices. The demand was soon satisfied and the market was dull and easy throughout the balance of the month. No information is available regarding balings but stocks appear to have increased.

Leaf tobacco exports continue extremely small, reports from Spain indicating that there is no exchange available to cover tobacco imports. Purchasing of the new crop started in the Cagayan Valley. Much of it appears to have been damaged.

Exports of logs and lumber appear to have improved somewhat in July, but continue very moderate. Local demand is good but prices are easy due to excessive stocks.

Gold production, P5,502,721, was slightly lower than in June but greater than in any previous month on record. Iron ore shipment to Japan were exceptionally heavy in July.

General Fund collections by the Bureau of Internal Revenue were about 20 percent lower than in July last year, but for the first seven months, they are down only about eight percent. Customs collections for July also fell a little behind last year's. Total collections by the Bureau of Customs and Internal Revenue, omitting Special Fund collections, are about five percent less than last year for the seven months period, but are considerably over the budget estimate.

The National Power Corporation is considering a plan for the development of approximately 10,000 KW of hydroelectric power on the Caliraya River. The development would probably be financed by an issue of bonds with the guarantee of the National Development Company. The plan contemplates the possibility that transmission and distribution of the power might be entrusted to the Manila Electric Company, under an arrangement to be worked out.

The Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company has applied to the Public Service Commission for permission to float a P10,000,000 bond issue to provide funds for expansion and for improvement of its present services. It is reported that new equipment has been ordered for the Manila telephone system, where there has been a good deal of congestion due to the fact that, with 20,810 telephones in use, there is an average of 249,000 calls a day. The National Assembly has under consideration a bill which would authorize the telephone company to extend its services over a considerable part of the Philippine Islands, subject to the condition that the Philippine Government be permitted to take over any of the new lines at any time, at cost, if it should decide to go into the telephone business.

Real estate sales amounted to P3,302,679 in July, or more than double the figure for the previous month or for July last year. The increase was due mainly, however, to transfer of the Pureza factory compound

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from the Philippine National Bank to the National Development Company, an intra-government transaction. Without it, the increase would have been only about 20 per cent. For the first seven months of this year, sales have totaled ₱10,520,693, or 36 percent under the ₱16,440,229 for the same period last year.

New building permits were about the same as in June and about ten percent greater than in July last year. For the first seven months, permits for new buildings totaled ₱5,342,810, a 50 per cent increase over the figure for the same period last year.

Government building continues active. Work has been started on the Manila City Hall, which will cost about ₱1,600,000, and the Customhouse, which will cost over ₱1,000,000. A contract has been awarded for a ₱300,000 General Hospital in Baguio. The contract for the Department of Agriculture Building, which will cost about ₱1,700,000 and will be the first unit of the government center project, will probably be let before the end of the year. Other government buildings projected include a bulkhead and cargo shed near Pier 7 for the Manila Harbor Board and a new terminal and office building for the Manila Railroad Company, costing approximately ₱1,000,000 each. Other government projects include two bridges over the Pasig River, on one of which work has been started; reclamation of about 40 hectares in the north port area of Manila; and the construction of an airport in Manila.

The Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation is planning to build a number of recreation and Athletic centers throughout the Philippines, provided with swimming pools, gymnasium facilities, tennis courts, etc. The extent of these projects will depend on the amount of revenue received from the Sweepstakes.

Radio registrations continue to exceed last year's by about 40 percent. Registrations and cancellations for July and the first seven months of 1937 and 1938 were as follows:

	July		Total 7 months	
	1937	1938	1937	1938
New registrations.....	559	758	3,611	5,104
Cancellations.....	87	113	609	967

Net registrations.... 472 645 3,002 4,137

There were 21 new corporations registered in July, with an authorized capital of ₱2,298,999, of which ₱1,207,602 was subscribed. The largest company registered in July was the National Warehousing Corporation, a subsidiary of the National Development Company, with ₱510,500 subscribed and ₱255,500 paid-up. It proposes to construct and operate a number of warehouses throughout the Philippine Islands for storing agricultural products. Arrangements will be made for loans on goods stored in these warehouses.

The authorized capital of the Mindanao Oil Palm Syndicate, organized a few months ago to grow oil palms in Mindanao, was increased from ₱12,500 to ₱100,000 during the month.

The capital of Kinkwa Meriyasu Co., Inc., a Japanese importer and manufacturer of textile products, was increased from ₱300,000 to ₱600,000, presumably in connection with a new venture recently undertaken by that company, the manufacture of cotton cloth in the Philippines.

There has been a delay in the organization of the National Abaca Company, which was to have been organized as a subsidiary of the National Development Company to aid the abaca industry.

News Summary

The Philippines



July 17 —President Manuel L. Quezon returns to Manila from a short vacation in Japan. In an address on the Luneta delivered in Tagalog, he assails the clergy for meddling in affairs of state and says he will ask the National Assembly to disregard his veto of the bill providing for religious instruction in the public schools and to take it up again so

that the members can define their stand, although he declares he will veto it again if it is repassed. He states he is prepared to go to the people on the issue confident that they are for the separation of church and state and prefer the present to the old order. He decries the fact that there are those who would sacrifice national harmony to a question that should not even be discussed as there is freedom of conscience and worship here. He says he would not object to an expression of the view of church dignitaries as individuals, as free speech is a constitutional right, but that in issuing the pastoral letter of a few weeks ago they sought to make a demonstration of the power and influence of the church. "If it is a show-down they want, they can have it," he declares, stating, too, that he will support in the coming elections those members of the Assembly who have abided or will abide by his veto of the bill.

Assemblyman Manuel Roxas, who returned on the same ship with the President, states the American people are indifferent to any plan for a realistic re-examination of the Philippine question and that any progress in connection with the proposal will depend entirely on the United States High Commissioner, its chief exponent, and on the state of affairs in the United States. He says the American people believe the Philippine question has been adequately dealt with in previous legislation. As to the report of the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs, of which he is a member, he sates that it stands a good chance of receiving Congressional endorsement provided, President Roosevelt will give it full backing.

In certain official quarters in Washington, he states, there is an opinion that the report should be given the right of way and that the realistic re-examination proposal should be taken up subsequently. He believes there is no danger of the whole Philippine question being thrown open as a result of an adverse attitude of the agricultural blocs, although he admits that the present quiescence is probably due to the fact that the report has not yet been published.

Francisco Varona, another passenger on the ship, tells the press that Philippine labor in Hawaii and the United States, some 100,000 men, constitutes the country's number one export as it represents an annual earned income of \$60,000,000, part of which finds its way back to the Philippines. He states the government should not continue to neglect Philippine labor abroad and should give it the protection it deserves. He favors the creation of a labor office in the office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner in Washington and also Filipino affiliation with organized labor unions such as the C.I.O. He minimizes reports of racial discrimination, stating the discrimination is more economic than racial.

The local branch of the American Red Cross has received orders from United States headquarters to ship 500,000 doses of cholera vaccine from here to China. Because of the proximity of Manila, donations from other countries for the purchase of vaccine will also be sent here, and the government is increasing the production. As no funds are available here for the donation of vaccine, the government offered to manufacture it here at the nominal production cost of 2-1/2 cents (U.S.) a dose.

July 18.—Some one hundred friends, led by President Quezon and Vice-President Sergio Osmeña,

stage a "surprise party" in honor of High Commissioner Paul V. McNut's 47th birthday anniversary tomorrow. Mayor Juan Posadas presents him with a pearl pin and an engraved plaque on behalf of the City of Manila.

General Fernando Canon, friend and companion of Jose Rizal, dies, aged 78.

July 19.—President Quezon in a radio speech denies that he went to Japan to start negotiations for the neutralization of the Philippines, as reported by a press correspondent, stating that the United States government has reserved the control of the foreign relations of the Philippines to itself. He states that spokesmen of the Foreign Office of Japan have already let it be known Japan is ready and willing, if invited, to be one of the signatories to a neutralization treaty. He states he is "not one of those who entertain any misgivings as to the attitude of Japan towards the Philippines once we shall have become independent. . . The security of the Philippines, in my opinion, will depend more upon the Filipino people themselves and their government than upon the designs of foreign powers. . . We must be fair and just, tolerant and neutral, so as not to give an excuse to any foreign power to interfere in our affairs. . . I am persuaded that America in granting us independence, does it upon the assumption that she has stayed in the Philippines long enough, and has given the Filipinos sufficient training to permit them to assume full responsibility for their national affairs. . . It is not for me to pass judgment on the issues involved in the unfortunate conflict wherein millions of people are now engaged in this part of the globe, but I trust it is not out of place for me to express the hope shared by the people of my

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country that this conflict may soon end, and that when it does end, peace and mutual understanding will be permanently established among the nations of the Far East."

President Quezon calls a special meeting of the Assembly for July 25 to act on an election bill and certain other measures, but it is stated at Malacañan that as a concession to the opposition to increased taxes at this time, only the most necessary measures will be pushed through.

A "high church official" in Cebu is quoted as saying that the church is "above politics" and that "if politicians want to wage war by considering the pastoral letter as political propaganda, they can go ahead and shadow-box all they want to as the church does not care to oppose them".

The S. S. President Jefferson leaves Manila on its final trip, marking the withdrawal of the American Mail Line from the Orient.

July 20.—President Quezon's speech is reported well received in the United States and Tokyo is pleased due to his denial of the existence of any ill-considered Japanese designs toward the Philippines.

July 21.—Dr. H. Foster Bain, government geological adviser, reports to the National Development Company that a billion tons or more of iron ore are in sight in Surigao, "beautifully situated for mining and shipping". The average ore sampled contains 47% iron, 9% aluminium, 4% chromite, 1% nickel, and the rest moisture.

July 22.—President Quezon announces that in view of the statement of Secretary of Finance Antonio de las Alas that the revenues at the end of the year might be P5,000,000 to P6,000,000 more than estimated, no tax legislation will be taken up during the coming special session of the Assembly and that such consideration will await the recommendations of a tax commission he is creating. He also announces the reorganization of the National Economic Council and his appointment of Assem. Roxas to the chairmanship vice Secretary de las Alas. The reorganized Council will consist exclusively of government officials.

July 23.—The National Development Company rejects the offer of a Japanese firm to exploit on a royalty basis a portion of the Surigao iron deposit area. The firm offered 50 cents for each ton of raw ore. A similar offer from a Philippine concern has also been rejected because of the government's decision to develop the mines itself.

July 25.—The Assembly convenes in special session.

July 26.—President Quezon reads his message to the Assembly, calling the attention of that body to the need of amending the Election Law—"determined as we are to establish democracy firmly and permanently in our country, we must exercise the strictest vigilance to maintain the streams of free popular expression unpolluted and undefiled... above all we must guard the ballot box against the pernicious influence of money, and guarantee to every citizen that the lack of wealth shall not be a bar to his seeking an opportunity to serve the nation". He states it had been his intention to submit certain

tax measures because of the urgent need of funds for school purposes and in order to bring the taxation system more in accord with the policy of just distribution according to ability to pay, but that the first 6 months of the year collections were several million pesos more than estimated and that immediate action is therefore not necessary. He proposes the creation of a tax commission to study the question carefully, stating that while the power to tax should be used "both to produce revenue for the government and as an instrument to mold and direct the social and economic organization of the country... this great power should be used only after careful deliberation". He states the people of the Philippines are "absolutely as well as relatively among the least taxed people in the world" and that "we are far from performing adequately the most elementary duties of government". As to the religious instruction issue, he states that inasmuch as during a special session the Assembly can only act on his veto of the religious instruction bill if he includes it among the measures to be taken up, he is offering the assemblymen the opportunity to do so, "if you so desire". "I have considered it advisable to do this because I regard the controversies that have arisen... of such seriousness and importance that it would be well for the whole nation and all the parties involved that they may be settled now and forever... I trust the National Assembly will cooperate with me in my earnest endeavor to guard our country against the bitter strife that has arisen in other nations because of similar or allied causes. Let us not by our refusal to face these dangers merely postpone the inevitable conflict which, notwithstanding the sound and patriotic purposes of those engaged therein, will inevitably degenerate into a religious struggle with all its accompanying evils." He states that if the bill is re-passed, he will again veto it, because, though he considers religion a great "power for good" and as "stabilizing in its influence", the duty of teaching, religion rests with the parents and the church, and that while he is prepared to give every facility to the teaching of religion to the youth in accordance with the laws of the land, the Constitution contains express provisions for the separation of church and state and against the use of public property in the interest of any religion, and that his attitude is dictated both by the Constitution and his own personal conviction... As to the Joint Preparatory Committee, he states it has completed its work "after long, laborious, and conscientious study of all phases of the problem" and that he has a copy in his possession but can not yet transmit it because of the request of the President of the United States that it be kept confidential for the present. "Perhaps the recommendations of the report may not meet with the approval of every one, but I am voicing the sentiment of the Filipino members of the committee when I say that the American members went as far as they honestly felt they could go in meeting our views, and I hope that the American members will also feel that this has been the attitude of their Filipino colleagues". He expresses grateful appreciation of their valuable work and says that the "whole Philippine nation will never forget the kindly interest and concern which President Roosevelt has shown for our future welfare and security".

After a caucus, the Assembly unanimously adopts without a record vote a motion offered by Floor Leader Jose E. Romero tabling the vetoed religious instruction bill and providing that the bill, together with the veto message, be sent to the archives. Assem. Eusebio Orense, a proponent of the bill, asks three times whether the motion refers only to the present session of the Assembly, to which Romero answers in the affirmative, stating that no legislative body can bind the next, but he tells the press later he considers the issue "laid on the table at least for one generation".

W. L. Bramwell, General Manager of Warner, Barnes & Company and President of the Manila Chamber of Commerce, dies in Baguio of a heart-attack. He was connected with the Company since his coming to the Philippines in 1902.

July 28.—Assem. Jose C. Zulueta states the religious instruction bill is not dead, but tabled, and may be brought up again at any time.

July 29.—At the inauguration ceremonies of the new building of the Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines, President Quezon pledges fair treatment for all business interests, Filipino, American, and foreign. Vicente Madrigal states that the entire business community has "complete and absolute faith" in his administration.

The University of the Philippines Board of Regents accepts, with reprimand, the resignation of Professor Antonio Albert of the College of Engineering who clashed with President Quezon when he, on a visit of inspection, called the Professor's attention to the lack of discipline in his classroom.

July 30.—The Pan-American Hawaiian Clipper, which should have arrived at Cavite from Guam yesterday afternoon, is reported missing. It was last heard from by radio at 12:09 P. M., about 560 miles east of Manila. The plane carried 6 passengers and a crew of 9, including the world-famous bacteriologist and leprologist, Dr. Earl B. McKinley. Army and Navy ships and planes have launched the biggest sea-hunt in Far Eastern history. Later the Army

Transport Meigs reports finding an oil slick about 450 miles east of San Bernardino Strait.

The National Rice and Corn Corporation starts wholesale shipments of rice to needy provinces in order to bring prices down.

President Quezon requests the re-instatement of Professor Albert, the latter having apologized to him and the President believing he has been sufficiently punished.

August 1.—President Quezon temporarily takes over the supervision and control of municipal police throughout the country, detaching them from the Department of the Interior. The police comprise some 10,000 men in 1120 municipalities and districts. Direct control is to be exercised by his advisers at Malacañan and by the Constabulary.

The National Powder and Dynamite Company announces that a plant capable of supplying the dynamite and powder needs of the Philippine government and the mining industry and of supplying, in addition, neighboring countries, will shortly be established in the Philippines. The Company was incorporated in October, 1937, and the directors are Claro M. Recto, E. J. Halsema Francisco Ortigas, Jose Ma. Cacho, Miguel Cuaderno, E. W. Schedler and G. Adolfo Roensch.

A branch of the Bank of Taiwan, Ltd. opens in Manila.

Aug. 3.—President Quezon announces at a press conference after an earlier conference with High Commissioner McNutt, that the Philippines will officially celebrate the 40th anniversary of the American occupation of Manila on August 13, as the 50th will come 2 years after independence will have been declared under present law. "I think the people are appreciative of the benefits derived from the American regime and I want them to voice that through appropriate ceremonies." Occupation Day has been a legal holiday since Taft's time, but it was chiefly celebrated by the Americans.

President Quezon accepts the explanation of Secretary of the Interior Elpidio Quirino that he did not meet with provincial governors to formulate a protest against the President's police order, as reported in a section of the press. At the press conference, he explains that the move is another step in his effort to divorce politics from government. He states the activities of political parties should be confined to drawing up platforms and to the election of candidates for office, for whenever a

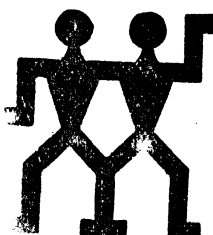
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political party runs the government itself the result has been inefficiency, dishonesty, injustice, and abuse. He states fascism is nothing but an old form of government—autocracy, and that the reason this has been revived in some countries is the inefficiency of the former governments there. He declares he believes in democratic government and that he also believes that it can be made efficient and kept free from improper influences.

President Quezon addresses a letter to Assem. Benigno Aquino, general campaign manager of the Nacionalista Party, stating that if Cabinet members or appointive mayors of municipalities are considered so essential to the electoral campaign that their services must be called for, they should first resign their positions before entering upon such activities.

Pedro Abad Santos, Pampanga socialist leader, states there are some 50,000 totally or partly unemployed persons in the province and that official statistics show there are 1,500,000 jobless in the Islands.

Aug. 4.—President Quezon extends the special session of the Assembly to the 15th.

Aug. 6.—High Commissioner McNutt states the Quezon plan to celebrate August 13 is a "generous move".

Aug. 8.—A fire in the rich Laguna town of San Pablo, destroys most of the town, the damage being estimated at around P4,000,000. A fire in Tondo, Manila, destroys 16 thickly populated blocks, rendering several thousand people homeless; damage is estimated at P400,000.

Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce Eulogio Rodriguez returns from a trip around the world with a none-too-bright report on world economic and trade conditions. He states that by and large the Filipino people are better off socially as well as economically than the people of other countries.

J. M. Elizalde, Philippine representative on the International Sugar Council, states at London: "When I see other countries fighting for the mere chance to market their sugar, regardless of price, in the so-called world's free market, which is only half the size of that of the United States market which absorbs Philippine sugar, I realize how fortunate the Philippines is. . . It is a satisfaction to know that we enjoy individual liberty and political freedom to a far greater extent than many peoples of Europe. Economically we are well off because we may sell in the immense market of the United States and our trade association with the United States has been highly profitable. On our part, we offer the United States a very valuable export market, due to the fact that our tariffs protect American goods from foreign competition. . . I think the Philippines will succeed. We have the resources and the determination. But we would be foolish not to make the most of our very satisfactory relationship with the United States. We are in something like the position of a young man who is just reaching 21 years. . . It will be much easier for him to succeed if he remains on good terms with his father, getting the latter's assistance and advice when needed. And the time may come when he can help the old man. . ."

Aug. 10.—President Quezon sends a special message to the Assembly recommending an amendment to the government's plan of buying up and selling large estates to the tenants by providing that the government instead lease the estates for a period not exceeding 25 years and with an option to purchase them during that time at a stated price and sublease them to the present tenants. This would eliminate the necessity for large disbursements and would give time and opportunity for the government to formulate its policy on the basis of experience.

W. J. Ellis, prominent Manila old timer and shipping man, dies, aged 61.

Aug. 12.—President Quezon in a special message to the Assembly strongly urges the passage of a bill filed by Assem. Felipe Buencamino which would create a National Sugar Board and provide for an increase in the processing tax, for more equitable distribution of profits among millers, planters, and land owners, the elimination of unsuitable lands, etc.

Reported that the Philippine National Bank has loaned P7,000,000 to the Hijos de I. de la Rama to finance the building of 4 new inter-island and ocean-going steamers as part of the government's policy to establish a Philippine merchant marine. Construction of the ships has already been ordered—one passenger vessel in Germany, costing P1,750,000, and 3 freighters in Italy, costing about P2,000,000 each.

Led by Assem. Roxas, the Assembly unanimously passes a resolution, introduced by Floor Leader Romero, expressing gratitude to the "government and people of the United States for the altruism, justice, and generosity which has underlain the

policies in the Philippines, and for the grant of independence as provided in the Independence Act".

High Commissioner McNutt, addressing the United Spanish War Veterans, declares that the men who came here in 1898, '99, and 1900 were "activated by the spirit of true patriotism and remained to build a nation". "The Philippines is one spot in the Eastern World where men are free and where men govern themselves. . . Those things for which you fought are the only salvation of the world, bound in the end to prevail, or else man himself would perish". He states that in the Occupation Day celebration to be staged by the Filipinos tomorrow "the world will witness a thing never before done in history under similar circumstances—the celebration by a conquered people of the success of those who won the war". Gen. Angel Cortez, representing Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, who was unable to be present, read a message from the latter, praising the work of the United States in the Philippines.

Aug. 13.—Sirens and guns awake the people of Manila at 5 o'clock. At 6 the U. S. Thirty-first Infantry Band, in an international radio broadcast, plays "There will be a hot time in the old town tonight", the march played by the American troops on entering the Walled City of Manila forty years ago, and other patriotic airs. At 7:30 a big military and civil parade, led by President Quezon himself together with members of the Cabinet, the Assembly, and the highest courts, composed of Philippine Army, Cadet, and R.O.T.C. units, civil service employees, university professors and students, school teachers, school children, Boy Scouts, laborers, etc., march to the Luneta, where the President presents High Commissioner McNutt with two silk American and Philippine flags to be sent by him to President Roosevelt.

Before a crowd estimated at around 150,000 people, President Quezon delivers an address, stating, in part, that the "angry passions of those warlike days", 40 years ago, "are now calmed and soothed." The sense of personal misfortune has passed, and we live far enough from those days of trial and test to know that the honesty and sincerity were not all on one side; that the efforts of the genius, courage, and virtue of those heroic periods are now our common heritage. Feelings of reciprocal respect unite the warring factions in bonds of understanding and reverence for our mutual dead. . . The main purpose of this gathering is to express the boundless gratitude of the Filipino people to the United States for the measureless benefits she has bestowed during the 4 decades that have passed since then. . . When, for the first time in my life, on the afternoon of August 13, 1898, I saw the Stars and Stripes, little did I realize that I was witnessing what in ultimate result may prove to be the greatest event of modern civilization in the Orient. Little did I know in my immaturity that I was beholding the birth of a new ideology in Asia, an ideology that was then a strange, new conception in this part of the world—a conception that government is "of the people by the people, for the people", a conception based upon the magic words of liberty and freedom. . . [This flag] 'thirteen

stars, white, in a blue field, representing a new constellation. . . pictures the vision of a people whose eyes are turned to the rising dawn. It represents the hope of a nation for posterity. It speaks with the sanctity of revelation. It has a meaning unrivalled; a message which gladdens all races; a strength and power of influence which inspires people to bravest thoughts and deeds. The struggle for human rights and liberty gave it birth; battles for freedom scarred it with holy markings; and the spirit of sacrifice, service, and devotion, has made it blessed. It symbolizes two great acts of national statesmanship the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. . . It is the great contribution of the American Revolution that the fundamental, essential human rights became the purpose and prime concern of government; that it took them out of the category of things debatable. . . Woven into the very warp and woof of the Constitution were the principles of the Declaration of Independence. But now, instead of being an announcement of a philosophy of government, they were enacted into immutable law. . . [The Constitution] solved the great problem of the reconciliation of government with liberty. In England the omnipotence of parliament was fully established. But here the omnipotence of the legislative body was emphatically denied. Over and above the power of the law-makers was set the higher power of the Constitution. . . [Elsewhere] liberty and justice, even the sanctity of the constitution itself, depends upon the goodwill of the legislators or their fear of political consequences. Here, let but the least attempt be made to thwart or deny what is written in the organic law, let but the meanest citizen be stripped of the rights which this great charter of liberties guarantees him, and it is the voice of Justice [the courts], unimpassioned, inflexible, which interposes the categorical negative of the Constitution. . . All this and more was written in that flag as it unfurled above the Pasig before my uncomprehending eyes that fateful afternoon. . . Under its folds peace and prosperity have come to this favored land. Materially we have developed education, sanitation, agricultural and industrial enterprises. Security and happiness, freedom from financial pressure, a higher mode of life, all are ours. A new and progressive outlook upon the modern problems of life is in the making. All of this we owe to that starry flag and to the great people it represents. When it finally comes down from Santiago in 1946, it will find somewhere in its folds the grateful hearts of a people—a new and vibrant Republic, facing with optimistic hope its rising dawn. . . Occupation Day, 40 Years ago, we will not forget. We can not forget. Mr. High Commissioner: As a symbol of the endless chain of friendship which binds together our two peoples, I wish to present to you, Sir, for your exalted leader, the President of the United States, these two flags—that of your own country and that of the new country to which it has given birth. The tie that binds us together, which they represent, does not depend on an alliance, nor a declaration, nor a treaty. It consists of those eternal spiritual kinships and relationships which

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At a state banquet at Malacañan, with High Commissioner McNutt as the guest of honor, President Quezon praises him as "possessed of rare qualities of statesmanship and adorned with manly virtues—representing in his person the ideals which have made America the one, single inspiration of the whole world in these times of distress". The High Commissioner states that Occupation Day has taken on a new meaning and that Americans here and in the homeland feel deeply this very fine expression. What has happened here the past 40 years shows that the feeling of friendship has been reciprocated from the very beginning in the form of a policy announced in the very beginning and carried out with faithfulness. "Disregarding any material benefits which may have come to the Philippines by reason of 40 years of America in these Islands, the one thing which I hope is the principal heritage of these people, Mr. President, is Freedom—the right to live, the right to work, the right to be human beings, to enjoy all of those things which are the heritage of human beings. As you said so kindly this morning, the relationship between the United States of America and the Philippines is a thoroughly spiritual relationship. Therefore it can not be destroyed, it will not be destroyed. . . The ties which have been made shall never be severed as long as men live."

Aug. 14.—In a radio-conversation broadcast to the United States between High Commissioner McNutt and President Quezon, the former, in his introductory remarks, states for the information of the radio audience that though self-governing, the Commonwealth of the Philippines "is a part of the United States with authority retained that is commensurate with the responsibilities of sovereignty,

and of yesterday's celebration of Occupation Day he declares that President Quezon's action "in making possible a nation-wide demonstration of loyalty and thankfulness was a generous manifestation fully appreciated by the American people". President Quezon states that "Under American tutelage, the Philippines has developed in many ways, but, particularly, economically, by raising the standard of living, and politically, by the inauguration of a democratic Commonwealth based on the consent of the governed. It is just and fitting, therefore, that we render honor to the great democracy of the United States". The High Commissioner states that America has always been "actuated by a firm purpose to follow the high course of action" and that "that altruistic concept of America's mission in the Philippines still guides us. . . The Philippines has been treated not as colonies have been treated, but the people of the Islands have been considered as partners in a great and worthy enterprise. If, as one result of the American policy in the Philippines, the position of the United States in Far Eastern affairs has been enhanced, and if American trade has gained its 9th largest market here, no one has just cause for complaint. . . Yesterday, Mr. President, and again this morning, you have expressed for yourself and the Filipino people their appreciation for what the United States has done of the Philippines. In response, permit me to thank you and through you the Filipino people for what they have done in a true spirit of understanding and cooperation for the United States, in the accomplishment of measures mutually beneficial to the American and Filipino people". Referring to the two flags given him yesterday for presentation to the President of the United States, the High Commissioner states these will in due time reach him. "Thus the ties binding the United States will be made closer and firmer and the Philippine community generally will have made partial acknowledgement for all the President has done for these Islands". President Quezon states the Filipino people have never had a better and truer friend than President Roosevelt, that he made possible the approval of the Tydings-McDuffie Act which established the Commonwealth, lent his aid in returning to the Philippines the proceeds of the processing taxes levied on Philippine goods in the United States, sponsored the work of the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs, sent distinguished Americans here to fill important civil and military posts, etc. The High Commissioner asking about the future of the Philippines, President Quezon replies: I am no prophet, but let me say this: We Filipinos are laying plans intended to safeguard our patrimony. We also feel certain that America will continue to lend a sympathetic ear to our reasonable petitions. . . I look with confidence to the future. As early expressed by President William McKinley, the Filipinos have, I believe, fulfilled his cherished hope, for they can, and do, look back with gratitude to the day when destiny placed their land under the guidance of the people of the United States". The High Commissioner closes the conversation with the statement: "Thank you, Mr. President, for your assurances regarding continued Filipino-American friendship. Let us strive to understand each other. Let us strive to solve our mutual problems tolerantly and wisely. Let us strive to maintain the position of the United States as a great democratic state, devoted to the cause of peace and to making more secure the Commonwealth of the Philippines, another democracy, which Providence has brought within the sphere of American influence".

High Commissioner McNutt tells the press that the two-day celebration has been "the most impressive celebration of any kind that I have seen anywhere. Its sincerity was so marked that the response on the part of the Americans here and at home will be in full measure. It is not very often that we see expressions of gratitude in this world, and when they come and come sincerely, they are heart-warming. It was a very grand thing to do!"

The United States

July 14.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt, speaking in San Francisco, invites world powers to join in arms reduction as the "present course must inevitably lead to disaster. We stand ready to meet them and encourage them in any efforts they may make toward a definite reduction". He deprecates American arms expenditures but states "all we know is that we are faced with conditions, not with theory . . . and the conditions are not of our choosing. The proportion of the national income being spent on armaments is only one-quarter or one-third that of most other nations".

July 15.—Howard Hughes in a statement in New York appeals against bombing from the air and states that if flyers would determine to be more than mere pawns, "this killing would soon stop".

July 16.—Samuel Insull, former American utility magnate, dies in Paris, aged 79.

July 16.—The State Department announces that Japan has promised Americans will be permitted to return gradually to their properties in Chinese territory occupied by them, although the Japanese note stated that American and Japanese views on the situation are "fundamentally divergent".

The Non-Partisan Labor League, headed by John H. Lewis, blacklists some 40 members of Congress, marking them for defeat in the November elections, chiefly because of their opposition to the wages and hours bill. The majority of the House Rules Committee, which pigeon-holed the bill for many months, is included.

July 18.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull indicates that Japan's note on the question of American rights in China has not settled the issue to the government's satisfaction and that the matter is in many of its aspects a "continuing discussion".

Douglas Corrigan, 33-year old American flyer, crosses the Atlantic from New York to Dublin, Ireland, in 28 hours and 13 minutes in a 9-year old, reconditioned Curtis-Robin plane without first having

secured the necessary government permission. He tells the press in Ireland: "I left New York to return to Los Angeles, but made the unfortunate mistake of setting the compass wrong. When I got above the clouds, the visibility was very bad. I flew a considerable distance, but did not know I was over the ocean. . . I sure was surprised to find myself over the Irish coast". The Liars' Club of Burlington, Wisconsin, elect Corrigan a life-member. U. S. Bureau of Commerce officials have canceled his license in order to prevent his attempting to fly back again. He receives many telegrams of congratulation, including one from Henry Ford. An American radio company pays him \$2,000 for a broadcast to the United States.

July 21.—Secretary Hull summons the Mexican Ambassador and hands him a note accusing Mexico of failure to make an earnest effort to pay the indemnities for the seizure of American-owned farm lands in Mexico since 1927, declaring this constitutes not expropriation but confiscation. It is believed the action foreshadows similar action in regard to the oil properties.

July 21.—The "Mercury"—"pick-a-back" plane which landed in Canada from England yesterday, arrives in New York with newscasters of King George and Queen Mary's visit to Paris a few days ago.

Owen Wister, well-known novelist, dies in Providence, Rhode Island, aged 78.

July 22.—Washington economic experts are reported to anticipate a gradual and unspectacular improvement in United States trade.

The Seaplane *Nordmeer* of the German Lufthansa arrives in New York after a flight of 17 hours 42-1/2 minutes from the Azores.

July 23.—The Illinois Court of Appeals holds that sit-down strikes are illegal, reversing the stand of the National Labor Relations Board.

July 24.—Reported that War Department aeronautical officials have opposed the Dutch K.L.M.'s application to extend its Netherlands Indies air line to the Philippines on the ground that as the United States is responsible for the defense of the Islands in a troubled Orient, it can not afford to jeopardize insular defense plans by opening a possibility for alien observation.

A magazine article by Postmaster-General James A. Farley appears which contains critical and apparently unfriendly references to P. V. McNutt's alleged anti-Roosevelt activities during the 1932 Democratic National Convention.

July 25.—A Puerto Rican nationalist fires at, but misses, Governor Blanton Winship on the occasion of the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the landing of American troops there during the Spanish-American War. Two persons are killed and others wounded in the subsequent police-firing.

A. V. Dalrymple, former Governor of Amburayan sub-province, Benguet, dies in Washington, D.C., as a result of an automobile accident.

July 28.—Reported from Washington that the Japanese-American gentlemen's agreement to limit exports of Japanese cotton piece goods into the Philippines to 45,000,000 square meters annually has been extended for one more year, with the proviso that transshipments of Japanese goods from foreign ports are to count.

Aug. 1.—Announced that Maj.-Gen. Frank Ross McCoy will retire from active service on October 31. He is 64 years old and was relieved of command of the Second Corps area on July 30. He is a veteran of many conflicts and served in the Philippines in many capacities, including that of Chief of Staff to the Wood-Forbes Mission and that of Adviser to Governor-General Leonard Wood.

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Aug. 4.—Eddie Cantor, American comedian, denounces Henry Ford for accepting a German decoration, stating that he doubts his Americanism and his Christianity. Ford states to the press: "There is nothing to be said". The decoration was bestowed on him recently by Führer Adolf Hitler for his contributions to automotive progress.

Aug. 5.—Reported that Japan is seeking to extend its air-service to the South Seas by way of American-occupied Guam.

Aug. 10.—Juan Trippe, President of Pan-American Airways announces that the Company, "after 8 days of intensive search, is regretfully forced to assume that the *Hawaii Clipper* and all aboard were lost at sea. Lacking recovery of any positive evidence, it is impossible at this time to assign the cause for the Clipper's loss."

Warner Oland, screen star, famous for his role as Charlie Chan, Chinese detective, dies of pneumonia in Stockholm, Sweden, where he went on a visit. He was 58 years old.

Aug. 9.—For the first time in many weeks, Ambassador H. Saito calls on Secretary Hull to "discuss the general situation in the Orient".

Other Countries

July 15.—Chinese claim that no less than 21 Japanese warships have been sunk and 19 damaged in the lower Yangtze as a result of Chinese aerial bombing the past fortnight. Said that under British leadership, Germany Italy, Sweden, and Switzerland are sounding out Japan and China in an effort to determine a satisfactory basis for peace proposals to be submitted in September; also said that Britain would withhold loans to China to force consideration of an armistice and has in fact recently refused a £20,000,000 loan. Reported that American dollars

are the chief means by which China has financed its defense—not from direct loans, but as the United States has been purchasing Chinese silver currency with American money, this gives China a sound basis for purchases of war material in the United States.

The British government is reported to have threatened General Francisco Franco with a withdrawal of its partial recognition of his regime because of his equivocal attitude with respect to British protests against bombing of British ships.

Pundit Nehru, Indian Congress leader, states that India's tremendous sympathy for China has led to a fairly successful boycott of Japanese goods in India; an Indian medical unit will soon be dispatched to China.

July 16.—The Peking Japanese-controlled *Shih Pao* states that Britain's attitude toward Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek will soon change because of impatience with his defeats and that both the United States and Britain will soon recognize the Japanese-sponsored governments. Reported from London that the government has not finally rejected the proposal of a loan to China, but postponed consideration of the matter, and that apart from a direct loan, other forms of credit are being studied.

Führer Adolf Hitler telegraphs his congratulations to Franco on the eve of the second anniversary of the Spanish uprising. It is estimated that more than 1,000,000 people have been killed in Spain or have died from causes directly attributable to the civil war.

July 17.—Hundreds of people are killed in Canton in one of the most intense air raids of the war by 21 Japanese bombers; the Wongsba Station is completely wrecked.

Pope Pius deplors such "exaggerated forms of nationalism" as evidenced in the German Nazi anti-Jewish measures, the Pope's statement being believed

to have been prompted by the recent publication in Italy of an official "credo" which excludes Jews from membership in the "Italian race".

July 18.—The reported killing of a reconnoitering Japanese gendarme on the Siberian-Manchukuo frontier near Changkufeng where Soviet soldiers allegedly are occupying Manchukuoan territory, adds to the growing Russo-Japanese tension. Peking is reported completely surrounded by Chinese guerilla bands. The Shanghai Municipal government in an effort to end terrorism in the city, announces that any person committing an armed crime against any of the armed forces in Shanghai will be turned over to the offended party.

Spanish rebel bombing planes annihilate an entire loyalist division and government resistance along the Teruel-Mediterranean highway is reported to be collapsing with a retreat toward Sagunto. Premier Benito Mussolini congratulates Franco, stating that "Fascist Italy is proud to have contributed her blood, fraternally shed by our legionnaire volunteers, as a means toward your victory".

Dowager Queen Mary of Rumania dies in Buckerest, aged 62.

July 19.—The Japanese clear a usable channel through the Matang boom in the Yangtze, but have been unable so far to break through the Chinese defenses in their advance on Kiukiang and Nanchang. In a raid over the Wuhan triple cities, some 1100 people are killed, 500 in Hankow alone, the biggest raid over the city so far. Japanese authorities in Shanghai criticize the British and American efforts to create a refuge zone in Hankow as interference with the Japanese army's operations necessary because of China's mistaken policy of resistance to the Japanese.

(Continued on page 444)

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Editorials

President Quezon's birthday speech, delivered before some 50,000 students gathered in the Rizal

Chivalry and Bushido

Memorial Stadium last month, in which he frankly appraised certain weaknesses in the character of the people and asked for sup-

port in a campaign of national regeneration, was a great and courageous, indeed, a noble pronouncement which will in time become a classic. It might well be ordered printed to be publicly read in all the schools once a year henceforth, say on August 19, the President's birthday.

The *Commonweal*, a local organ of Catholic Action, still harping on the matter of religious instruction in the public schools, editorially objected to a passing reference in the President's address to "Bushido", declaring that the evils that he enumerated exist "because the Filipinos of the last generation have been forced into an educational mold" that could have only such results. It suggested that the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount would make a better basis for the moral regeneration which the President seeks than "going back to the pagans of ancient Japan".

The *Commonwealth Advocate*, a Manila monthly, also criticized the allusion to Bushido as a "jarring note . . . in one of the most eloquent and effective speeches the President ever delivered".

It is obvious from the general tenor of the President's address that he has in mind something more of the nature of the "New Life" movement of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, than Bushido. The reference to "The Way of the Warrior" might be stricken out without changing—in fact only strengthening—its message.

Since even the *Philippines Free Press*, however, published an article which appears to take it for granted that "President Quezon mentioned a 'written Bushido' as the foundation stone of his new movement for the spiritual regeneration of the Filipino", the writer of the article then launching out on a generally appreciative exposition of this so-called "code of moral principles", it is well to bring out how utterly foreign Bushido actually is to what President Quezon so earnestly wishes for the people.

The word Bushido, coined by the late Inazo Nitobe, stands for the unwritten code that governed the lives of the Samurai, or warrior class, of old Japan. They accepted a stern code of honor, despised all material enterprise and gain, regarded all bread-winning pursuits with contempt, refused to lend, borrow, or count money, made a principle of hard and frugal living, suppressed every display of emotion, bore all suffering silently, and recognized no obligation except that of loyalty to their superiors. The final law of Bushido was hara-kiri, suicide by disembowelment, the precise ritual of which was one of the first items in the education of Samurai youth and the occasions for which were almost beyond count, the practice being so frequent that little notice was taken of it. The Samurai, on the other hand, had many privileges and were exempt from



taxation. They scorned learning, despised love, preferring the "Greek friendship", in practice made a business of gambling and brawling, and kept their swords in condition by paying the executioner to let them cut off condemned heads. The sword, in the famous phrase of Iyeyasu, founder of the

Tokugawa Shogunate, was "the soul of the Samurai"; he had the right to cut down at once any member of the lower classes who offended him, and when his steel was new and he wished to make trial of it, he was as likely to try it on a beggar as on a dog. (Paraphrased from W. Durant's "Story of Civilization" and based on Nitobe, Brinkley, Murdock, Gowen, and Hearn.)

The common men in Japan, who supported the nobles and, at one time, their million or so Samurai, lived on tiny tracts of land; even in feudal times, one square mile had to support 2,000 men. They had to contribute to the state annually thirty days of forced labor, during which a spear-thrust might be the penalty of a moment's idleness. The government took from them, in taxes and levies of many kinds, 6% of their product in the seventh century, 72% in the twelfth, and 40% in the nineteenth. A thousand Japanese novels have told tales of girls who sold themselves into prostitution to save their families from starvation. (Same authorities). "Except for the Samurai, whose loyalty to his lord was his highest obligation, filial piety was the basic and supreme virtue of the Japanese; even his relation to the emperor was one of filial affection and obedience. Until the West came, with its disruptive ideas of individual freedom, this cardinal virtue constituted nearly all the moral code of the commoner of Japan" says Durant.

Ogyu Sorai, a Confucianist philosopher of Yedo, wrote: "Man is a natural villain, and grasps whatever he can reach; only artificial morals and laws, and merciless education, turn him into a tolerable citizen . . . Morality is nothing but the necessary means for controlling the subjects of the Empire."

Upton Close wrote recently: "The traditional honesty of the Japanese people largely continues . . . Bushido survives here and there among the higher soldiery, and offers a mild aristocratic check to commercial and political deviltry. Despite the law-abiding patience of the common people, assassination is frequent—not as a corrective of reactionary despotism, but usually as an encouragement to aggressive patriotism . . ."

The common man of Japan has through the centuries led a hard life and has developed certain sturdy qualities that may well serve as an example to the people of the Philippines. But there is nothing for them in the "moral" code of the ancient men-at-arms of the Japanese Daimyos, for whom, rather than for the "state", they existed, nor in its more modern unfoldment which Doctor Nitobe labeled Bushido. Bushido has not prevented, in fact, it promoted, the progressive enslavement of the disciplined and docile people of Japan to the new fascism. It has given unusual

strength to one of the most immoral governments of the world—it is to be hoped and believed, for the moment only. A “lack of satisfactory enthusiasm” among the Japanese people for the conquest of China has been complained of by the Japanese military leaders, and they appointed General Baron Sadao Araki Minister of Education. Education in Japan has always been devoted largely to what is euphemistically called “good moral conduct from the national point of view”. That is Bushido.

There are certain resemblances between the chivalry of medieval Europe and “The Way of the Warrior” of ancient Japan, and it is natural that President Quezon should have linked them in an allusion in his address. However, the latter never gave rise, never could give rise, to such idealistic literature as Sir Thomas Mallory’s “Morte d’Arthur” or Tennyson’s “Idylls of the King”; nor did it give occasion for such good-natured and rollicking satire as Cervantes’ “Don Quixote”. King Arthur, Guenever, Sir Gawain, Launcelot of the Lake, the Lady of Shalott, Tristram and Isoude the Fair, Sir Perceval the Pure, Sir Galahad: these are names to conjure the imagination even to this day. Chivalry “framed an ideal of the heroic character, combining invincible strength and valor, justice, modesty, loyalty to superiors, courtesy to equals, compassion to weakness, and devotedness to the Church; an ideal which, if never met with in real life, was acknowledged by all as the highest model for emulation . . . In time of war the knight was, with his followers, in the camp of his sovereign, or commanding in the field, or holding some castle for him. In time of peace he was often in attendance at his sovereign’s court, gracing with his presence the banquets and tournaments with which princes cheered their leisure. Or he was traversing the country in quest of adventure, professedly bent on redressing wrongs and enforcing rights, sometimes in fulfilment of some vow of religion or of love” (Bulfinch’s “The Age of Chivalry”). The young Perceval said to his mother: “Mother, those were not angels, but honorable knights”; whereupon the lady said: “Go forward then, to the Court of Arthur, where there are the best and the noblest and the most bountiful of men. . . .”

The contrast is fearful, but here is one of the dark stories of the Samurai of Japan, taken from Nitobe (quoted by Durant):

“Toward the end of Iyeyasu’s regency, two brothers, Sakon and Naiki, twenty-four and seventeen years of age respectively, tried to kill him because of wrongs which they felt that he had inflicted upon their father. They were caught as they entered the camp, and were sentenced to death. Iyeyasu was so moved by their courage that he commuted their sentences to self-disembowelment; and in accord with the customs of the time he included their younger brother, the eight-year-old Hachimaro, in this merciful decree. The physician who attended the boys has left us a description of the scene: ‘When they were all seated in a row for final dispatch, Sakon turned to the youngest and said—“Go thou first, for I wish to be sure that thou doest it right”. Upon the little one’s replying that, as he had never seen *seppuku* performed, he would like to see his brothers do it, and then he could follow them, the older brothers smiled between their tears:—“Well said, little fellow. So canst thou boast of being our father’s child”. When they had placed him between them, Sakon

thrust the dagger into the left side of his abdomen and said—“Look, brother! Dost understand now? Only, don’t push the dagger too far, lest thou fall back. Lean forward, rather, and keep thy knees well composed”. Naiki did likewise, and said to the boy—“Keep thine eyes open, or else thou mayst look like a dying woman. If thy dagger feels anything within and thy strength fails, take courage, and double thy effort to cut across”. The child looked from one to the other, and when both had expired, he calmly half denuded himself and followed the example set him on either hand’ ”.

One of my earliest memories is that of being led by the hand by my father, one night, long after my usual bedtime; of a great press of people; a dark, wooded park; the distant booming of many guns; and of flashing fire-works in the sky.

The Dutch

Only a few days ago did I realize that this must have been the celebration that marked the assumption of the government of the Netherlands by Queen Wilhelmina on August 31, 1898, only a few weeks after the Americans took Manila, forty years ago.

Netherlanders at home and throughout the world, also those in Manila, celebrated the fortieth anniversary of the beginning of this auspicious reign—as well they might, for it has been blessed by peace with all nations, by a stability unmatched in the world, and by a well-earned prosperity.

As I attended the reception and soiree given by Consul and Mrs. A. J. D. Steenstra Toussaint and the Netherlands community in Manila in honor of the event, listened to the few modest and well-chosen remarks of the Consul, heard the toasts to Her Majesty the Queen and His Excellency the President of the United States, who, as the Consul pointed out, takes pride in his Dutch ancestry, stood at attention while the two national anthems were being played, heard and joined in the honest cheers, I—despite my pride in my American citizenship, obtained through my father, now also many years ago—I felt a stirring that is rare to one, like myself, who, through frequent, perhaps too frequent transplantations and consequent changes in interests, thinks of himself as rather something of a cosmopolitan, superior to merely regional, national, and blood loyalties. Again, and powerfully, I felt the stirring of a glad feeling of “belonging”, a sense almost like that of coming home after a long absence. I felt a kinship with these men and women that seemed satisfying and right; this in spite of the fact that I have now lived almost half of my life in the Philippines, one-fourth of it in America, and the first fourth in that country by the North Sea where I was born.

These stirrings, I was convinced, did not make me any the less a loyal American (or loyal Filipino, I might almost say in everything but race). The sensibilities and loyalties of which I am aware toward the three countries which have encompassed my life, are sufficiently generalized, I believe, not to lead me into any excesses of chauvenism even in moments of enthusiasm or other excitement. Yet I felt proud to have been born in that country the ancient inhabitants of which were ranked as *socii* or allies and not subjects of the Roman conquerors, that country where the dread Northmen were never able to establish perma-

ment settlements, that country from which the noble Charlemagne derived his parentage, that country which first established democratic municipal governments and the first great republic in the world, that country whose citizens first laid low the knighthood of France, that country which fought a desperate, eighty-year war for freedom of conscience and independence, that country which has always been a haven of refuge for the oppressed of every land, that country which counts among its great William the Silent, Prince of Orange, ancestor of the present Queen, the redoubtable admirals Tromp and de Ruyter; Coster, the inventor of printing; Erasmus, the leader of modern thought; Grotius, the founder of international law; Huygens, the mathematician and astronomer who perfected the telescope; Leeuwenhoek, the anatomist and father of microscopy; Swammerdam, the founder of the science of entomology; Boerhaave, the great physician; Rembrandt, the world's greatest painter; Vondel, the fore-runner of Milton, and numerous leaders in all the sciences and arts, in exploration and colonization, government, and trade and commerce.

The Dutch are often called a practical people. They lived and live in a hard environment, virtually took their land from the sea, fighting, as they are still fighting, that most untameable of the elements, the water. They have had to work or drown. They have had to launch out upon the seas or starve. Yet they could never have written the history they have, had they not been imbued by idealisms that transcended the material.

These were some of the thoughts that passed through my mind as I watched the Netherlands in Manila celebrating the happiness and peace of Queen Wilhelmina's long rule—*Lang zal Ze leven, lang zal Ze leven in de gloria*—and being congratulated by their American, Filipino, and other friends here. President Manuel L. Quezon was not able to be present, but Vice-President Sergio Osmeña was there, as well as a number of other high Filipino officials. When United States High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt entered the premises, a colorful group of young men and women in costume (and wooden shoes) who greeted all arrivals with rousing Dutch cheers, broke out in the cry "*Lang zal hij leven, lang zal hij leven in de gloria!*" America and the Netherlands have always been close friends from the earliest days. The Dutch strain in the people of the United States probably comes second only to the English, Scotch, and Irish, and, as Motley wrote, the Dutch, the English, and the American revolutions "form but a single chapter in the great volume of human fate".

Very obvious, these days, are the efforts at obfuscation on the part of those false champions of democracy and individualism who, **Fascism versus Communism** though hating these great liberal principles, like wolves in sheeps' clothing, seek only to bring about confusion by attacking communism and, feigningly, also fascism, as both anti-democratic and anti-individualistic, calculating that, if the trend toward communism can be blocked, fascism, overcoming all democratic and individualistic checks, will in the end become firmly established. They know that communism and fascism are not alike in any fundamental sense, but are, in fact, opposite ends

of two possible lines of development from the present traditional capitalistic democracy. They choose fascism, and are willing to give temporary lip-service to democracy and individualism to confuse the issue in the hope that the unchallengable capitalistic dictatorship that is their dream will finally ensue.

It is true that both fascism and communism are totalitarian in the sense that the state takes over functions not, or not yet, exercised by the traditional democratic governments—more especially those functions connected with production and distribution, which, up to the present, have been left largely to individual enterprise in the established democracies, although even in these countries there has long been a tendency toward greater government participation in these lines of activity; a tendency due to the growing necessity of a more centralized control over ever-growing complexities, as, with developing technological advancement and growing urbanization, international, national, and local, and individual and group interests become ever more interdependent.

But in the fascist state the government is the instrument of the great industrial and financial interests of the country, while in the communist state, the private ownership and control of the means of production is entirely done away with and the state represents, in theory at least, all the people.

Both fascism and communism, in so far as it exists in Russia today, are characterized by dictatorships, but in the one case the dictators are the aforesaid interests, disguised in the person of a Mussolini or a Hitler,* while in the other a Stalin represents the so-called "proletariat" or the "common people" as distinguished from the former aristocracy and owner class. Under fascism, dictatorship is understood to be, and, in fact, must be, permanent. Under communism, the dictatorship is, in theory at least, a temporary thing, necessary for organizing the new state of affairs and for consolidating the power of the people as a whole, after which the old class distinctions no longer will or can be drawn.

In our present-day democracies, as in the United States, the people are also, in theory, supreme, but the government functions chiefly as only a political organ and is controlled to a greater or lesser degree by powerful industrial and financial interests operating through political parties. However, there exists nevertheless a certain balance between the different classes due to the recognition and exercise of certain civil and political rights which date back in history to the struggle in Europe between the feudal barons and the early merchant and burger classes, which the latter won. Today we face instead of a feudalism based chiefly on land, a new feudalism based on the private ownership of the means of production, principally industrial, and the private control of vast credits. In the fascist countries, what is loosely called capitalism is, for the moment, at least, triumphant and in full control, politically as well as economically, with all political and civil liberties swept away, and the people beaten, stupified by propaganda, and enslaved.

Fascism is, possibly, a step forward, but only in the sense of organization; in spirit and in effect it is a retrogression from the stage of social development achieved under the traditional forms of democracy. It is a retreat from the

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Siquijor Island

Random Notes of a Student of Soil Geography

By Dominador Z. Rosell

THE island of Siquijor is a sub-province of Oriental Negros, situated southeast of that large island and almost midway between the southern points of Cebu and Bohol, and the northwestern corner of Mindanao. The general topographic feature of the island is its hilly and mountainous character. The highest mountain is Mount Malabahoc (628 meters) while the Kudtingan Mountain is 466 meters high. There are numerous other elevations ranging from 62 meters to 405 meters high. There are no large rivers, but many small streams. The island has long been deforested. On the western slopes of Mount Malabahoc at barrio San Antonio the climate is cool and abaca and lanzones are grown, the only place on the island where these crops now thrive.

There are six towns on the island, namely Larena, formerly Canoan, with population of 8,228; Enrique Villanueva (formerly Talingting), 5,391 people; Maria, 10,895 people; Lazi 17,470; San Juan 8,882; and Siquijor, 18,878, making a total of 70,754 people for the whole island.

Larena is the capital. The name of the town was formerly Canoan but was changed to Larena in honor of Demetrio Larena, the first Lieutenant-Governor elected on the island. The word *canoan* is contraction of *cano-nan*, Visayan for "eating place." In the old days when the people of Negros, Cebu, and Bohol came to Siquijor to trade, it was the custom for them to eat at the well-situated port now called Larena.

At one time, Siquijor Island was very prosperous. It was rich in forest products; abaca and other crops grew everywhere, and the luscious lanzone was abundant. The best horses used in Cebu, Bohol, and Oriental Negros came from Siquijor, and Cebu and Bohol also got most of their carabaos and cows from the island. Corn grew three meters high and

rice yielded as much as 100 cavans a hectare. Bananas of all kinds flourished and tobacco grew very well. Fish were plentiful. The people were contented and happy.

But as time went on, the population increased. Forest trees were cut down for building houses and the extra lumber was sold. The mountain slopes were bared, and continuous erosion brought the poor and rocky upland soil down over the fertile lowland soils and made them equally poor. Today the uplands can not even support a grass vegetation for animals to graze on, and the lowlands can hardly grow a fair yield of corn, rice, or tobacco. Maguey grows along the slopes, but it is not as good as the maguey grown on the poor land of the Ilocos regions. The coconut has of late years been the mainstay of the island. The recently inaugurated exploitation of manganese deposits found on the island now gives employment to some of the people.

The soils of the island consists of dark-gray to black and reddish-brown to brick-red clay, underlain by coralline limestone rock. The whole island consist of coralline limestone and the soils have developed from this parent rock material. The nearly level and rolling, and the hilly and mountain areas both contain lime rock material, but the soil is thicker in the former areas. On steep slopes the coralline rock and gravel are exposed and can be seen even at a distance of a mile away. An erosion pavement of

lime rock and gravel is now the characteristic feature of the soil of the island.

Agriculture is still the most important industry of the people, although fishing is also engaged in by those living along the coast. The most important crops of the island are coconuts, corn, rice, maguey, and tobacco. Coconut plantations cover all the available land along the coast, and coco-nuts are also grown further inland, but these are not as good



From the Adventures of Uloy

By Juan B. Hernandez

ONE moonlight night Uloy invited a blind guitarist to go with him to serenade a girl. But instead of guiding the blind man beneath the maiden's window, he led him to the cemetery and left him there to sing many a love song to the dead. When the blind man discovered that he had been fooled, and Uloy watched him groping his way home and stumbling over the graves, he laughed and laughed.

Uloy was known for his mischievous tricks. Many of the townspeople were annoyed at the mere mention of his name, but there were some who were apparently entertained by his foolish pranks. People said that the only serious thing he ever did was to get married. But even marriage did not put an end to his foolish ways. It seemed as if he had been born with them and that he would get sick if he could not victimize or make fun of some one.

Laziness was another of his shortcomings, and when he was married and realized that he would have to work for a living, he did decide that he would go to work, only he was too lazy to begin. Unfortunately, his wife was just as lazy as he was. For some time the two lived with the wife's parents, Uloy's parents having died, but the old folk got tired of them and one day suggested that they go somewhere else.

Uloy and his wife moved into a deserted hut, but although they were soon getting more and more hungry, still they did not go to work, depending solely upon the charity of their neighbors. But even kindness had an end.

Then suddenly Uloy got sick! His wife wept loudly and bitterly over their unfortunate lot, and the neighbors again came to her assistance. One brought a few *gantas* of rice. Another offered a pullet and some eggs for the sick man. A third filled the empty basket in the kitchen with dried fish, and a fourth ran to the drug store for medicine. One of the neighbors even volunteered to cook the next meal so that the wife could attend to her husband.

Left alone for a moment, Uloy and his wife tittered over the success of their little scheme. "Perhaps we'd get still more if I died", said Uloy. "They might even give you some money!"

The next morning the whole neighborhood was awakened by the loud shrieks of Uloy's wife. "Uloy! Uloy! Why did you leave me?" she screamed. "My husband is dead! Oh, what shall I do now?" She cried and cried.

In a few minutes the small hut was crowded with the sympathizing neighbors, and to lighten the supposed widow's burden, they agreed to take care of the household and financial difficulties that accompany such an unfortunate occurrence. The whole day rice, chickens, good clothes, and even money streamed into the house.

But a "dead" man like Uloy gets hungry, and so, at mealtimes, his wife would pretend to weep beside his coffin, and feed him surreptitiously. The unsuspecting neighbors thought it a natural thing for her to weep over her dead husband, and busied themselves with other things.



On the day of the funeral, when Uloy had already been taken to the cemetery, the wife refused to have him buried, saying she only desired to follow her dead husband's last wish that his body be placed for a night in the cemetery chapel before burial. So the coffin was carried to the chapel and four big candles were lighted around it.

That night a band of robbers happened to pass by the cemetery. They were attracted by the light in the chapel, and decided it was a good place where to divide the night's plunder. Uloy was at that time standing near the chapel window, enjoying the night air after his long confinement in the coffin, but when he saw the approaching figures he hurriedly returned to it and again pretended to be a dead man.

The robbers were not alarmed by the sight of the coffin and the dead person. "The dead can see and hear nothing!" one of them joked, and the rest guffawed. The leader of the band opened a sack of money they had with them and began to divide the contents. Suddenly they were startled by a hollow voice from the coffin. "Why did you rob me of everything I had?" The robbers looked up and saw the dead man sitting upright in his coffin and making horrible faces at them. Shrieking with fright, they rushed for the chapel door, leaving the money behind them. The men did not come back, and Uloy gathered up the piles of money.

When his wife arrived the next morning, he told her of what had happened during the night and she was overjoyed, and before they left the cemetery, they had concocted a story to tell to the neighbors. When the people first caught sight of Uloy, walking with his wife and carrying a sack, they thought he was a ghost and ran away. But Uloy called them back and told them that that night an angel had come to him in the chapel, touched his eyes, and brought him back to life. "Then she gave me this sack of money as a reward for my being a good Christian", he explained.

It did not take long for Uloy and his wife to squander the fortune which had come so easily to them, and soon they were poor again. But instead of looking for work, Uloy sought to resort to his old tricks. He rambled lazily from place to place hoping to come upon some person who might become an easy victim of his cunning.

One evening he came to a house filled with many people. They were feasting, and so many savory victuals covered the long table that his mouth watered. He learned that they were celebrating the death-anniversary of the old man of the family, and an idea at once crept into his mind.

He went to the town church and stole the clothes of the priest. Donning the black robe and taking a bamboo pole with him, he quietly climbed a tree near the house where the celebration was going on. He rattled the pole to attract the peoples' attention, then called in a funereal voice: "What are you doing in my house? What are you doing in my house?"

(Continued on page 435)

Lafcadio Hearn's Letters to Annetta

By Marc T. Greene

THE strange figure of Lafcadio Hearn assumes a new interest in the disclosure, through a number of letters recently published privately in Detroit, of a romance, enduring for thirty years, whose object was an American woman now living in that city. She is the Countess Annetta Halliday Antona, widow of an Italian nobleman. She appears to have been Hearn's one great love, though his adoration was like that of Dante for Beatrice and as unsatisfied.



They had known each other as children, but only for a short time. Then when Hearn was living precariously in New Orleans and was the object of many attacks based on his highly eccentric actions, both in England and America, Annetta Halliday seems to have taken the fancy to become his champion. She defended him in the face of scoffers and assailants, as a result of which he paid her the strange compliment of referring to her ever afterward as "The Pagan." "For," he wrote, "only a pagan understands how to garner an hour of unforgettable beauty from each day of the eternal pageant. Only a pagan realizes that complete happiness, as visioned in anticipation, is never quite overtaken and is as evasive as moonlight in the hollows of waves. Only a pagan understands."

Miss Halliday was in Detroit in 1889 engaged in newspaper work and Hearn wrote her frequently from New Orleans. Most of the letters she destroyed, because, as she says, "they were far too passionate."

A few years later she married Count Allesandro Giuseppe Valerio-Antona.

One of Hearn's letters from New Orleans contained this information, very significant of his early trials. "I have good news for you. I soon may be earning \$100 a month instead of \$40. Then I shall be able to accumulate means to fly from the astonishments of American civilization".

At that time fever was prevalent in New Orleans and Hearn was frequently ill of it. Moreover, he had difficulty with the sight of his single eye, having lost the other in an accident when a child. In 1883 he wrote: "When I think of still waters I think of certain places that best interpret their supreme charm, Venice, Finland, Sweden, Amsterdam. I recall Thelassius' 'clear dusk waterways and the dark dayshine of the sea.'"

In September, 1884, he wrote that there was one consolation in living in New Orleans anyway. "There are restaurants where you dine for a quarter on cold ham, omelette, mutton chops, potatoes, salad, cakes, and cheese, with good wine." He added that "perhaps some day New Orleans will set up a monument to the greatest literary man who ever lived in that city." But that this was only intended as a sort of grim jest, he indicated by appending the word "sic".

There is a touch of Brooke's "Great Lover" in this passage from a letter to Miss Halliday the following year. "Different odors appeal to me, bacon frying, and coffee,

and the smell of onions cooking, old musty wine cellars, a piece of camphor or dried lavender in a drawer of materials, the old calfskin of libraries, smells of smoke like birchwood, applewood, red cedar, eucalyptus, stale incense—but to me the real odor of paradise is the odor of woman."

In 1887 he went to Martinique and wrote from St. Pierre of the "delights of a West Indian city, its warm tropic winds, its splendor of tropic light, its blossom-blue heavens, above all the absence of things we are used to such as glass windows, chimneys, and gas lamps. Starvation here is preferable to luxury in New York!" And in the nights at St. Pierre he seems to have found the ultimate beauty. "The luminous tropical nights, with a weirdly large moon and everything that can sing, insect, bird, frog, singing low and clear." But he adds significantly, "there is a vague sense of uneasiness, too, like the portent of an earthquake." Truly a premonition almost uncanny.

Of Martinique itself he wrote, in August, 1887, "innumerable, unspeakable blues—like a crucible's glow. Azure, indigo, sapphire, cerulean, ultra-marine, aqua-marine, sky-blue, Navy blue, midnight blue, cadet blue, robin's egg blue, steel blue, electric blue. A monstrous gamut of blue fire in ocean, sky, hollow, mountain, distance, atmosphere, blossom, costume, foulard, fruit, and shadow. And in the old black drains of thought I can not help the reflection, that, centuries from now, this same blinding light with its astonishing tints will blaze forth and bathe everything, yet we who love it will not be able to shake off the dust wherein we lie and look at what we love."

In another letter he talks of authors, "especially Bulwer-Lytton, Charles Reade, Tennyson and 'Idylls of the King,' 'Ulysses,' and 'In Memoriam,' John Addington Symonds' 'Greek Poets,' Gauthier, Loti, Beaudelaire, France, de Maupassant, Poe's 'influence on French literature' and Zola's 'terrible honesty of purpose.'"

Later that year there came to Miss Halliday a striking letter on the subject of music. Hearn wrote, "great music is indeed a psychical storm, agitating to fathomless depths the mystery of the past within us, and bringing some immeasurable eddying of ancient pleasure and pain out of the sea of Death and Birth. There are tones of perished passion in it, of pain, of youth, of tenderness, also tones of dead sensation—majesty, light, glory—tones of expired exultations. To every ripple of melody and every billow of harmony, there is an answer within one's self. What man can idly believe that his life began less than a hundred years ago? I, too, have felt that sad, delicious thrill that accompanies the sudden backward flowing of the tides of life and time when we listen to the great in music."

Alternating with letters like these were others, many others, of a more personal character. But inasmuch as Hearn's passion seems to have been altogether one-sided, these were neither preserved nor, apparently, encouraged. Yet, as he declares later, his devotion never waned. It

seems to have filled him with a desire to declare to its object his finest thoughts and many of those equalled, perhaps surpassed, the loftiest expressions in his printed works.

But a few years later, Hearn found it necessary to abandon his beloved Carribean isles and go to New York. From there he wrote Miss Halliday, "This huge city irks me. More than that, I am terrified. The drab gray river shows a tracery of drifting ice, there is a checker-work of snowy roofs and grave walls. Everything is grim and gray and gaunt. I am sick of streets, humanity-filled streets, and loathsome pavements. My feet cry out for the mountains of the Tropics. I want to stride them and forget this iron jolt of traffic, this malignance of steel and mortar where people are always around one. Give me the sleepy summer sea and the white, charmed ships that slide over it. I am wearied and would fain close all the gateways of my brain until in some golden space, as yet unknown but dreamed of, I open them and let the great stream of life flow through again, a new flood, sensations, impressions, words—words that bleed with lonely tears, words that are cold like frozen snow, words that gleam with gold and are hauntingly fragrant with dust of roses in vases of memory, words that chill with the grey silver of dripping rain, words from where the battlements of dreamland brood. Words! I prune and polish and pare them as a lapidary grinds a gem in the rough."

Here you note another resemblance to Brooke, wondering if by any chance the Englishman filched from Hearn a thought when he sings,

"Still may time hold some *golden space*
Where I'll unpack that scented store
Of sea and sky and flower and face,
And touch and count and turn them o'er."

And then came Hearn's departure for Japan. Under an agreement with Harper's, he arrived in Yokohama late in 1890. But, finding himself unable to see eye to eye with the publishing-house as to the character of the contributions he should send them from Japan, he broke with them forthwith, like the impractical person he was. "I am left actually stranded here," he wrote, "without resources in an unknown land. And so I have accepted a position as English teacher in a Japanese school."

Yet, difficult as it was at first, he grew reconciled to the new country and once wrote that "my first love was Martinique, but my second is Matsue [Japan]. It is very different here from America, where you either get rich or go to the poor-house and there is no time for dreams."

Yet his affection for Japan was of slow growth and at its deepest related to the country itself rather to the people and their manners. From Matsue he wrote: "Not altogether pleased here. Living high and pay poor. And there is an impassable granite wall between Orient and Occident. It makes me unhappy, homesick, and worried. Nevertheless, I have begun to love the country, and especially its delicate coloring." Then he tells of the "perfume party," a typical Japanese diversion, in which people try to distinguish different perfumes. "A strange, inscrutable race, their minds as much a composite of souls as their bodies of cells."

In 1894 Miss Halliday married the Italian nobleman and to her letter informing him of this Hearn replied in a depth of feeling perhaps never revealed in any of his books: "Happiness like a great strange bird has swept past me, flashed its gold and brushed me with its wings. All I can keep is the shadow. I loved a woman and the stars fell from heaven, and she is a shifting change and a broken bundle of mirrors. Must, then, the tune end in the dark? Does it mean anything more than an old boat by a dark shore riding the tides as a pitiless blind ghost rides?"

Thenceforth there was little correspondence between them but even that little revealed Hearn's disillusionment with Japan. True, he married a Japanese woman and embraced the Buddhist faith. The latter was not surprising in view of his exceedingly liberal spiritual views and especially of his oft-declared dislike of Protestant missionaries in the East. As to the former he once wrote that "the best thing about Japan is Japanese women. The longer you live here the more you like them—and the less you like the men." It is a sentiment echoed by many a European since Hearn's day.

But his supreme folly, as he frequently afterward termed it, was his assuming of Japanese subjectivity. Apparently it was the impulsive act of an erratic and shortsighted man. And it at once brought financial disaster. For, said the Japanese suavely, you were a foreigner and as a specialist were paid a high salary at the school. Now you are one of us and must therefore receive remuneration on the Japanese scale. Which was about half of his former pay.

So it went until, in 1901, he became ill and melancholy. Writing to the Countess, whom despite her married state he had urged several years before to come to Japan and take a position as teacher of English in the University of

(Continued on page 435)

Last Thoughts before Going to Sleep

By Martha Williams Keegan

THE sound of rain upon the grass
Is droning in my ears tonight,
Like taps of fairy finger-tips,
—Melodiously light.

The swish of wind in languid trees
Is soothing all my cares away,
And dreams come stealing through my mind
In fanciful array.

The perfume of a thousand flowers,
Like some narcotic, deigns to keep
The alien world of sight and sound
From penetrating sleep.

The Intrigue of Tio Amboy

By Esteban S. Javellana

TIO Amboy was a very simple and uninteresting man until fame came to him in the little town of Calinog. You may think that prominence could not come to a simple farmer who worked on a piece of land that was not even his own, who increased his debt to his landlord by five cavans of rice every year, and whose only previous distinction was that he helped carry the image of the patron saint on his shoulder during the Easter processions. That is, unless he won in the sweepstakes and had his picture published in all the newspapers. But Tio Amboy did not win in the sweepstakes.

It happened this way: One day Tia Bacion, the town's favorite vendor of native cakes, found that her *kudkuran*¹ was broken. As it was already an hour past noon, and her customers would expect their delicacies by three o'clock, she hurried to the house of Tia Doray, but Tia Doray was playing *panguingi*² somewhere and her door was securely closed and bolted. Tia Berta's children were at home but their own *kudkuran* had been broken, too, a long time before.

In desperation Tia Bacion went to the house of Tio Amboy. She remembered that she had once borrowed a *kudkuran* from his wife (her soul rest in peace) when she was still alive. Surely it would be rusty from long disuse and she would have some cleaning and polishing to do. The middle-aged widower would not have been using it.

When Tia Bacion, later on, told her first version of the story to her *Comare* Asion, the owner of the *tuba* store around the corner, she said that when she approached the house of Tio Amboy she saw a hand quickly withdrawn from the sill of a half-open window. She was sure that it was not Tio Amboy's hand because it was white and delicate like a lady's. Could anyone imagine a farmer's hands other than horny and calloused? When she called Tio Amboy nobody answered. When she went under the house to get the *kudkuran* which was opportunely tied to a low beam, she distinctly heard footsteps as if somebody were hurrying to an inner room.

"Yes", she whispered cautiously into her *comare*'s eager ear, "Tio Tibo has a woman in his house!"

The revelation was astounding. Tia Asion was intrigued and avidly asked for more details. Some women came into the store and Tia Asion begged her *comare* to tell them what she had told her. The latter, like the very virtuous woman that she was, was half reluctant but foreseeing the prominence that she would come into should such a startling story be attributed to her, she racked her imagination. Come to think of it now, it was not only a hand that she saw. It was a whole arm.

"Yes", she confided to her hearers, "it was as white as the arm of the *Birhin*³ in the church. On a finger was a ring of diamonds. Her fingernails were blood red, like those of the daughter of the *Presidente*⁴".

That night Tia Bacion could not sleep very well. Yes, she was sure that it was a woman's hand she saw. Since



it was a hand there must necessarily be an arm. But what would an arm be doing on a window sill? There must be a body, too, and a face—a beautiful, mysterious face! Tia Bacion's imagination was working full blast. She was exultant. Her importance in the town was practically assured.

The next afternoon Tia Bacion's *bucayo* was not as delicious as usual and her *kumbo* was oversweet, but the *panguingeras* at Tia Beta's house did not notice this.

The ring on the finger of the mysterious hand had multiplied by four overnight, rings studded with brilliants, emeralds, rubies, and pearls. And bracelets of beaten gold, inlaid with precious stones, enclosed the arm.

The women were inclined to be skeptical about the jewels.

"Bah!" exclaimed Tia Merced, the town show-off, "she certainly does not have more jewels than I. And if I had not lost my other jewels during the revolution I would have boxfuls of them now".

Tia Doray asked, "Did you see her face, Bacion?" This was the cue to the grand moment.

Tia Bacion appeared to be uncertain. "You see, it was dark inside the house and I got only a glimpse of her before she disappeared".

"What did she look like?" the rest of the women breathed in a chorus.

"So you won't believe about the jewels, ha?" thought Tia Bacion. Wait till you hear about the face. She hesitated, as if from an effort to remember, while the women waited in respectful silence.

At last: "It was the most beautiful face I have ever seen".

"Now, now", interrupted Tia Merced, "how could a wealthy and beautiful woman love a man as poor and old as Amboy? Why, he is much older than I am". Tia Merced never got a day older than her thirty-five youthful summers.

Tia Bacion shot a venomous glance toward her. She had never thought of this discrepancy. "I am only telling what I saw", she snapped. Tia Merced shut up promptly; her curiosity always got the better of her pride.

"Was she as beautiful as the *Presidente*'s only daughter, Loleng?" queried Tia Maria, who feared that the *bucayo* seller might not continue her story.

"Aye, ten times more beautiful", sighed Tia Bacion. "She had the reddest lips I ever saw, the most perfect nose, small and straight like a *mestiza*'s, and her eyelashes were curled and very long". She glanced around at her hearers who were so impressed by the beauty of the mysterious one that they opened their mouths.

"Was her hair like Loleng's which she had curled in the city?" Tia Maria broke in again.

Now, what should she tell about the hair? She had not thought of that last night. Suddenly an idea came to her. Why, of course! There was the image in the church before which she devoutly said her prayers every Sunday and

which was her ideal of womanly beauty. Perhaps it would be blasphemy to bring in the Virgin's hair, but she had to say something.

"Now I remember", she said slowly for effect, "her hair was long and curly and it had the color of gold. And her eyes were blue".

Tia Merced was staggered. "What?" she stammered, her voice sticking in her throat like Tia Bacion's sweet *suman*. The statements about the jewels and the beautiful features of the mysterious lady she might have believed, but the golden hair and the blue eyes were a little too much. "You mean to say then that the woman in Tio Amboy's house is an *Americana*, do you?" The other women nodded gravely.

Tia Bacion was in a dilemma. Curse the golden hair and the blue eyes. "I only tell what I saw", she said haughtily.

The fact that Tio Amboy had a *querida*¹ whom he kept in his house was now accepted by most of the townpeople. There were some who disbelieved the part about the jewels. Others said that the woman could not be so young and beautiful as Tia Bacion made out. Still others held she was beautiful but a bad woman.

The more imaginative ones, who thought that Tia Bacion would not begrudge them the privilege, discreetly thrust a few gold teeth into the mysterious woman's mouth, and hung two or three costly necklaces and pendants around her swan-like neck.

Little bad boys said that they heard Tio Amboy talking and laughing in the night but that they could not see the woman through the slits of the bamboo floor because the house was dark.

To poor henpecked husbands, Tio Amboy became a romantic figure surrounded by an aura of glamour and mystery; to their religious wives, he was just a poor miserable sinner who did not keep the sixth commandment.

Only a few persons realized that all this talk was baseless gossip. "The poor woman may have seen Tio Amboy's cat," they said but Tia Bacion scoffed superiorly at such explanations and serenely enjoyed her prominence.

The sale of Tia Bacion's *bucayo* and *suman* increased tenfold, a thing that she had not foreseen but which she received thankfully as a well-deserved reward. Even the more thrifty housewives who ordinarily made their own cakes called her to get the story first-hand.

Poor Tio Amboy was shunned and avoided in the town. Women turned their backs on him. Naughty boys ran after him shouting indecent remarks. The dogs learned to bark at him. Later came the day when the landlord Tio Amboy was working for, drove him off his land saying that a man who could keep a *querida* ought not to be a farmer.

When Tio Amboy left the town in an autobus he had no woman with him. When the gossipers looked inquiringly at Tia Bacion she said to them, "Haven't you stopped to think that he might have sent her away during the night?"

Now most of the people in the town have forgotten about Tio Amboy, but to this day Tia Bacion wonders if she should have said anything about the golden hair and the blue eyes.

1. A utensil for grating coconutmeat.
2. A card-game.
3. Image of the Virgin.
4. Municipal executive.
5. Mistress.

Testamental Poem

Gerson M. Mallillin

I LIVE in a world of beauty
And my religion is the religion of love.
I stretch my hands into the darkness
To feel the touch of shadows soft and cool,
Soft and cool as shadows dancing on a pool;
I breathe a song upon the waters
And a yellow leaf idling on the surface
Carries it away;
Where are you going?
Where are you going, my song?
We are going to God, my song and the leaf answer,
And they sail away leaving smiling ripples behind;
I smile back understandingly at the smiling ripples,
And I go away too;
The leaf and my song has gone to God
And I am going to you.

Whenever I find a pin on the road
I pick it up to return it to its owner;
I do this because a pin is a beautiful thing,
As beautiful as a straight sheen of sunlight
That nails a block of cloud
To the bosom of a verdurous mountain.
I tell myself, Who knows but that this tiny pin
Might still hold together

The diapers of a new-born baby?
I shall aid immortality—
The child is the promise of immortality.
But I suppose that when I find the owner of the pin
He will think that I am a fool,
And with a big laugh he will tell me,
Why did you bother yourself looking for me
Just to return this pin!
And I will answer:
Do you know that I am living in a world of beauty,
And that my religion is the religion of love?
I love thoughtless laughter,
I love lost things and the owner of lost things;
If you are wise and you love God,
If you think that I am a lost fool,
Take my hands,
O take my heart,
And lead me back to God:
Fools are lost souls
And God is the owner of fools also;
If you take me back to Him,
You will be greater afterwards—
With your mortal eyes
You will see shadows rising to the stars.

The Montes of Panay

By Eugenio Ealdama

LIVING in isolated places and lacking instruction, the *Montes* might be supposed a dull and passive individual. Yet such is not the case. He is fairly bright and keen and possesses an intellect that is capable of growth and development under proper conditions. The *Montes* school child is just as avid and quick to learn his lessons as his lowland Visayan brother, and among the adults may be found intelligent conversationalists and extemporaneous composers of ballads and songs.

Unlike some *Negritos* and perhaps other very primitive people, who do not attempt to make any explanation of natural phenomena, the *Monteses* ascribe causes which satisfy them. Low tide comes when the great reservoir in the West, held by *Bagsang*, the snake-god, is open. Rain is water poured down by the gods. Storms are caused by *Lolid-Batang* and *Santonillo*, two gods, when they rage. When *Macalibong Linté*, another god, is angry, his eyes flash, which is the lightning, and he yells loudly, which is the thunder. Earthquakes are caused by *Mag-balan-ay*, a goddess who is always lying down, when she turns to one side. An eclipse takes place when the sun or the moon is swallowed up by *Baconawa*, a monster.

Counting is usually done with pebbles or seeds. Addition is done by grouping seeds in different quantities and then counting them all. Division is also done with the aid of seeds or pebbles, but if, for instance, it is desired to divide 28 baskets of rice among three persons, the process simply consists of giving each person one basket of rice at a time until 27 baskets have been distributed; the overage of one basket is then divided among the three by smaller baskets or by handfuls. Such simple processes have been repeated so often that many *Monteses* can tell the approximate result offhand in advance.

Distance is estimated by the time to walk it, as indicated by the position of the sun from the time of sun-rise.

The hours are named after the position of the sun, as *mamanagbanag* or *hinalup adlao*, meaning respectively, sunrise and sunset, or after acts or events at certain times, as *tig-paramalo* or 3 o'clock in the morning when roosters begin to crow; or *tig-baraniḡ*, meaning 9 or 10 o'clock at night when mats are spread to sleep on, etc.

The *Monteses* have their own calendar, but they do not make use of it. They know when to plant their crops, when to harvest them, when to hunt and when to fish. There are no holidays to celebrate, no particular days to sanctify. Every day is a good day to work or not to work. A few old men have a hazy recollection that the names of their days were the same as those of the early settlers, namely, *Tag-burukad* (Monday), *Dumason* (Tuesday), *Dukot-dukot* (Wednesday), *Baylo-baylo* (Thursday) *Danghus* (Friday). These names are no longer used and are forgotten by many. The *Monteses* now use the names of the civilized man's calendar. Their months are also twelve but they do not know, and they don't care either,



how many days there are in one month. The months are as follows:

1. *San Marting* (November)—Starting work in the *cañgin* or clearing.
2. *Na-bidad* (December)—Clearing the *cañgin*.
3. *Dagang* (January)—Clearing the *cañgin*.
4. *Badlis* (February)—First burning of the cuttings in the *cañgin*.
5. *Pasco* (March)—Second burning of cuttings in the *cañgin*.
6. *Hinabuyan* (April)—Second burning of cuttings in *cañgin* and starting planting of rice.
7. *Cabay* (May)—Planting of rice and corn.
8. *Porcus* (June)—Weeding of *cañgin* and planting minor crops.
9. *Hidapdapon* (July)—Ditto.
10. *Gawod-gawod* (August)—Harvesting of corn.
11. *Tulag-tulag* (September)—Harvesting of rice.
12. *Agosto* (October)—Harvesting of rice.

The months of the early *Malayans* and the meaning of each were:

1. *Ulalong* (January)—Month devoted to weaving.
2. *Dagang-kahoy* (February)—Burning cuttings in the *cañgin*.
3. *Dagang bulan* (March)—Spinning out-doors during moonlit nights.
4. *Kiling* (April)—Month of lightnings (kiling).
5. *Hinabuyan* (May)—Time when *timbaboy* (insects) appear.
6. *Kabay* (June)—Month when a *Kaba*, a sort of over-all, was used because of cold due to frequent rainfall.
7. *Hidapdapon* (July)—Meaning not known.
8. *Lubadlubad* (August)—Month when only one meal a day was eaten.
9. *Kangorosol* (September)—Month of repentance (*ḡgosol*); harvest started and people repented having contracted debts.
10. *Bagyó-bagyó* (October)—Month of such plenty that food became stale.
11. *Panglot ḡga diotay* (November)—Cold month.
12. *Panglot ḡga daku* (December)—Colder month.

Like other people, the *Monteses* have their own folklore. As examples I reproduce two popular tales in substantially the same form as they were told to me.

How a Brook Came to be Called *Tabon*, or the Race Between the Deer and the *Banags*.

Many years ago, the brook which is now called *Tabon* had no name. The people living near it could not decide by what name it should be called. For generations, the brook remained nameless. Later, however, the people easily agreed to call it "*Tabon*" for the following reason:

Once upon a time a deer went to drink in the nameless brook where he found some fresh-water snails, called *banags*. When the shells saw the deer, they hailed him and said:

"We don't have long legs but we are sure we can run faster than you. Will you run a race with us?"

Amused by the challenge, the deer laughed at the shells and replied:

"You don't have legs at all and yet you want to run a race with the fastest runner of the world?"

"Fastest runner of the world! ha! ha! ha!" the shells mockingly laughed.

The deer felt insulted and became so angry that he stamped on the shells, breaking the tails of some of them. Snails had tails in those days.

"You ugly little creatures, how dare you deride me?"

One of the shells whose tail was badly hurt cried:

"You have broken our tails, but we are sure that we

can still beat you in a race from this place to the last waterfall down stream."

"All right, let us run the race; I will prove that you shells are nothing but boasters", replied the deer.

After counting three, the deer ran downward along the bank of the brook, and the great race was on.

Under a leafy *narra* tree on the bank of the stream, some distance from the starting place, the deer stopped for a while to rest, but as he looked around, he saw many banags crawling in the water. He was so angry that he again kicked at all the shells he could find, breaking and blunting all their tails. Then he ran as fast as he could until he reached the goal, but there, to his astonishment, he also found many shells.

"I wonder how these small shells can run faster than I", said the deer panting.

Being so tired, he took a bath; then he lay down to sleep. While he was asleep the snails gathered around and ate his long and hairy tail—which deer had in those days. When he awoke, he found his tail missing and the shells clinging to every part of his body. He was so badly frightened that, after shaking off the shells, he ran as fast as he could into the forest. Before he knew it, he was caught in a thicket of sensitive and spiny rattan. He struggled to free himself but the vines held.

"We will not let you go unless you give us your gall for food", the vines told him.

Believing that to reject this demand might mean his death, he gave his bile to the rattan vines which devoured it. This is the reason why the rattan vines are bitter.

The deer was thus defeated in the race, but what was worse he lost his tail. His only satisfaction was that he had broken the tails of the banags.

When the people learned of this event, they called the brook "Tabon" because the deer that ran the race and the shells that were found there became "blunt tailed" which, in their language, is *tabon*.

How Paray (Rice) Was Discovered

Many years ago there lived a man by the name of Siguinlum and his wife named Tiguinlum. They lived a very simple life. Whenever they were hungry, they just went out to the forest near-by to look for fruit, vegetables, or roots to eat.

When Tiguinlum gave birth to a child, Siguinlum then had to go out alone to look for food. But as fruits and tubers were already scarce in the vicinity, all that he could gather was scarcely enough, and the child cried almost all the time because of the insufficiency of Tiguinlum's milk. So for the sake of their child, the couple decided to move to some other place where they might find more food.

Passing through a forest, they saw a tall grass bearing tiny grains which aroused their curiosity. Siguinlum touched the grain and, to their astonishment, they heard a voice which said:

"Take us to your home and remove our husks. Then put us in a tube with water, cook, and then eat us."

The man gathered the grain, and the two started back to their house. On the way, they found another plant with similar grain, which also said:

"Take us to your home and plant us near your house after clearing the land."

Siguinlum also gathered this grain and the two continued on their way home.

When they reached their house, Siguinlum cut a joint of bamboo, into which he put water and the grain after removing the husks, and then he cooked it over a grass-fire. When later he opened the tube, he found it full of food which he and his wife ate to their great satisfaction.

Thinking that if they had much rice they would be able to live without going to the forest to look for fruit, Siguinlum planted the remaining seeds in a plot near the house. The plants grew lustily, and the harvest was so abundant that when Siguinlum and his wife gathered it, there was enough to fill the house.

Upon hearing of the discovery of this food-giving plant, the other people went to see Siguinlum and begged that they be given a quantity of seed to plant in their land. Siguinlum gladly gave them sufficient quantities for food and for planting. Thus rice became plentiful.

Happy for the discovery of the plant that gave them food, the people named it in memory of Tiguinlum's child who, whenever he became hungry, cried "*pa-ay!*" which word later became *paray* (rice).

(To be continued)

February Death

Desiderio F. Aquitania

Mount Santo Tomas
and the serrated hills
east of Rosario
have drunk the sun.
Fire-filled,
the trees in clarion colors
wave with strange energy.
The fire tree
burns dully in the roaring wind,
while behind
the molave kindles crisply into blue flame.

Secrets of the Barrio Housewife

By Maximo Ramos

I HAVE gathered some of the magic practices relating to the barrio kitchen and dining room (which are one and the same thing in the barrio home) and here they are:

In preparing for the table articles of food which in their raw state are itchy to the touch, such as taro, the barrio housewife pretends not to notice the sensation. If she remarked on it, she believes that cooking would not rid the food of this undesirable characteristic. When preparing the *tarabang* (Ilocano—an edible fresh-water plant), she breaks the leaves up with her fingers instead of cutting them up with a knife, else the food would taste sour, she thinks.

When a pig, deer, or goat has been butchered, before anyone tastes the meat, she throws out of the window portions of some of the choicest parts for the spirits to eat, saying, "Come on now, come on now," to them. If it is a carabao or other large animal that has been killed, she places these choice parts on a plate and sets it, together with a coconut-shell bowl of drinking water, on the high table inside the house, with a "Come on now, come on now." If one neglects to give the spirits their due share and just goes ahead and eats, one would be sure to incur a stomach disorder or even acquire a hare-lip. The housewife never slaps meat, for meat that has been slapped is sure to get its revenge by giving the eater a stomach-ache.

If upon opening a coconut, she finds the shell only partially covered with meat or the water [milk] too little, she throws it all away—to avoid complete baldness!

She never treads upon grain, such as rice, for she knows that if she did, the nourishing value of the grain thus insulted, would go away, and the soles of her feet would break in places. She never steps on a butchering block either, because her feet would suffer in a like manner.

When she has killed a big fish, she pastes its largest fins on a post, as this will enable her husband or the other men-folk in the family to catch another fish as big. She puts empty eggshells on sticks around her flowering plants to induce them to flower profusely. The carapaces of big crabs or lobsters are hung over the doors or windows so that no witch will dare enter the house.

The woman of the house does not sing or lie down near the stove; if she did, and were unfortunately widowed, she would get a very old man for her second husband, and if she is still a maiden, she would be forced to wed some hare-lipped old widower.

The barrio housewife is careful not to throw water out of the window without first saying, "Go 'way, go 'way!" as she is likely to wet an evil spirit, who would be quick to punish her by giving her a wry mouth. She is even more careful if the water is hot, because she might get a fever, go blind, or die, depending on the extent of harm the hot water inflicts on the spirit.

Dust and garbage she does not throw direct to the ground but collects these in a receptacle, else all luck would desert the household.



When cleaning a new earthen pot, the housewife does not stick her hand into it, but just cleans it by putting water in it and shaking it vigorously. The reason she has for this is that food cooked in a pot mishandled in the beginning will always easily grow stale and will never taste good, no matter how hard one tries to cook well.

In feeding the stove, she puts in the bigger end of the piece of firewood first, for if she does it the other way her children will always be born wrong-end first, which is not very comfortable. She does not push in the firewood with her foot, knowing that this would make her soles break, as stepping on rice or a butcher's block will do. She does not use *bojo*, a kind of slender bamboo reed, for firewood, for this would make the centipedes in the roof drop down at night, as would also happen if she swept the floor after supper with a broom of coconut midribs; nor does she use rattan, as a rattan fire would make the cooking utensil more fragile; nor yet the parts of an old house ladder, as that would cause her father, husband, or brothers to turn killers.

She exercises extra care in getting fuel from the bamboo frame suspended over the fireplace in which firewood is kept to dry. For should this crash down accidentally, a death is sure to occur in the family very soon.

If, while cooking, she finds sparks on the black bottom of the pot, she is sure that plenty of fish is coming into her kitchen—or else unwelcome visitors to her home! If the fire roars or the cat paws its face, she had best prepare, for unexpected callers are on the way.

To hasten her cooking, she burns chicken toes in the fire, for can't the chicken scratch fast?

When the rice in a new rice pot is about to boil over, she "frightens" it by saying, "Gwah!" so that the pot will always cook quickly. When emptying it of its contents, she neither inverts it over a plate, nor joggles it, nor puts her hand into it, but uses a ladle or paddle so that the new pot will always bring luck. And she leaves a little food in the pot so that the family will never run short of the food cooked in it. After the pot has been used several times, however, she may empty it in any way she likes.

If in turning a pot over a plate to empty it, the contents, crust and all, come out in a single lump, it is a sure sign to her that a storm is in the offing.

If the rice a housewife is cooking becomes dry but is still too hard, she remedies that by sprinkling a little salt on the fuel, on the surface of the rice in the pot, or on the pot-lid. She never throws away salt, for if she did she knows that when she dies, her eyes will remain wide-open despite all her sorrowing family will be able to do.

To extract oil from coconut meat, she does not cook the coconut milk on the day previous to the appearance of the new moon. Instead, she chooses the time when a big full

(Continued on page 430)

The Girl-Friends of Maria Clara

By Pura Santillan-Castrencia

Sinang

ONE of the charms of Rizal's novels, particularly of the "Noli Me Tangere" lies in the contrasting elements to be found in them, the sad and the happy, the beautiful and the ugly, the sublime and the ridiculous. One recalls in this connection the Romanticists' argument that the Classical drama erred in too absolute a concentration on either the tragic or the comic-life, according to them is neither always serious nor always gay; life is a mixture of both light and darkness, tears and laughter. Rizal must have been of the same mind, for one might even accuse him of resorting too frequently to contrasting effects. Like the Romanticists whose tragedies almost always turned out to be melodramas, Rizal's flair for contrasts almost made a melodrama of Ibarra's sad life-story. Fortunately, Rizal felt what he was writing too deeply to let literary "artistry" get the better of him, so that Ibarra remains *real* to the end, after all.

The introduction of Maria Clara's charming girl-friends relieves the gloomy, sinister story of the heroine. While she was by turns gloriously happy in Ibarra's love for her, anxious regarding his illness, doubtful of his radical plans for change in his people's ways of living, uneasy about the rumors she was hearing of his bad standing with the priests, the ruling powers of the time, and finally desperate about saving her mother's honor at the cost of betraying her lover, her girl-friends went placidly through life, the smooth surface of their serene existence being disturbed only by the merry ripples of picnics and parties or, infrequently, by the splashes of revolutionary uprisings. Were there no such respite, the reader would find the strain of following Maria Clara's sad career hard, indeed. Sinang relieves this heaviness of atmosphere by her clear laughter, and Victoria, and Iday, and Neneng, by their silly patter of *novios* and picnics, by their everlasting pinchings and nudgings, their self-conscious blushes and coy, winning, smiles.

What did Maria Clara's girl-friends look like? Rizal must have been thinking of their living prototypes, perhaps friends of his own youth, when he described them almost affectionately, thus:

"There were fine girls, who walked along rapidly with hands clasped, or arms encircling one another's waists, followed by some old women and by servants who were carrying gracefully on their heads baskets of food and dishes. Looking upon the laughing and hopeful countenances of the young women and watching the wind blow about their abundant black hair and the wide folds of their garments, we might have taken them for goddesses of the night fleeing from the day, did we not know that they were Maria Clara and her four friends, the merry Sinang, the grave Victoria, the beautiful Iday, and the thoughtful Neneng of modest and timid beauty. They were conversing in a lively manner, laughing and pinching one another, whispering in one another's ears and then breaking out into loud laughter."¹

They are like lovely, fresh, flowers, strewn on the roadside to relieve the somber landscape of its monotony, or to make up for the rugged contours of a rough path. Rizal must have felt their youthful fasci-



nation intensely, or his description of them would not have had that personal touch of a friend, even at times that of an admirer:

"From his hiding-place Padre Salvi saw Maria Clara, Victoria, and Sinang wading along the border of the brook. They were moving forward with their eyes fixed on the crystal waters, seeking the enchanted nest of the heron, wet to their knees so that the wide folds of their bathing skirts revealed the graceful curves of their bodies. Their hair was flung loose, their arms bare, and they wore *camisas* with wide stripes of bright hues. While looking for something they would not find they were picking flowers and plants which grew along the bank."²

They make a lovely picture of charming, innocent maidenhood.

Of the four girls who were Maria Clara's bosom chums, Sinang was the jolliest, the sprightliest, the warmest of heart. Mischievous like the child that she really was, in spite of her years and her mother's pinchings, she liked to put her little person into every happening, and she was ever ready with her wise pieces of advice, her colorful remarks, her often untimely observations, her witty repartees. She *knew* everything, and took care to share her knowledge with her companions. For instance, note the wisdom with which she advised Maria Clara as to her behavior with Ibarra. She was giving her friend an insight into masculine psychology: "Behave as if you were displeased and don't talk to him. Scold him so he won't get into bad habits;"³ and again: "Be exacting. . . . He must be made to obey while he's only engaged, for after he's your husband he'll do as he pleases."⁴ One need not wonder where *the child* could have acquired such worldly knowledge, for she was ever on the alert, ever listening, acquiring, transmitting, never quiescent, never meditative. She was like a gay little bird, pirouetting around, charming, senseless, giddy-headed, and most lovable in her pathetic attempts at cocksureness.

Unafraid but not bold, she said things as they occurred to her, and in this respect was more like the girls of these times than those of Rizal's epoch of mid-Victorian tastes, manners, hypocrisies, and inhibitions. Thus, when at the fishing picnic which the young people had arranged, the careful mothers ordered that the *bancas* should be apportioned one to the women and the other to the men, the irrepressible Sinang made a grimace and said impulsively, with ill-concealed disappointment: "Are we to be here *all alone*? Ourselves *alone*?"⁵ An opportune pinch from her shocked mother made her conscious of the proprieties. But what was a pinch or two to her young, lively, insuppressable nature? Within a minute or two she was bantering with Albino, Victoria's admirer, advising him to drink coffee, for coffee brings merry thoughts. And throughout the picnic, she was her gayest self, spicing the conversation with her remarks, oftener silly than otherwise, but never tiresome and never bitter.

We are now in the house of Captain Basilio, Sinang's father. The girl is in high spirits for it is the eve of the fiesta and her young friends are calling on her. These are served chocolate and entertained by the town

organist who plays the piano for them. But Sinang is not satisfied: "When I listen to him in the church," she exclaims, "I want to dance, and now that he's playing here, I feel like praying, so I'm going out with you."⁶ And another witty remark when someone says something about a cousin of hers: "He's no cousin of mine. He's my uncle's son,"⁷ thus ignoring merrily a relationship she does not care to acknowledge at the moment.

Sinang continues with her amusingly frank remarks about this and that person they see on the street, and these observations are curiously fraught with shocking truth and almost uncanny wisdom. Like a royal jester in a king's court, Sinang was not taken seriously by the people with whom she came in contact. Therefore, she was free to speak her mind while the others only thought the things she said, and kept silent. With Sinang, Rizal again played the trick of making her his mouthpiece, and she voiced even in her gay, frolicking manner his hatred of the injustices of the priests and of the other ruling classes. Sinang's hearers acted as if shocked with her, but one instinctively feels that they were not *too* shocked, that they secretly agreed with her clear-sighted impressions and remarks, and that their reproachful "Sinang!" was more to appease their own troubled minds than to actually stop her untrammelled bluntness. For instance, when Fray Salvi appeared silent, and mysterious in the rectory, Sinang was sure he looked so solemn because he was thinking about how much his visitors were going to cost him, although, she continued sagely: "He'll not pay it himself, but the sacristans will. His visitors always eat at other places."⁸ And then catching sight of the *Alferez'* wife, the Muse of the Civil Guard, she voiced her resentment against her having anything to do with their merrymaking, adding thoughtfully, in order to explain her prejudice which the others, more prudent, secretly shared: "I never was able to endure her and especially since she disturbed our picnic with her civil-guards."⁹ In a more reckless mood, she burst forth with this rather unmaidenly solution of the whole situation: "If I were the Archbishop I'd marry her to Padre Salvi—then think what children!"¹⁰—then,

as if suddenly taken aback by her own bold naughtiness and as if to soothe her more conventional friends, she added: "Look how she tried to arrest the poor pilot. . ."⁹ We see Sinang here at her best—because it was her most natural, her most honest feelings that she was expressing in these lines—buoyant, uncontrollable, irrepressible, the beautiful spirit of gladsome youth breaking forth in all its spontaneity, in spite of the shackles and fetters of the times. For all her utterly truthful remarks and repartees, however, she was never impertinent. While making jabs at hypocrisies and injustices in a truly reckless spirit, one understands that the thrusts were devoid of malice; they were a mere natural expression of obvious facts which the others must also have been conscious of but were too repressed—or too cautious, too afraid to utter. There was too much of the child in Sinang for us to attribute malice to her witticisms. Note, for instance, her utter discomfiture when, playing with the "Wheel of Fortune", she received for an answer to her question: "When shall I have some sense?"¹⁰, the following answer: "When the frogs raise hair";¹¹ of her total unawareness of committing an indiscretion when, in front of Ibarra, she was ready to betray what Maria was so anxious to ask of the wheel, "but here the blushing Maria Clara put her hands over Sinang's mouth so that she could not finish";¹² and her childish anger, when Fray Salvi the guardian of the young people's morals, tore the Book of Fortune into shreds, leaving the disappointed group indignantly: "He's doing well to leave, that kill-joy. He has a face that seems to say, 'Don't laugh, for I know about your sins' ".¹³ Sinang became Fray Salvi's sworn enemy after that unfortunate episode. In all his acts thereafter she saw evil, spite, malice—and again, instinctively, she was right in many of her surmises. When, for instance, the night of the fireworks for the fiesta, Ibarra told her that he had not been able to see the merrymakings because of urgent business elsewhere, her answer was: "What a shame! The curate was with us and told us stories of the damned—can you

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Cradle Song

Desiderio F. Aquitania

Here I stand on this bridge
 Contemplating the inviting waters below—
 Did it ever cross my dear mother's heart
 That some dark day
 I will give up hope
 And yield to this temptation—
 Ending it all this shameful way?

In her songs
 With which she lulled me to sleep
 Why did I not hear her sing
 Of this black moment?
 Taking off from this bridge
 To seek a nepenthe to my sorrows
 In the depth's watery bed?

It was not in her repertoire
 of cradle songs.
 Her dreams for me
 Soared to empyrean heights—
 But like a winged gull
 I can only flap helplessly
 To my waiting sepulcher beneath.

The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

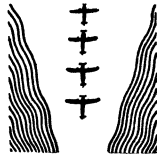
DURING the past month, the Japanese military campaign in China has been anything but satisfactory, from the Japanese point of view. The eyes of the world have been centered on their drive along the Yangtze River to Hankow, and they have made but a poor showing in this region.

In the first decade of this month, the farthest points they reached are Shengtse and Juichang, respectively south and southwest of Kiukiang, Mahweiling between these two points being retaken by the Chinese. In other words, with great effort in over a month's time, they made a gain of only 20 to 30 miles from the river port. Even then this gain is more nominal than real, as Kuling, only a few miles from Kiukiang, is still in the hands of the Chinese. The Japanese announced their captures of Shengtse and Juichang with so much pomposity that one was almost led to believe they were going to make another rapid advance similar to the advances after their victories at Shanghai and Hsuechow, but the Chinese refused to turn heel. Instead, they contested with the Japanese for every inch of ground and they counter-attacked near Juichang with a degree of success ranked close to that of Taierchwang.

On the northern bank of the River, the Japanese push westward was slowed up for a while when the Chinese cut their line of communications between Hwangmei and Hofei, southeastern Hupeh and central Anhwei, at Chianshan and Taihu. The invaders, however, succeeded in forcing their way from Hwangmei to Kwangtsi, but there they met some of the best Chinese troops, which retook the city from their hands, capturing some 40 fieldpieces and 500 war horses, among other war booty.

On both banks of the Yangtze, Chinese guns made the Japanese attempt to push up the River with their navy extremely costly. Together with the air force the Chinese artillery claimed to have seriously damaged or sunk over 100 Japanese ships, big and small, in the past two months. To make the matter worse for the Japanese, the waters of the River have been receding, causing a number of their boats to run aground. Altogether the cost of the operation seems to be prohibitive, and the Japanese navy has been not very active lately.

The chief success of the Japanese during the period herein considered was their march from Hofei to Luan, western Anhwei, with Hsinyang, southern Honan, as their objective. They claimed to have smashed through the Chinese line, advancing 90 miles in ten days. But at the time of writing they are being held up at Kushi, southeastern Honan. The question is not when they can reach Hsinyang, but what they could do after gaining it. The capture of Hsinyang would cut the railway communications between Hankow and Chengchow, forcing the Chinese to establish communications between these two strategic points by highways through mountainous regions, but the topography of the country is equally disadvantageous to the Japanese. From this point on to Hankow the country is mountainous, rendering the Japanese mechanized units useless. General



Chiang Kai-shek had intimated that he was preparing the Honan-Hupeh border area, which is this region, as Japan's Waterloo. At least the Chinese would be able to resist the Japanese here as effectively as on the southern bank of the Yangtze.

In Shansi, too, the Japanese met stiff Chinese resistance. When the last line of Chinese defence was threatened, reinforcements were rushed from the southern bank of the Yellow River. This did not prevent the Japanese from penetrating through, but did enable the Chinese to offer stiffer resistance and to counterattack by laying a siege on Taiyuan, the fallen capital of the province, for some time. The Japanese captured Puchow and reached Fenglingtu, whence they shelled Tungkwan, the gateway to Shensi across which province lies the overland route between Central China and Soviet Russia. The significance of the Japanese attempt to demolish the Chinese defences at this point needs no further elucidation. However, the artillery duel ended in a few days in the destruction of the Japanese gun emplacements which was followed by the Chinese recapture of Fenglingtu.

In East Hopei, which had been under Japanese domination since 1933, the Japanese had to admit that no sooner had the menace on their Chingwangtao garrisons been removed than Yushu, north of Peiping, came under the attack of the Chinese mobile units, and when the situation in the latter city eased up, Tangshan the coal mining center in this region was threatened. It looks like a merry-go-round; and, to be sure, it is one to the Chinese, but to the Japanese would it not be more appropriate to call it a sorry-go-round?

In Shanghai, the Chinese guerillas succeeded in capturing the golf links in the outlying districts of the city and in holding the area for some time. It was so near the city and the fighting was witnessed by so many Shanghai-landers, that the Japanese did not try to hide this blow to their prestige. But what was more disturbing than this was the disappearance of a number of Japanese soldiers from Shanghai, and the Japanese censor allowed this interpretation of the event to come out with the news, *viz.*, that the disappeared soldiers had left to join the Chinese mobile units. Also it was freely reported that the Japanese garrison in that premier port of the Orient was weak because it was composed chiefly of new recruits under 20, the seasoned fighters having been sent to the various fronts.

All these facts—the slow progress in the Yangtze valley, the unsteady stand in Shansi, the wobbling régime in East Hopei, and the poor showing and desertions in Shanghai—point to one conclusion: that the Japanese war machine is bending, if not actually cracking, under the pressure of the "China incident".

In April, the German advisers of General Chiang Kai-shek already predicted that if war should go on at such a rate, Japan would face a dearth of men in ten months. Fighting has since intensified, not slackened. Some three

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Contrast

By Harriet Mills McKay

A palm was made to blow in wind
In nonchalant compliance;
A pine was made to stand the gale
In stubborn-limbed defiance.

A palm tree grows in tropic sun
Along white sandy beaches. . .
A pine tree knows the upland ways
Of rugged mountain reaches.

Each is beautiful to me
In their divergent difference. . .
Each responds to Nature's way
With a peculiar eloquence.

Secrets of the Barrio Housewife

(Continued from page 426)

moon is coming up in the east, for then much oil can be made from the coconut.

Amargoso she does not stir when cooking, so it won't grow too bitter. The same precaution is observed when cooking *saluyut* (a vegetable which only the Ilocanos seem to eat and for which they are often jocosely called "saluyut") to prevent its becoming too slimy to eat.

If the rice being cooked boils over and almost puts out the fire, she had better cook more, for this is another sign that visitors are on their way to her home. She can prevent this, though, by throwing a bit of fuel into the pot, at which its boiling over will stop.

She is careful about the strength of the paddle she is using, for should it accidentally break when she is stirring the rice with it, she would meet with a misfortune the next time she goes out of the house. In using a paddle or ladle, she does not tap it on the rim of the pot, for doing so would cause a number of unpleasant happenings. It might invite a number of unwelcome visitors, prematurely dry up the food being cooked, or cause the next boat taken by her to sink. The paddle must never be used to hit anybody with, for the person hit with it would get a very ugly face in a short time or go crazy, and when he died, his face would turn black! A paddle or ladle should not be left standing in a pot that still contains some food because that would make the children in the family quarrel with each other. A paddle or ladle may be left in an empty pot, but should not point to anyone, for the one thus pointed to would be miserable in life. It is really safer not to leave it in the pot at all.

The barrio housewife does not broil fish over the live coals under the rice pot, for she knows that the family would all get a headache if this were done. If darkness overtakes her in her cooking, she does not proceed to light the lamps until she has laid the table, as doing so would cause the heads of the members of the family to be in danger of being cut off by enemies!

There should be the same number of people on both

sides of the dining table. If they are careless in this respect, then the next time they ride in a boat, it will surely capsize. Should a house-lizard call out when the family starts eating, they must pause, else bones will get stuck in their throats.

Though it is a rare occurrence, it sometimes happens that a person in the house has to go out while the household is at table. So that the nourishment in the food will not go out with him—and so that the unmarried young men and women who are eating will not be so accursed as to remain unmarried throughout their lives—the family turns around every food receptacle on the table! On the other hand, if the family is eating, and a member arrives, he is not permitted to join, for if this rule is violated and a member of the household were to be taken ill, all the rest would be taken sick one after another. If the light is suddenly put out while the family is at the table, they should go on eating because if they stop until the lamp is relighted a foul spirit would come to join them—a very bad thing for their health.

No one is permitted to eat from a pot-lid, for if a man were to do that and later enter a boat, it would surely sink. Nor is anyone permitted to eat directly from the pot, as ill luck would relentlessly descend upon him. Nor should anyone eat beside the stove, on pain of his teeth falling out. A child should not eat rice crust from the rice pot, as this would make him lazy and grow old too soon. Instead, he should be made to eat the head of a chicken so he will be an early riser, like the cock that crows so early at dawn; or the pig's tail so he will be an industrious person—always on the move, like the pig's tail itself.

If a person is eating alone and he sneezes, he should turn his plate around to avoid misfortune; if he has a companion, the latter should touch him quickly.

Should a bone get stuck in one's throat, the barrio housewife quickly gets the food that is scattered on the table, places a bone on top of the head of the patient, turns a plate around left and right three times, and goes to call for a person who was born feet first, who has but to touch the affected throat to dislodge the stray bone.

If the food that she is in the process of conveying to her mouth accidentally drops, she throws it out of the window, for that is a sign that an evil spirit is envying her for it and would cause her harm if he is not satisfied.

At table she does not place her head in her cupped hand, for that would bring bad luck to her parents or other near relatives, or she might suffer all kinds of hardship. Food partly eaten by mice should not be eaten, as eating it gives one twitching eyes. Nor should one nibble at the particles of meat sticking to a broiling spit or to a paddle, because doing so will make one the victim of others' faults.

She may be sure that others are exchanging gossip about her if at table she accidentally bites her lips or tongue; but if she chokes while drinking, she knows that someone is longingly thinking of her.

Dealers in china should be glad that the barrio people are superstitious: if they break a dish by accident, they break another dish to "make it a pair", for if this is not done, a member of the family will presently die, to serve as a partner to the broken dish.

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- ★ ESTRELLA D. ALFON—"Servant Girl"—*Philippine Magazine*, August, 1937.
- ★★ MANUEL E. ARGUILLA—"The Socialists"—*Philippine Magazine*, April, 1937.
- ★ CONSORCIO BORJE—"The Beetle"—*Philippine Magazine*, April, 1937.
- N. V. M. GONZALES—"Owl in the Moon"—*Philippine Magazine*, January, 1937.
- ★★ N. V. M. GONZALES—"Far Horizons"—*Philippine Magazine*, November, 1935.

Among the 101 American, British, and "Colonial" publications listed in O'Brien's volume, the *Philippine Magazine* is the only magazine published in the Far East, and, in fact, all of Australasia, that is included. The Filipino writers are listed under the heading, "American".

Another Filipino writer, ★★ DELFIN FRESNOSA, who contributes regularly to the *Philippine Magazine*, was mentioned by O'Brien for his story "Death at Lumba's Bend", credited to the United States publication, *Life and Letters Today*, but first published in the *Manila Graphic*.

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While a young man or woman is still eating, those who finish before him or her should not stack or put away their plates, as for them to do so would prevent the young one still eating from getting married—a thing that, whether in the barrio or out of it, is regarded as a calamitous thing in the Philippines, as, indeed, it is everywhere.

The Girl-Friends of Maria Clara

(Continued from page 428)

imagine it! to fill us with fear so that we might not enjoy ourselves—can you imagine it?"¹⁴

Sinang has, thus far, been pictured, as a very light-hearted, high-spirited, outspoken little spit-fire. Was there, then, no serious side to her nature, nothing womanly mature, that counterbalanced the oftentimes impetuous youthfulness of her sallies? Or were these witticisms simply a charming complement of a beautifully-molded womanly soul which had no opportunity for expression? We do not know. We catch only an occasional glimpse of this hidden self, which was screened as it were by the lightness and frivolity that her friends more or less associated with her character. Thus, when a group of soldiers of the Civil Guard in search of Elias, fiercely denounced him as an outlaw, Sinang's thoughtful remark when they had gone was: "He hasn't the look of a criminal."¹⁵ Ibarra must have sensed more than the others this gentle side of the frank, ebullient Sinang, for more than once he showed her his particular affection and trust. Even his nickname for her was a term of endearment: "little friend". And Sinang must have felt his attachment, for it was he she was always importuning with something or other, maybe with a plea that he should not go away to his everlasting "important engagements": "Stay! Yeyeng is going to dance *La Calandria*. She dances divinely",¹⁶ maybe to tease him to tell her the secret he had promised her: "But listen, your secret? Are you going away without telling me?"¹⁷ maybe to taunt him that the secret he had made so much of did not count for anything at all: "If it were something more important, I would tell my friends."¹⁸ Yet it was through this seemingly hare-brained "little friend" that he sent his messages to Maria Clara when he was in trouble about having attacked Padre Damaso, and it was she who arranged that the distracted lovers should get in touch with each other. It is a different Sinang from the impulsive girl we know, this kind, tender woman who told Ibarra: "Tomorrow come to my house early. Maria doesn't want to be left alone at all, so we stay with her. Victoria sleeps with her one night and I the other, and tonight it's my turn."¹⁹ And it was the same gentle-hearted girl, sweet and very affectionate, whom Capitan Basilio, the prudent father, forbade to weep when Ibarra was being led away by the soldiers as the accused instigator of the native uprising.²⁰

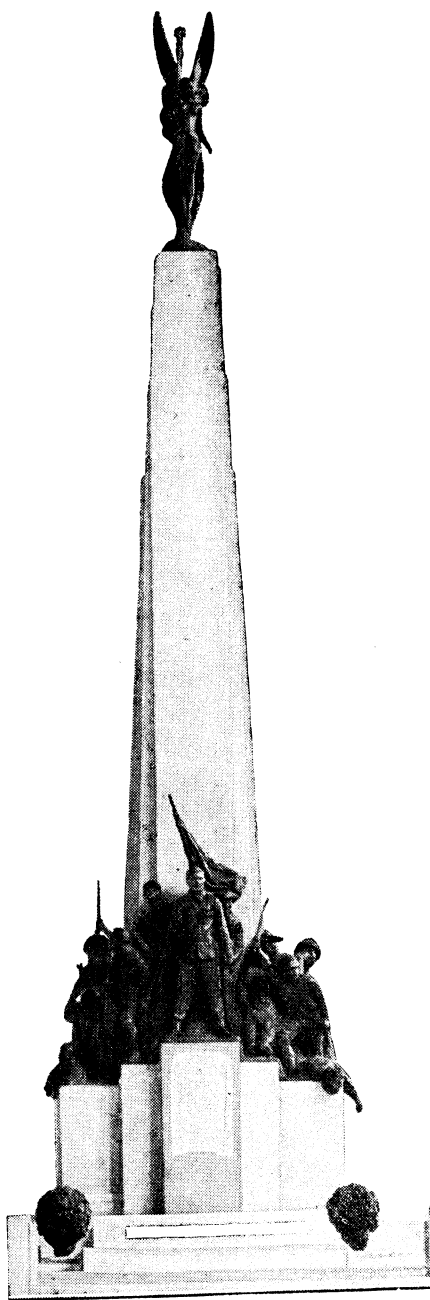
Sinang does not take her bow together with the other friends of Maria Clara when the curtain falls down upon the scene with the heroine as the crazed nun of Sta. Clara. It is a little anticlimactic to encounter her again trading with

the jeweller Simoun, but we can not pass by an old, nay, even a cherished acquaintance without any remark whatsoever. And the first thing that we would be inclined to say would be: "How little Sinang changed with the years!" She is the same gay, cheerful person, only married, and a trifle more worldly. There is the same irrepressible tongue, the same impulsive gestures and words, almost the same childish lack of guile. It was as hard for her at this time to simulate disdain or indifference to Simoun's gorgeous display of jewels²¹ as it had been when she was a young girl, to feign admiration or even toleration of Fray Salvi and his ways. Her mother knowing that Sinang had really never grown up, kept to her old habit of pinching her every time she uttered an indiscreet or a careless remark. Married and mature in years as she was, she remained always a child, always expectant, always on the *qui vive* for something or someone to surprise her, waiting, it seems, with the confidence of the very young, for something wonderful to happen. Thus, we leave Sinang, Rizal's Peter Pan, one of the few bright rays of sunshine on the darkening horizon of sinister happenings.

Victoria, Iday, Neneng

The other girl-friends of Maria Clara simply serve, one might say, to furnish an artistic back-ground, a lovely setting for the scenes where Maria Clara and the more important characters appear. They are more unobtrusive even than the quiet-spoken, unassuming Aunt Isabel. The adjectives that Rizal used to describe them seem to suffice quite satisfactorily to classify them—"the grave Victoria, the beautiful Iday, the thoughtful Neneng of modest and timid beauty."²² Their remarks are what one might call mere cues for the more significant utterances of the principal personages. They act more or less as a group; thus, when Maria Clara sang a sad song "the young women felt their eyes fill with tears"²³ when, during the picnic, the ex-theological student blew with all the strength of his philosophical lungs on the carabao-horn, or the *tambuli*, "laughter and cheerfulness returned while tear-dimmed eyes brightened";²⁴ when, in the woods, they found themselves alone, they took the opportunity of gossiping merrily about Fray Salvi and his jealous watching over Maria Clara, and compared him naughtily with the *Sor Escucha* of their convent days, the nun who acted as spy and monitor over them and their doings;²⁵ and when there was tumult at the time of the *Moro-Moro* during the *fiesta*, and Ibarra sought Maria Clara and her friends, "the frightened girls clung to him pale and trembling, while Aunt Isabel recited the Latin litany"²⁶; in short, these charming girls are the inevitable chorus in a Greek tragedy.

Besides Sinang, Victoria might be singled out as being less insignificant than the other girls; there is more color to her remarks, which sometimes smack of a rather heavy sententiousness. She it was who was most shocked by Sinang's bold observations about Fray Salvi and the Alferez' wife; she it was who made the sage statement chiding the childish impulses of her "impossible" cousin, who had asked the Wheel of Fortune when she was to have some sense, and who received indignantly the ludicrous reply the question deserved: "Who told you to ask that question? To ask it is enough to deserve such an answer."²⁷ But even with these little gems of wisdom sprinkling Victoria's



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utterances, which were few enough, she still remains, mainly, part of a pretty setting, blending quietly and harmoniously with the differing shades, and helping to give tone to the magnificent whole.

It is not amiss to mention at this point the candid opinion of a friend of Rizal's regarding his picture of Maria Clara's girl-companions. The criticism is friendly and humorous: "*hay un abuso de pellizcos entre las pollitas*"²⁸—"there is an abuse of pinchings among the young chickens". There may have been, at that!

(1) "The Social Cancer," Charles B. Derbyshire's translation of Rizal's "*Noli Me Tangere*", Philippine Education Co., 1931, p. 161.

(2) *Op. cit.*, p. 177.

(3) *Op. cit.*, p. 161.

(4) *Op. cit.*, p. 162.

(5) *Op. cit.*, p. 163.

(6) *Op. cit.*, p. 213.

(7) *Id.*

(8) *Op. cit.*, p. 214.

(9) *Id.*

(10) *Op. cit.*, p. 183.

(11) *Id.*

(12) *Id.*

(13) *Op. cit.*, p. 985.

(14) *Op. cit.*, pp. 314-315.

(15) *Op. cit.*, p. 187.

(16) *Op. cit.*, p. 316.

(17) *Op. cit.*, p. 398.

(18) *Id.*

(19) *Id.*

(20) *Op. cit.*, p. 446.

(21) "The Reign of Greed," Charles B. Derbyshire's translation of Rizal's "*El Filibusterismo*", Philippine Education Co., 1931, pp. 77-82.

(22) "The Social Cancer", p. 161.

(23) *Op. cit.*, p. 168.

(24) *Id.*

(25) *Op. cit.*, pp. 176-177.

(26) *Op. cit.*, p. 317.

(27) *Op. cit.*, p. 183.

(28) Letter of Evaristo Aguirre (from Cavite) to Rizal about the "*Noli Me Tangere*," "*Epistolario Rizalino*," T. 1, 1877-1887, Manila, Bureau of Printing, 1930, p. 268.

The "China Incident"

(Continued from page 429)

months later General Goering's own paper declared that Japan would soon have mobilized in all some two million men, which means that all the reservists would have been called to colors, and that it might be forced to go over that mark, in which case semi-trained officers and men would have to be sent to the field. The news from Shanghai seems to indicate that such a stage has been or is about to be reached.

Such is the situation at the front, and conditions in Japan are hardly more encouraging. The official Japanese spokesmen would, to be sure, have us believe that the Japanese nation is solidly behind the military in the present campaign. If such were the case, then certainly the people would embrace the General Mobilization Law with which the Japanese military had hoped to gird the nation for the fight, with open arms. But the people's representatives in the Diet stubbornly fought against this until they were bought off on the promise that in the execution of the law parliamentary leaders would be appointed to the key positions. Though "corrupt" parliamentarians could thus be won over at a price, this did not ensure popular support of the law and numbers of people have been trying to evade it, as evidenced by the fact that over 1,500 cases are being tried involving violation of the law. All of which goes to

show that the Japanese people are trying to get away from the war as best they can.

More spectacular than these evasions of the law, was the failure of the Mitsui Bussan Kaishai in Hongkong and Bangkok. One of the greatest of Japanese financial and trading concerns, as well as a manufacturer of ammunition, still it had to close its door at these two ports for being unable to meet its obligation of Ticals 5,000,000, ordinarily a mere pittance to a corporation of its size. Moreover, it contracted this obligation by a purchase of Siamese rice to that amount as a donation to the Japanese Government. Its failure has therefore a double significance in that both this financial and trading house and the Japanese Government must be at the end of their resources.

All in all, the Japanese military and financial structures are beginning to show signs of strain. This explains why the Japanese had been sending out *ballon d'essai* for peace, before these signs were discernable. China stuck to its policy of a fight to the finish then, and it is less likely that she China will embrace peace proposals now when the writing on the wall is so clearly visible.

The Japanese-Russian border disputes once more came within the Chinese description that there is much thundering but no rain. But in the meantime storm seems to be gathering over the European horizon. If war should break out in Europe, Japan would most likely seek to carry out her ruthless campaign still more ruthlessly. In fact, at the mere prospect of another European war, they began employing poison gas on an unprecedented scale, wiping out two Chinese battalions near Juichang; and they forced down a civilian plane on a regular commercial route in the Pearl River and machine-gunned it till it sank to the bottom of the river, killing all but three of the passengers and crew; another plane was also machine-gunned. In case of a war in Europe, the Japanese military would most likely throw off any such restraints as they are applying now. Anything might be possible.

Lafcadio Hearn's Letters

(Continued from page 421)

Tokyo, he said desperately, "I hate Japan and the Japanese! No foreigner can ever hope to understand them," then, in the last words she ever had from him, "I have truly become a Japanese, old and fat and wrinkled, yes, a Japanese who longs unspeakably to be among his own race and blood."

That was probably the last ever heard from Lafcadio Hearn by his friends in America. Disillusioned, disgusted, and full of despair, he for one was sunk in the despondent conviction that "never the twain shall meet."

From the Adventures of Uloy

(Continued from page 419)

The people were so scared that they all ran away, and Uloy entered and ate his fill, taking the rest of the food for his hungry wife at home.

When the people slowly returned to the house and found that all the food was gone, they were very much pleased, for they believed that the ghost of the dead one had eaten it all. "He must have been very hungry," a little girl said. "Imagine he had not eaten for a year." And so instead of being further alarmed, they prepared more food to be offered to the ghost the next night.

There was, however, a youth who was too sane to believe in ghosts, and so, while the others were busy preparing the food, he went to the town church and borrowed the priest's robe. That night he hid himself in the house and waited for the appearance of the ghost. At midnight, Uloy ap-



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peared again, and seeing the spread table he rejoiced in the success of his scheme and lost no time in stuffing his belly. But suddenly he heard a rattling sound approaching from the other end of the house and turned to find himself face to face with a haggard form, clothed in a long black robe and staring accusingly at him.

Uloy thought that the real ghost of the dead person had come to punish him for his mischief. He was so terrified that he jumped out of the window and ran away as fast as his feet could take him. It was a very dark night and in the morning the dead body of the mischievous knave was found in a stony pit by the roadside.

Siquijor Island

(Continued from page 418)

as those by the sea. Some coconut trees are tapped for making *tuba*.

Corn is planted three times a year, and occupies all the available level, rolling, and steep land. In the thicker soils, corn gives a good yield, but that grown on the slopes barely perpetuates itself. The development of a variety or strain of corn that would give a good yield in this type of soil (clay soil from limestone) with ordinary farming, is a task for the plant breeder. If such a variety could be established, the people of Oriental Negros, Cebu, Siquijor Island, and other localities with soils formed from limestone would be greatly benefited.

A small amount of rice is planted on terraced land, but because the water irrigating the rice fields is highly charged with lime, the yield is very low, and the rice produced is not enough to support even one-third of the population.

Maguay is grown in steep and rough areas in all parts of the island where corn or rice can not be planted, but some of the plantations were abandoned when the price of maguay fiber went down.

Bananas, some citrus fruit trees, and vegetables are grown for home consumption. An extensive government campaign for the planting of these crops would beneficially increase the food supply of the island.

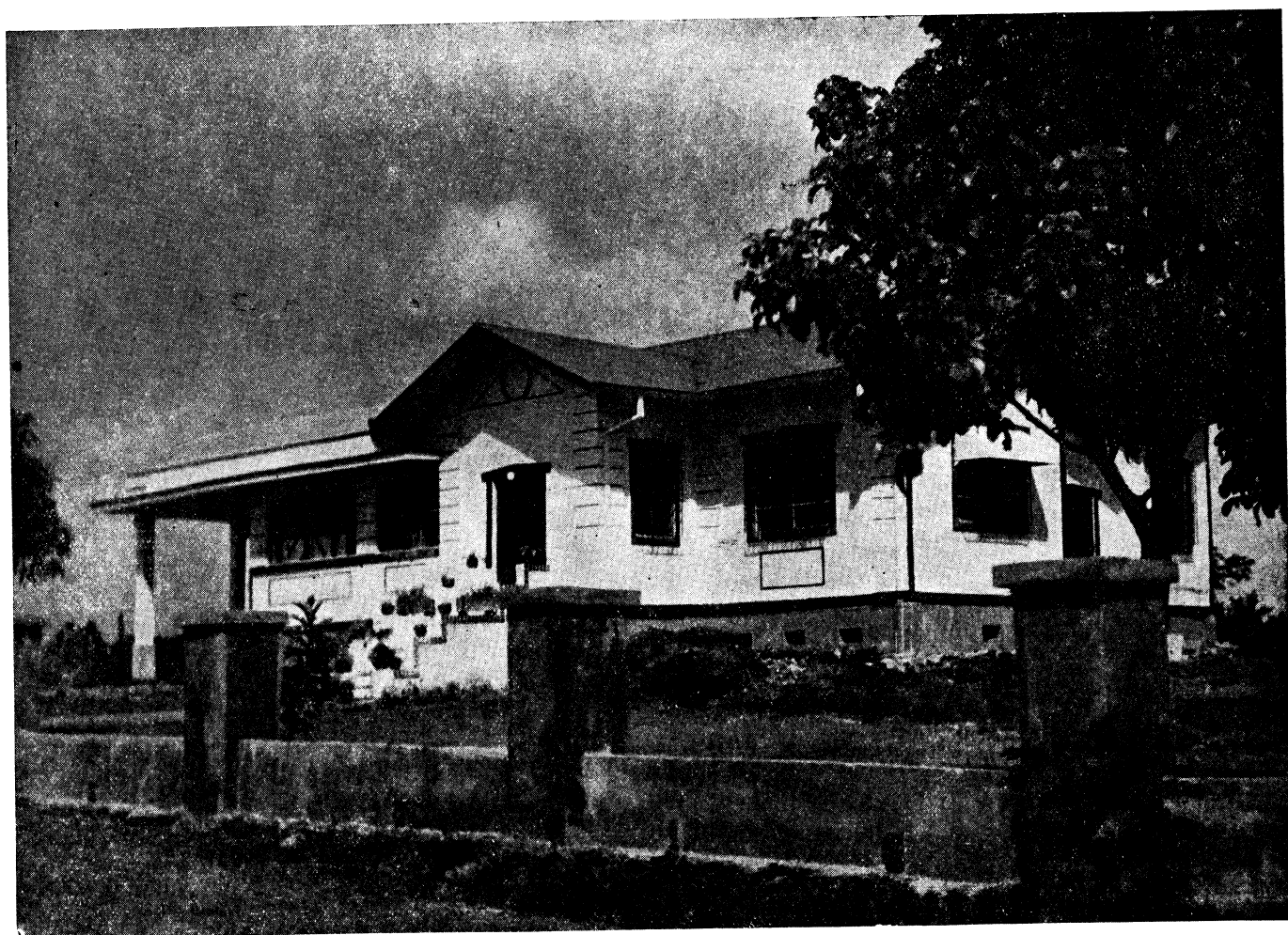
Siquijor is bordered with a first class road and the transportation facilities to all the towns and larger barrios are good. The Junauan Transportation Company maintain several autobuses and public utility cars. One centavo a kilometer is charged by the autobuses. A PU car can be hired for a two-hour trip around the island for ₱5.00. A very good idea of the island's resources or present lack of them can be obtained on this ride.

The shortest approach to the island is by motor ship from Dumaguete to Larena, a distance of 23 miles, usually done in two hours. There are three motor ships that make regular calls at Larena port.

A visit to Oriental Negros province is not complete without a side-trip to Siquijor, which affords much opportunity for study of the effects of a reckless denudation of our wooded mountains.

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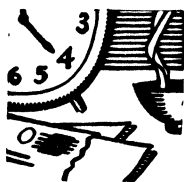
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MANILA

Four O'Clock

In the Editor's Office



Dominador Z. Rosell is on the staff of the Bureau of Science, one of a group of men engaged on a soil survey of various provinces of the Philippines. His article on Siquijor Island is especially interesting as that Island offers an outstanding example of the unhappy consequences of the destruction of the forest cover of the mountains. An interesting comparison may be made, however, between Siquijor and Attica,

once the seat of one of the greatest of the world's civilizations. In Attica the process called denudation was already complete in Plato's time. The historian Arnold J. Toynbee writes: "What did the Athenians do with their poor country...? When the pastures of Attica dried up and her ploughlands wasted away, her people turned from the common pursuits of stock-breeding and grain-growing to devices that were all their own: olive-cultivation and the exploitation of the subsoil. The gracious tree of Athena not only keeps alive but flourishes on the bare rock. Yet man can not live by olive-oil alone. To make a living

from his olive-groves, the Athenian must exchange Attic oil for Scythian grain. To place his oil on the Scythian market, he must pack it in jars and ship it overseas—necessities which called into existence the Attic potteries and the Attic merchant-marine, and also the Attic silver-mines, since international trade demands a money economy and thus stimulates an exploration of the subsoil for precious metals as well as potter's earth. Finally, all these things together—exports, industries, merchant ships, and money—required the protection and defrayed the upkeep of a navy. Thus the denudation of their soil in Attica stimulated the Athenians to acquire the command of the sea from one end of the Aegean to the other, and beyond; and therewith the riches which they had lost were recovered a hundredfold... But these riches of the sea—riches beyond the dream of the Boeotian ploughman whose deep-soiled fields had never failed him—were merely the economic foundation for a political and artistic and intellectual culture which made Athens 'the education of Hellas'... On the political plane, the Athenian industrial and sea-faring population constituted the electorate of the Athenian democracy, while Attic trade and sea-power provided the framework for that international association of Aegean city-states which took shape in the Delian League under Athenian auspices. On the artistic plane, the prosperity of the Attic potteries gave the Attic vase-painter the opportunity which he used for creating a new form of beauty; and the extinction of the Attic forests compelled Athenian architects to translate their work from the medium of timber into the medium of stone and so led them on to create the Parthenon instead of resting content with the commonplace log-house which man has always built in every place where tall trees grow. On the intellectual plane, to quote an anonymous Athenian observer, 'their familiarity... with every language spoken under the Sun has enabled the Athenians to select this expression from that language and this from the other, with the result that—in contrast to other Hellenes, who, as a general rule, preserve their local dialect, life, and costume—the Athenians rejoice in a cosmopolitan civilization for which the entire Hellenic and non-Hellenic worlds have been laid under contribution'. This Attic culture did, indeed, gather the whole of the contemporary Hellenic culture into itself, in order to transmit it to posterity seasoned with

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the 'Attic Salt' and ennobled by the Attic impress." So, as we can see, the people of Siquijor need not despair.

Juan B. Hernandez has furnished the Magazine with a version of some of the adventures, including the last, of Uloy, a kind of local Eulenspiegel. Whether there is any connection between *Uloy* and *Eulen* or *Ulen* or *Uilen*, I don't know. *Uloy* is a contraction here of either *Isabelo* or *Basilio*. Eulenspiegel was a German clown who lived probably in the first half of the fourteenth century. Mr. Hernandez, who is a teacher of English in the Laguna High School, wrote me that these stories are typical of the stories his grandmother used to tell.

Marc T. Greene's article on Lascadio Hearn's letters was salvaged from *Coronet*, as the following letter from him written from Providence, Rhode Island, shows. "Perhaps this article, being more or less in line with current events and of probably more special interest in your part of the world, may please you. I wrote it for the magazine, *Coronet*, but for whose peculiar and particular style it was not 'snappy' enough. Probably I am not a 'snappy' writer, and I do not believe I have any ambition to be. In any case, even the editors of *Coronet* agreed there was 'good stuff' in it."

Esteban S. Javellana, author of the story, "The Intrigue of Tio Amboy", was born in La Paz, Iloilo, in 1918, and is now a student in Manila.

Maximo Ramos, who has been writing for this Magazine for several years and revealing the "secrets" of the barrio (village) farmers, fishermen, stock-raisers, and what-not, reveals some of the secrets of the barrio housewife in this issue. It is a kind of potpourri as, he wrote me, it includes Ilocano, Zambal, Ibanag, Tagalog, Visayan, and Moro secrets. Mr. Ramos is still a member of the faculty of the Lanao High School.

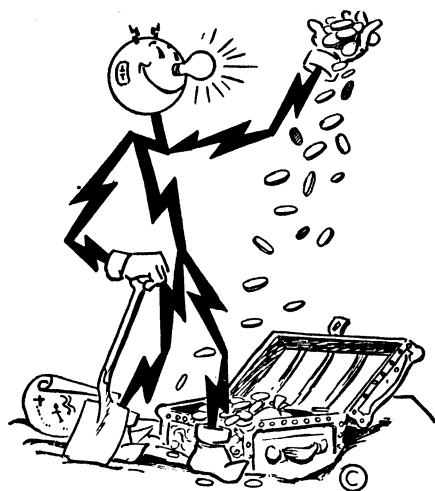
Gerson M. Mallillin is a twenty-year-old student in the Far Eastern University and was born a Tinguian, in the deep interior of Luzon. His sea-poem, "Stampede", published in the March issue, was written after his first sight of the sea and has attracted considerable favorable attention. He calls his "Testamental Poem", published in this number, one of his "most serious and ambitious attempts at poetry".

Speaking of poetry, Director of Education Celedonio Salvador recently asked for permission to use Josue Rem. Siat's poem in the September, 1934, issue, entitled "Mang Teban and the Weather," in the reading and language textbooks which the Bureau of Education is now preparing. A very creditable part of the material to be published in these books will have come from the columns of the Philippine Magazine. I had, incidentally, a letter from Mr. Siat a few weeks ago. He is now a foreman on the road being constructed between Davao and Agusan, and was "broke" at the time of writing. As to his story, "A Manoba Wife for Cleto", in the June issue, he said: "I have not yet read the June number, although I saw at a newsstand that my story was in it. Yes, I had to content myself with just glancing at it, I, its author!" Can anyone imagine an author in a more pitiable plight? He had not received the usual "author's copies" nor the modest check in payment for the story because of a change in his address.

Captain C. E. H. Jacobs, English poet and member of the General Council of the Poetry Society, London, whose long—and very fine—poem, "In Old Manila", was published in the January issue, wrote me from Singapore: "I liked the manner of setting of my 'In Old Manila' poem in your January issue which I found waiting for me when I returned from England in the spring. Thank you."

E. P. Austria of Panique, Tarlac, wrote me with exceeding courtesy as follows: "A friend of mine called my attention to the phrase '... elements ... so ardously' built up that are worth more than any sums of money, regardless of how vast, that may be required to defend them. . .', on page 280 of your June issue. The word 'ardously' my friend thinks is misspelled. I believe, however, that it was an error inadvertently overlooked by the proofreader. I do not want to make any criticism at all, nor create the impression of being fault-finding. . . ."

I received a letter from the Rev. Dr. Frank C. Laubach, of Dansalan, Lanao, which ran as follows: "I was of course delighted to see the Lanao tale, 'The One Hundred-Two Children of Loksa Mama and Loksa Babai' in your July number. But your editorial note suggesting that 'Loksa Mama' might be a corruption of the Hindu name 'Lakshmana' missed fire. 'Loksa Mama' means 'Lokus a mama' (writing not clear), 'old man'. May be you are right about 'Bandiar masir'."



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Pia Mancina, woman columnist of the *Manila Daily Bulletin*, wrote in her column one day last month: "...It is the consensus of opinion that our country needs greater and better publicity. As if in answer to that need, we read, with a great deal of pardonable pride about five of our Philippine Magazine authors (all of them quite young) 'making' the 1937 O'Brien collection of Best Short Stories. ..." (Anyone ignorant of this historical matter should read last month's Four O'Clock column.)

Vicente Villafuerte, the able Principal of the Mindoro High School, wrote me during the month: "...The Philippine Magazine, of course, does not need any praise, for it speaks for itself. I like it and always make it a point to interest the students in it. ... It may please you to know that we are using the Magazine intensively in our efforts to increase our students' knowledge of their own country. ..."

Miss Elsie Weil, Associate Editor of *Asia*, wrote me during the month: "We always enjoy reading your Philippine Magazine in our office and your good nature is so evident [Hear!hear!] in your special 'Four O'Clock' column that I am sure you will not feel that we are intruding from the New York end to ask for a little editorial cooperation from your side of the ocean. We are running a series of articles on The Challenge of Asia's Youth, and we should very much like to have the Philippines represented in this series. All the articles we have so far have been written by young Asiatics speaking for the youth of their respective countries. Perhaps you would be willing to suggest who might be the best Filipino (preferably still in his twenties) to write the Philippine article for our series. We were very much interested in 'The Wound and the Scar' by A. B. Rotor, which Pearl Buck reviewed a few months ago in *Asia's* monthly Book-Shelf, which she conducts for us. But not knowing whether Mr. Rotor is still, strictly speaking, the younger generation, [Cheers], I hesitated to write to him. ... *Asia* reaches you regularly, I believe, under our exchange arrangement, so perhaps you will be willing to point out to the young writers the articles that have already appeared in the series—Jack Chen's article, 'Young China's United Front', in the July issue, and Nermin Muvaffak's article, 'Young

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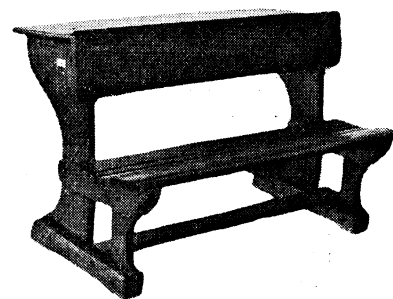
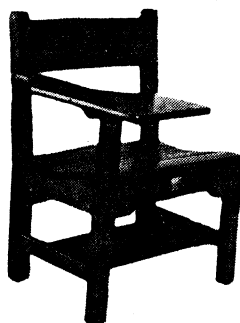
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Turks Look to Europe', in the August number. I inclose proof of the latter. We are also expecting an article on Siamese youth and Japanese youth. The fact that the young of each country are confronted with entirely different problems keeps the series from becoming static and formal. Certainly, the problem of Philippine youth is quite different from that of India, Japan, Turkey, or China today..." Since Doctor Rotor, though not by any means an old man (like myself—I just had another birthday, drat it) is a literary man rather than a writer on current affairs, especially political, I thought that Salvador P. Lopez of the *Philippines Herald* might be best bet for the Philippine article in *Asia's* series, and I so informed Miss Weil.

I also had a letter from the editor of one of America's greatest magazines (which I do not feel free to name under the circumstances) inquiring whether I "would be interested in exchanging original articles" with his publication. "We shall be glad to accord you the privilege of reprinting—without acknowledgment—articles appearing in this magazine for a similar privilege with regard to the Philippine Magazine. As you may know, — is recognized in this country as the foremost magazine of. . . Its articles deal with world affairs—foreign and domestic—and are written by leading authorities. The editors strive, above all, to obtain interesting articles, feeling that unless the material is attractively presented to the reader, a great deal of its value will be lost. If you find it possible to send advance page proofs of articles which you think might be of interest to us, we shall, of course, be extremely appreciative. But for ordinary purposes, your regular issues sent to us on an exchange subscription basis, would be satisfactory since it would enable us to select material suitable for re-publication here, even though the material might not appear in — until more than a month after its publication in your periodical. . ." A propagandist would have jumped at such a chance as was offered the Philippine Magazine, but I thought it best, after careful consideration, to write the following reply: "Dear Mr. . . ., I appreciate the implied compliment in your letter of July 20 suggesting an agreement for reciprocally reprinting articles in your publication and the Philippine Magazine, without acknowledgment; the more so as I read — regularly and hold it in high esteem. The Philippine Magazine, however, is devoted principally to Philippine and Philippine-American affairs, and, to some extent, Far Eastern

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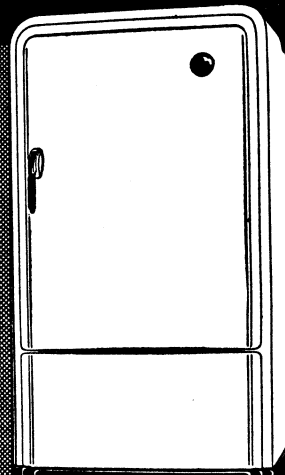
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by RALPH FULLER



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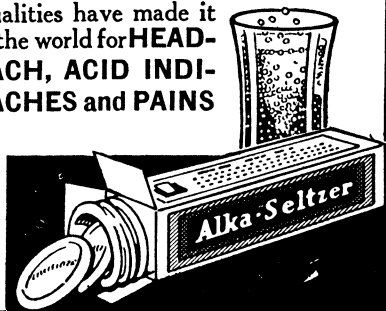
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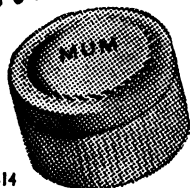
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affairs, and uses only original material. That is all that can make a publication like the Philippine Magazine of some general interest. Moreover, it is a small magazine and does not have space for reprints. The only quoting we do is in the editorial columns, in which case it is always preferable, in fact, necessary, to indicate the source. For this reason, your proposal would be somewhat one-sided in practice, and the Philippine Magazine would forfeit the credit it now occasionally receives by being quoted in the columns of your distinguished publication. I should, therefore, rather have matters continue on the present basis with you having the right, without the necessity of securing previous, specific permission, to quote anything in the Philippine Magazine, in whole or in part, with simply a reference to the Magazine as the only acknowledgment...." I have had moments, since writing this letter, that I think I made a mistake in not permitting this American editor to use Philippine Magazine material without acknowledgment, which would, no doubt, have resulted in a more frequent appearance of Philippine material in his great magazine, all to this country's advantage, but it seems to me that had I agreed, his estimate of the worth of the Magazine might have been lowered to an extent that little would have been gained in the long run. I am trying not merely to "get out" a magazine from month to month, but to *build* a magazine, a Philippine magazine, and I must look to its prestige, abroad and especially in the United States, if it is to play the role I envisage for it.

I don't think I have told this story yet about one of my two daughters whom, in this instance, I shall leave unnamed. Anyway—now it can be told, for the damage has in large part been repaired. I noticed vaguely one day that she had lost a certain sweet and childlike look that had always marked her, but, engrossed with other matters, I ascribed it with a sigh to the fact that she must be growing up. Later I looked at her again with some wonderment. She seemed to have acquired a certain artificial and sophisticated air that I did not like at all. "What's happened to the child?" I thought. It was not her behavior. She was her own sweet self; perhaps a little self-conscious. What was it? There was something strange, exotic about her. She looked like a Hollywood Chinese! Again I gave it up. Then, a day or so later, I looked at her approaching me from a distance. Undoubtedly, there was something weird about her. Suddenly I shouted: "What happened to your eye-brows!" Her nice, thick, dark eye-brows had always been one of her loveliest features. Now they were two, thin lines, hardly visible! A few days before, when she was alone at home, she had without saying anything to anybody, plucked out the hairs one by one. She herself knew, after the fell deed had been done, that she had somehow made a mistake, but there was no remedy. Only time, I explained could repair the damage done. "But why-ever did you do such a thing?" I asked. "Some of the girls said I looked like Marko", she explained half in tears. "Well", I said, "they were only jealous. Next time you are thinking of deleting any important part of your physiognomy get expert editorial opinion, or, at any rate in case of the eye-brows, you should first make a careful outline, and get that approved by the proper authority." Then I said more plainly, "The next time you want to do anything to your face besides washing it, talk to me first. That face of yours is still mine, you know."

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Fascism versus Communism

(Continued from page 417)

more typically human to what might be called the insect type of society, regimented, mindless, blind, miserable.

Communism predicates an extension of the principle of democracy through the elimination of economic feudalism and financial aristocracy. The citizens of a communistic state would not, in theory, be the subjects of a grinding despotism, as are the people under fascism, because they themselves constitute the state, not politically only and therefore partially, but economically also and entirely.

The civil and political rights so cherished by the people and opportunities for individual development, are not precluded under communism in theory, and are, in fact, conserved, strengthened, and advanced. In many respects the rights enjoyed by the citizens of a traditional democracy are conceptual rather than actual. With millions of men unemployed and unproductive under a private-profit system, boasted political and civil rights are of little consequence to those dragging out their lives in poverty and humiliation. Once organized under a communal, non-competitive, cooperative system of production for use and with plenty assured to all, it is likely that men would be set free for far greater advances in individual social and spiritual development than has ever been possible up to now.

In the issue between fascism and communism, the ideals of democracy and individualism as understood by most of us are ranged squarely on the side of the latter and against the former. In considering the issue, it is well to think of the fundamental principles involved rather than to base all deductions on the fascistic and communistic régimes as we see them today. The full horrors of fascism have not as yet unfolded themselves anywhere, and Soviet Russia is not yet to be judged as an example of a developed communistic state.

* In practice it has turned out that the "dictator", though at first a puppet, may in the end become a real caesar—to the consternation of the interests which secretly sponsored his rise.



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News Summary

(Continued from page 413)

King George VI and Queen Elizabeth of Britain arrive in France on the first state visit of British monarchs to France in a quarter of a century, and receive an almost delirious reception from the French. Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax and War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha accompany them. The King at a banquet pledges Britain to a close alliance with France for the defense of "democratic principles and individual liberty". "We are proud of this political faith which we share with other great nations"—presumably referring to the United States. "The entente cordiale, the foundations for which were laid by my father and my grandfather, has lost nothing of its strength and vitality."

The Valencia Defense Council calls on all able-bodied persons to aid in constructing fortifications, trenches, and bomb-proof shelters.

July 20.—The Japanese Foreign Office spokesman states that Japan is "quite ready to discuss the matter of Philippine neutralization if the time ever comes when assurance is wanted that Philippine neutrality in international affairs will be respected." He states the matter was not discussed during President Quezon's visit to Japan.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, in reply to questions in the House of Commons, states that he sees little possibility of a mediation in the Sino-Japanese conflict.

July 21.—A reported brisk movement of Russian troops to the Manchukuoan frontier at Changkufeng shocks Tokyo. The Japan spokesman claims some 40 Russian soldiers have built "fortifications" 3 miles within the border, and that Russia has rejected a Japanese protest against the presence of the troops there, claiming the area is Soviet territory. General Alexander von Falkenhausen, former military adviser to Chiang Kai-shek, states in London that European powers greatly overestimate the Japanese war machine.

Britain and France are reported to have rejected Hitler's proposed solution of the Czechoslovakian crisis, which consisted of his offer of a "durable peace" if the Sudeten German minority are given "autonomy" and Czechoslovakia abandon its definite alliances with France and Russia. French Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet, however, states the prospects for a solution are bright and it is believed that Britain and France have agreed to urge President Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia to moderate his stiff stand against the Sudetens. Disclosed at Paris with the arrival of the British air chief Cyril Newhall in Paris that the French and German air chiefs will confer shortly in Germany on air-arms limitations and the neutralizing of civilian areas in war time.

The Spanish government's "spider-web" defense has reportedly stalled the rebel offensive against Sagunto and Valencia.

Terrorists are reported to have killed 77 persons during the past fortnight in Palestine.

The small, 4-motored British Imperial Airways "pick-a-back" plane *Mercury*, taking off from Foynes, Ireland, from the back of a much larger plane at an altitude of 1000 feet because too heavily loaded to take off from the water, alights in the St. Lawrence River near Montreal, Canada, completing the Atlantic crossing of 2715 miles in 20 hours, 20 minutes.

July 22.—The Japanese Ambassador telling Russian Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinov that if the Russian troops are not withdrawn from Changkufeng Japan "must consider the necessity of forcibly ejecting them", Litvinov answers that "it is hardly possible to think that the Ambassador considers such threats good diplomacy and that he will meet with success in applying this method to Moscow; Litvinov states the Japanese demands and claims are "not backed by any documents whatever and are unacceptable." Unconfirmed Chinese reports are to the effect that the Japanese have occupied Lincoln Island in the Paracel Group between French Indo-China and the Philippines.

King George and Queen Mary leave Paris after a triumphant 3-day visit. Stopping on the way at Villiers Bretonneux, to dedicate a monument to the Australian war dead, states that "Britain and France are bound by unbreakable ties and will stand together for the maintenance of ideals for which so many of our people have laid down their lives." President Albert Lebrun has accepted an invitation to visit England. French diplomatic circles are reported to believe that the demonstration of the Franco-British alliance will pave the way for a renewal of friendship between the two democratic nations and Germany. However, the French Minister of Colonies and also the Minister of Justice are reportedly threatening to resign allegedly because Foreign Minister Bonnet has "sold out Czechoslovakia to Britain", the British view being that France's alliance with that country is offensive to Germany and therefore does not make for peace. Chamberlain informs the House of Commons that the government several days ago received assurances from an envoy "Hitler's reassurances of Germany's desire to achieve a peaceful settlement of outstanding questions", after a Laborite demand to know the meaning of reported secret negotiations with Germany.

July 23.—The Japanese Foreign Office spokesman denies that Japan threatened to use force in connection with the alleged Russian invasion of Manchukuoan territory. "All I can say is that great patience is necessary."

Reported that Britain has informed Germany is ready to discuss a wider Anglo-German rapprochement, including the possibility of colonial concessions, provided Germany will aid in a peaceful settlement of the Czechoslovakian question.

July 24.—Rebel troops under the personal command of Franco take the loyalist salient in Estremadura.

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— PARACALE

July 25.—Japanese forces smash the Chinese fortifications and are within a few miles of Kiukiang. The Chinese shore defenses on the west side of Poyang Lake have been destroyed, but the Lion Hill forts are still holding out.

Announced that Sir Walter Runciman, former President of the British Board of Trade, will head an effort at British mediation between the Czechs and the Sudeten Germans, both Czechoslovakia and Germany having tacitly approved his selection for the task.

A bomb explodes in the Haifa, Palestine, vegetable market, killing 46 people and wounding scores of others, mostly Arabs.

During the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the founding of Bogota, Colombia, 37 people are killed and more than 100 injured when a stunting airplane crashes into the grand-stand.

July 26.—Japanese reports tell of a 5-hour battle near Mutankiang between Manchukuoan troops and 300 Russian soldiers, the Russians being finally repulsed. After a 3-day battle, the Japanese capture Kiukiang, strategic center, bringing the Japanese within 140 miles of Hankow. Japanese warships are proceeding up the Yangtze. All civil government offices in Hankow are ordered to move out before August 4, most of them to be transferred to Chungking, farther up the Yangtze.

Chamberlain is given a confidence vote of 275 to 128 after telling the Commons that Britain has set out to settle the Czech minority question in order to avert war, but not at the expense of British honor or interest. "Let none imagine that although we seek peace we are willing to sacrifice British honor". He states Franco has accepted proposals to investigate the bombing of British ships and that a court of inquiry will be established to determine questions of compensation. With reference to the Far East, he states: "When Japanese say they are protecting their interests in China, they ought to know Britain also has interests in China which it is not prepared to see sacrificed".

Reported from Berlin that large contingents of army reserves will be called for intensive maneuvers coincident with the expected show-down on the Czech question early in August. Konrad Henlein, Sudeten German minority is quoted in a London newspaper as saying: "I absolutely rule out war as

a possible solution to our difficulties. No matter how the negotiations result, there won't be war so far as we are concerned. . . . We do not ask for annexation to the German Reich."

The Arabs declare a general strike in the Jerusalem area and in several other places in protest against the bombing incident at Haifa. Eddie Cantor, American stage, radio, and movie comedian, states in London that during his 2 weeks' stay he has collected £100,000 for the transfer of Jewish children to Palestine from Germany, Austria, and Poland.

July 27.—Manchukuo officials state they are ready to compromise on the Changkufeng situation.

Reported from London that negotiations have been started by Britain and France for a final settlement of their war debts to the United States.

President Lazaro Cardenas tells the press Mexico is ready to pay for the American-owned farm lands expropriated 11 years ago provided no full cash payments are demanded and instalments will be accepted. "If no difficulties are placed in our way, we will be able to pay with money obtained from the sale of petroleum." He reiterates he hopes to sell oil only to democratic countries, but if these refuse, he states Mexico will sell to any one.

July 28.—Japanese troops take the strategic walled city of Taihu, on the north bank of the Yangtze. Lord Halifax states in the House of Lords that the British government "is already considering the possible action open to us if we do not secure adequate consideration for the interests we have a right to protect in China. . . . We have every right to expect that the Japanese will recognize that if they have certain interests to protect, we have the same and are not unmindful of our responsibilities, which we have every intention of discharging."

Reported from Prague that the Cabinet has approved a statute designed to appease the German minority.

Government forces are reported to be making large advances on the western front and to be pushing across the Ebro toward Gandesa, having captured 7000 rebel troops, mostly Italians and Moors, and large quantities of war supplies. The government success there is said to have halted the rebel offensives against Valencia and Estremadura.

July 29.—Japanese planes bomb fleeing refugees in the Lushan mountains south of Kiukiang, killing some 3000, and are reported to be continuously raiding the Kiukiang and Nanchang areas. Diplomatic observers in Shanghai point out that the United States must lead any future attempts at mediation if there are to be any chances of success because both the Japanese army and navy distrust Britain.

The rebels open the Ebro river dams, flooding a large area in an effort to halt the government offensive there.

Pope Pius criticizes extreme nationalism and radicalism and "the raising of barriers between men and men and people and people". "Why does Italy find it necessary to imitate Germany?"

Riots during the past few days in Rangoon, Burma, between Burmese and Indians, have resulted in 43 deaths and many injured and the looting of a number of Indian shops.

July 30.—Mussolini states that "to say that fascism imitates anyone or anything is simply absurd. On the question of race we shoot straight".

Hitler presents Henry Ford on his 75th birthday with the Grand Cross of the German Eagle in recognition of his work in automotive engineering.

July 31.—Japanese reports state that Japanese and Manchukuoan troops ousted the Russians from Changkufeng, killing some 30 Russians and capturing a number of tanks and mountain guns.

During the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the abolition of slavery in Jamaica, 52 persons are killed and 80 injured in a holiday train crash.

Aug. 1.—The Russian government announces from Moscow that attacking Japanese at Changkufeng suffered an estimated loss of 400 dead, while 13 Russian soldiers were killed and 55 wounded in what appears may be the beginning of a major battle. It is claimed that the fighting was provoked by Japanese and Manchukuoan troops which attacked a Russian border patrol under cover of an artillery barrage, and that strong protest will be made to Tokyo with a warning of possible grave consequences of Japanese aggression. "The Japanese militarists are not respecting frontiers established by Russo-Chinese treaties and clearly marked on maps appended to them. The Japanese report that 50 Russian planes bombed Changkufeng, causing slight damage to the railroads in the vicinity and that 4 of the planes were shot down. Japanese Minister-at-large M. Tani states that "if Britain wants to maintain its rights in China, it is a logical conclusion that it must rely on Japan, recognizing the results of Japanese military victories, Japan being really able to protect Britain's rights and interests in China. Some belief Britain intends to aid Chiang Kai-shek. I can not believe Britain will bet on a losing horse". Reported from London that the government contemplates extending a loan of £10,000,000 or more to China for non-military purposes only.

Spanish government forces in a number of surprise assaults near Gandesa and on the Teruel front, occupy a number of new towns.

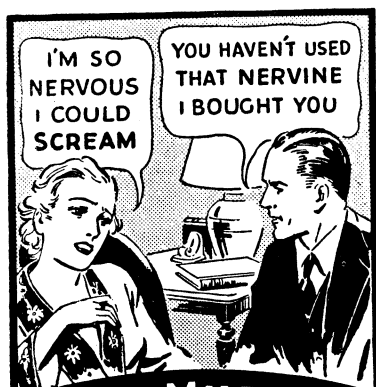
Aug. 2.—News of the Changkufeng clash is suppressed in Peking, but Tokyo reports declare that the Russians opened a general attack with 10 planes and 8 tanks and artillery, but were repulsed. An official states, "We consider the situation exceptionally serious. . . . Japan's policy is one of unaggression, but it will not tolerate invasion of its territory. In spite of the fighting in China, Japan is capable of engaging in a major conflict with Russia. The Kwantung army, which is probably the empire's best, is still intact both in men and munitions". A Cabinet meeting is held and Premier Konoye later reports personally to the Emperor. The government is reported making preparations for wholesale "black-outs" and complete control of sound and light at night against possible air raids. *Reuter's* reports from London that the Siberian border trou-

ble is causing no particular anxiety and is regarded as purely local. The *Daily Telegraph* (London) states: "Japan has the strongest reason for not wishing to add to its military commitments, while Russia can not wish for a war that might not be confined to the borders of Manchukuo". Authoritative circles in Rome express the hope that a peaceful solution will be reached. The *Berliner Tageblatt* states: "It is quite obvious that the Russians are trying to assist the Chinese as the Japanese are nearing Hankow. At no time could a serious conflict with another power be more disturbing to Japan than at this hour when it is about to launch its great offensive against the strongest center of resistance in China . . . but the situation is not dangerous because the Japanese have been holding not a few of their best divisions in reserve for such an eventuality. Marshal Bluecher must know this and undoubtedly will think twice before embarking on any further provocation which would be fraught with serious consequences".

Aug. 3.—Japan sends a second protest to Moscow and a Tokyo spokesman tells the press that the continued fighting on the border marks the beginning of an undeclared war between Russian and Japanese forces, and represents a Russian effort to delay the collapse of China. It is hoped, he states, to localize the situation and effect a settlement by diplomacy. Large bodies of troops are being rushed north from the China fronts. The Russian Siberian war machine, comprising 1,000,000 men, is said to be moving toward the border. France is reported to be counselling restraint to Russia because of the potentialities of the Czechoslovakian situation and because the old British antagonisms are allegedly flaring up again.

Aug. 4.—Litvinov tells the Japanese Ambassador that fighting must cease, artillery withdrawn, all Japanese soldiers evacuated from Soviet territory, and that Japan must recognize the Russo-Chinese treaty of 1886 and the appended border maps in which the Changkufeng area is shown as part of Russian territory. The Japanese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in Tokyo confers with the Russian charge d'affaires and makes proposals for the cessation of hostilities. Reported that a fog caused a lull in the fighting yesterday and that the Russians are bringing reinforcements for an apparent attempt to retake the Japanese-occupied hills. Millions of workers in factories, shipyards, aviation plants, etc. join military garrisons in signing resolutions demanding action against Japan's insolent aggression. Japanese troops are reported to be evacuating outlying points in North China, retaining only the lines of communication, and to be rushing their forces to Manchukuo. A writer in the *San Francisco News* states that Japan deliberately precipitated the border trouble after learning from General Lushkov, a Soviet fugitive, that the "purge" has allegedly greatly weakened the Russian Siberian forces as 60% of the best officer personnel had been killed, morale is low, and arms and munitions insufficient.

Aug. 5.—Artillery duels are resumed across the Siberia-Manchukuo border, the disputed territory still remaining in Japanese possession and Moscow bluntly refuses a Japanese offer to compromise. A Japanese spokesman states Japan has not the slightest intention of attacking the Russians in their territory. The Moscow spokesman states that the easy seizure of the hills near Changkufeng by the Japanese should have convinced them that the Russians were not making any preparations for offensive action there. An article in Mussolini's *Giornale d'Italia* states that the Russian troop movements in Siberia constitute a "fresh element in the already confused and dangerous situation in the Far East. Italy is definitely opposed to any violent and destructive expansion of Communism in the world. Italy has always considered the resolute Japanese action in China as a courageous move directed not only toward guaranteeing the vital and legitimate interests of Japan on



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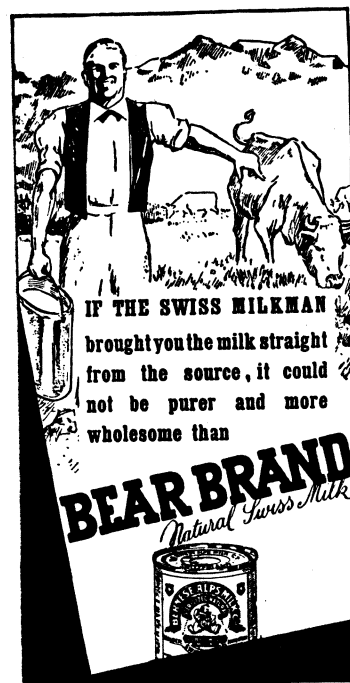
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the Asiatic continent, but also towards saving Chinese civilization itself from the threat of Bolshevik exploitation". Some 95 Japanese gunboats and transports start up the Yangtze for Kiukiang to effect a landing west of the flooded Lungping sector which has been holding up the advance.

The Japanese government announces it has ordered authorities in the South Sea mandated areas to send out boats in search of the *Hawaiian Clipper*.

Aug. 6.—The Japanese government spokesman states that Russia's reply to Japanese peace offers is "roughly acceptable". Russian planes bomb the Tomen-Rashin Railway at a point 15 miles northwest of Yuki, Korea, partially disrupting traffic, and other places are also bombed, the Japanese claiming two of the planes were shot down. Japanese officers are reported to be indignant at the bombing of peaceful Korean villages and warn that retaliation is only a question of time. The Russian bombardment of the Japanese positions in the Changkufeng hills continues throughout the day.

Five oil-tankers leave Mexican ports under sealed orders, it is believed for Germany. Meanwhile President Cardenas signs a bill establishing a 12% tax on exports, against the protest of mining interests that are the hardest hit by the law.

Aug. 8.—Japanese claim that a Russian attack on Changkufeng was repulsed with heavy casualties. The Chinese claim large-scale successes on both banks of the Yangtze, halting the Japanese advance on Hankow. The Japanese again heavily bomb

Canton, two bombs damaging the French Cathedral and killing a score of people in the edifice. The French government reveals at Paris a decision to build a naval base at Camranh Bay, on the coast of Annam, French Indo-China, to be a "second Singapore" and to serve as a complement to the British base.

Spanish rebels claim they have turned the government drive in the Ebro region into a retreat.

Aug. 9.—General Vassili Bleucher is reported to have arrived on the border to assume personal supervision. Reported from Paris that Stalin agrees with him that the Siberian border must be defended, but is opposed to any aggression due to the present tension in Europe. London reports say that Chamberlain and Halifax believe Russia and Japan could settle their dispute diplomatically, but that Britain will not attempt to mediate unless this is expressly requested by Moscow and Tokyo. A British government spokesman tells the United Press Britain will maintain complete neutrality. Paris reports say that the German Ambassador to France has informed the government that Germany has promised the Japanese Ambassador in Berlin that it will support Japan "morally and otherwise". Tokyo newspapers quote the German Foreign Minister as having told the Japanese Ambassador that Germany "will support Japan at any cost in the complications with Russia", but it is rumored that the German Ambassador in Tokyo has counselled a policy of moderation. Chinese planes actively bomb Japanese ships in the Yangtze

and troops attack Japanese positions following an abrupt halt in the drive toward Hankow. Japanese air raids over Canton and other South China cities continue with hundreds of lives lost.

Unemployed in the United Kingdom reported to number 1,773,000, which is 29,000 less than in June, 1938, but 448,000 more than in July, 1937.

Aug. 10.—The Japanese Foreign Office spokesman states Japan is ready to concede to Russia equal representation on a commission for the demarcation of the boundary; heretofore Japan has insisted on a commission composed of 3 Japanese, 3 Manchukuoans and 3 Russians, while Russia demands 2 Russians, 1 Japanese, and 1 Manchukuoan. War Minister S. Itagaki holds a special session of the Supreme War Council that lasts 3 hours. The Russians are steadily shelling Changkufeng and bombing neighboring towns from the air. The official attitude at Kome continues to be one of complete reserve, though authoritative quarters express a desire that the conflict remain localized and end peacefully. Japanese troops are reported to be fleeing before the gradually strengthening Chinese counter-offensive in the Yangtze Valley.

Aug. 11.—Fighting on the Siberian border ceases at least temporarily with the signing of a truce under which each side is to continue occupation of the territory held at midnight, Wednesday. A commission of 2 Russians, 1 Japanese, and 1 Manchukuoan will negotiate a definition of the frontier.

Astronomical Data For September, 1938

By the Weather Bureau



Sunrise and Sunset

	Rises	Sets
Sept. 1...	5:44 a.m.	6:08 p.m.
Sept. 6...	5:44 a.m.	6:05 p.m.
Sept. 12...	5:45 a.m.	6:00 p.m.
Sept. 18...	5:45 a.m.	5:56 p.m.
Sept. 24...	5:45 a.m.	5:51 p.m.
Sept. 30...	5:46 a.m.	5:47 p.m.

Autumn's Equinox on the 24th at 1:00 a.m.

Moonrise and Moonset

	Rises	Sets
September 1.....	11:38 a.m.	11:17 p.m.
September 2.....	12:28 p.m.	.....
September 3.....	1:16 p.m.	0:05 a.m.
September 4.....	2:03 p.m.	0:54 a.m.
September 5.....	2:47 p.m.	1:43 a.m.
September 6.....	3:30 p.m.	2:32 a.m.
September 7.....	4:11 p.m.	3:21 a.m.

September 8.....	4:51 p.m.	4:10 a.m.
September 9.....	5:31 p.m.	4:59 a.m.
September 10.....	6:11 p.m.	5:48 a.m.
September 11.....	6:51 p.m.	6:38 a.m.
September 12.....	7:34 p.m.	7:30 a.m.
September 13.....	8:20 p.m.	8:23 a.m.
September 14.....	9:09 p.m.	9:18 a.m.
September 15.....	10:01 p.m.	10:15 a.m.
September 16.....	10:57 p.m.	11:13 a.m.
September 17.....	11:56 p.m.	12:11 p.m.
September 18.....	.....	1:07 p.m.
September 19.....	0:56 a.m.	2:02 p.m.
September 20.....	1:56 a.m.	2:54 p.m.
September 21.....	2:56 a.m.	3:43 p.m.
September 22.....	3:55 a.m.	4:31 p.m.
September 23.....	4:53 a.m.	5:17 p.m.
September 24.....	5:49 a.m.	6:02 p.m.
September 25.....	6:45 a.m.	6:48 p.m.
September 26.....	7:40 a.m.	7:34 p.m.
September 27.....	8:34 a.m.	8:21 p.m.
September 28.....	9:27 a.m.	9:09 p.m.
September 29.....	10:19 a.m.	9:58 p.m.
September 30.....	11:09 a.m.	10:47 p.m.

Phases of the Moon		
First Quarter on the 2nd at.....	1:28 a.m.	
Full Moon on the 10th at.....	4:08 a.m.	
Last Quarter on the 17th at.....	11:12 a.m.	
New Moon on the 24th at.....	4:34 a.m.	

Apogee on the 5th at.....	1:00 a.m.
Perigee on the 20th at.....	8:00 p.m.

The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 4:34 a.m. and sets at 4:58 p.m. Just before sunrise the planet may be found in the eastern sky in the constellation of Leo.

VENUS rises at 8:58 a.m. and sets at 8:22 p.m. In the early evening the planet may be found in the western sky a little to the south of the constellation of Virgo, near the bright star Spica.

MARS rises at 4:28 a.m. and sets at 5:02 p.m. Immediately before sunrise the planet may be found low in the eastern sky in the constellation of Leo.

JUPITER rises at 4:23 p.m. and sets at 3:53 a.m. on the 16th. During the entire night the planet will be found in the constellation of Capricorn. It transits the meridian of Manila at 10:12 p.m.

SATURN rises at 7:24 p.m. on the 14th and sets at 7:32 a.m. During the entire night the planet will be found in the constellation of Pisces. It transits the meridian of Manila at 1:32 a.m.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p.m.

North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Deneb in Cygnus	Fomalhaut in Pisces Australis
Vega in Lyra	Altair in Aquila
	Antares in Scorpius

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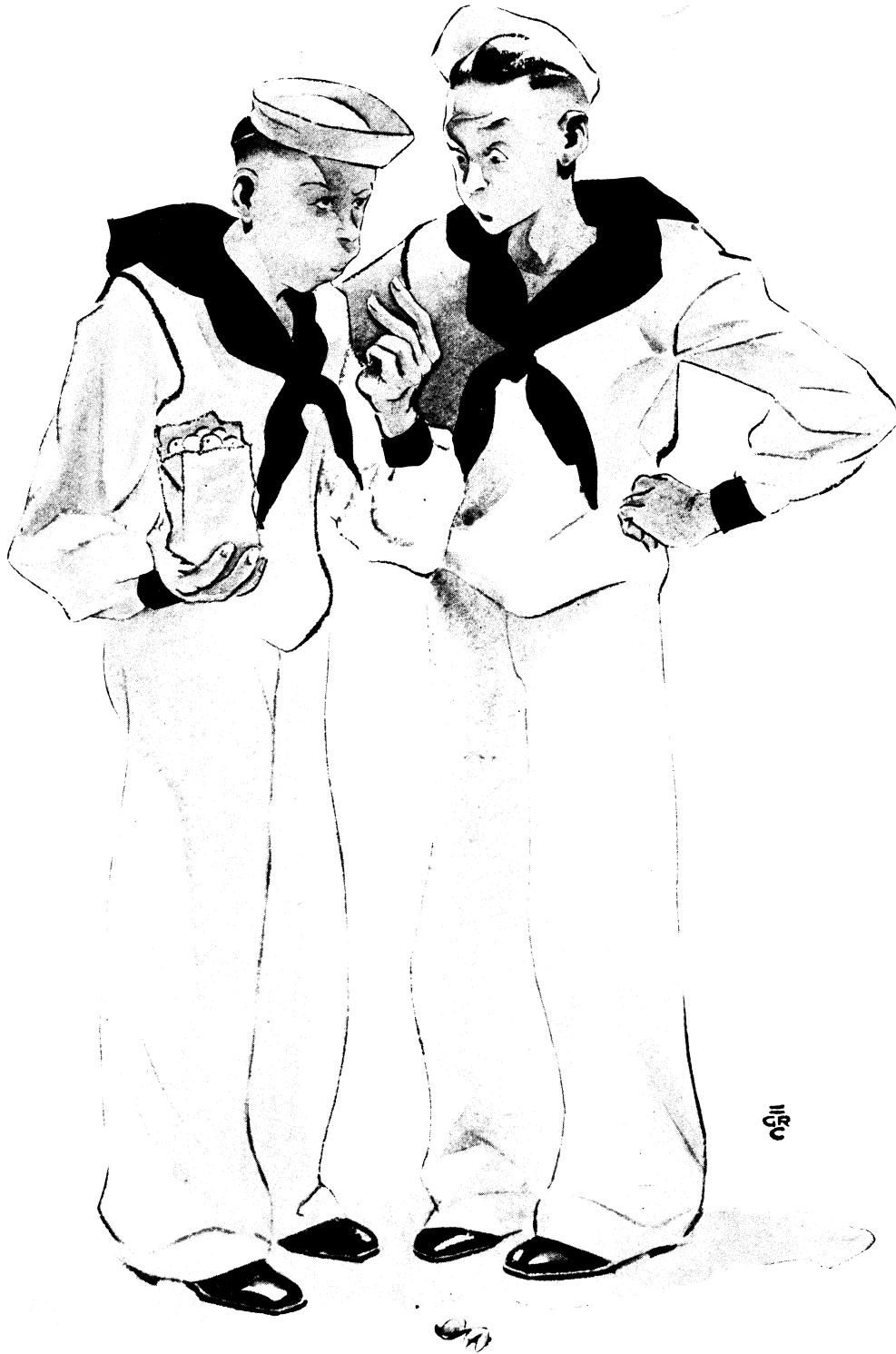
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PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

VOL. XXXV

October, 1938

No. 10 (366)



Gavino Reyes Congson

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VOL. XXXV

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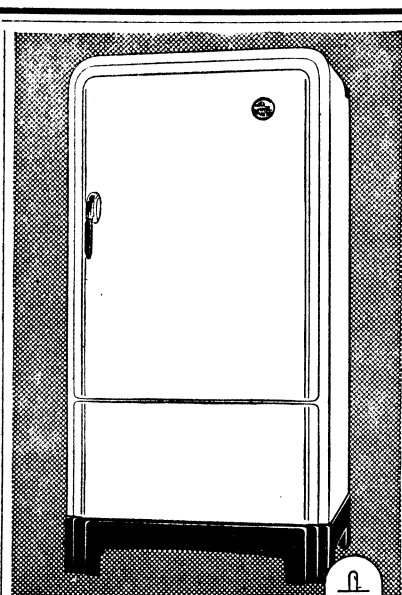
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Philippine Economic Conditions

By J. Bartlett Richards
American Trade Commissioner



Practically all of the bills passed by the National Assembly, including all of those mentioned in our previous report, were approved by the President. Many of these involved appropriations, the interest of the Assembly having been diverted from taxation to appropriation when it became evident that Government revenues this year, though somewhat behind last year's, are exceeding budget estimates by a good margin. Several bills providing for new taxes or increased rates were introduced, and one to change basically the nature of the sales tax, but none of them came to a vote. The general feeling was that in the absence of an emergency, it was undesirable to make hasty changes in the tax structure.

A bill was introduced providing for the appointment of a tax commission, to make a thorough study of the Philippine tax structure and recommend revisions. It did not come to a vote, apparently due to lack of time, but the President has used his executive authority to appoint a commission for similar purposes. It will make a study of the Philippine tax system, taking into consideration the probable annual fiscal needs of the Government during the next ten years, and will make recommendations for a revision of the tax system, to insure adequate revenues and an equitable distribution of the tax burden. It will also study the administration and enforcement of the tax laws, with a view to recommending improvements. The commission is also authorized to study the tariff and recommend changes. Hon. Manuel Roxas, Chairman of the National Economic Council, has been appointed Chairman, with three other members representing Government units and two, of whom one is American, representing business. A seventh member will be appointed from the National Assembly, after the elections. Dr. Rice, Malacañan tax expert, will serve as adviser. The work of this committee will clearly be of profound importance and it is understood that they will give thorough study to the problem, giving consideration to the advice of business men and other interested and qualified parties, before making their recommendations.

The National Development Company increased the scope of its operations in September by two purchases, a ship and a pineapple plantation. The ship is the S/S MAYON, the largest in the inter-island trade, and will be operated for the National Development Company by the Manila Railroad Company. The pineapple plantation will be operated by the Philippine Packing Corporation, who have been holding the 4,324-hectare property under lease from the Government, expiring in 1942. The lease has been turned over to the National Development Company, which has made a contract with the Philippine Packing Corporation, whereunder the latter will continue to have full charge of the production and packing of the pineapples, with an agreed division of the profits. An advantage of the arrangement is that the National Development Company, being a national company, may lease land without limitation, whereas a private corporation is limited to 1,024 hectares. If conditions warrant it, the National Development Company will lease additional land for growing pineapples or other crops.

Trade was seasonally quiet in August, but not for the usual reason. Normally, roads in many sections of the Philippines are impassable throughout much of the rainy season, discouraging shopping expeditions and the movement of goods. This year, the rainfall has been unprecedentedly small, excepting in Mindanao and a few other islands in the south, and there has been little interference with communications. The drought has, however, aroused fear of crop failures, particularly in districts whose principal crop is rice. This has caused shopkeepers to restrict credits, thus cutting down the purchasing power of the rice grower, who is ordinarily accustomed to live to a considerable extent on credit until his rice crop is harvested or sold.

In those districts which produce mainly export crops, purchasing power has been affected for some time by the low prices of copra and abaca in world

markets and the relatively high price of rice. With the prospect of a small crop, it is anticipated that high rice prices will continue.

Government expenditures for public works are expected to augment the depleted purchasing power of the people. It is also reported that the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association has agreed to refund approximately P1,500,000 to some 10,000 laborer now in the Philippines, who have worked on sugar plantations in Hawaii. The amount, which is not officially confirmed, represents a refund of steamship fares to these laborers, and if it reaches the figure indicated, should add considerably to the purchasing power in some sections.

Credit conditions continue good in Manila and Central Luzon and generally satisfactory throughout most of the Islands. Collections are as usual slow in Iloilo and Negros. Import collection bills are for the most part met promptly, with some requests for extensions, mainly in the textile trade.

Dealers in most lines continue to report the movement of stocks as disappointing. In the case of foodstuffs, however, consumption appears to be at a normal rate or better. Flour imports are well above normal and there does not appear to be any heavy accumulation of stocks. Retail demand for cotton textiles is reported very slow, but imports for the first eight months are about 20 percent greater than last year in volume and very much greater in value, since they have been predominantly American this year. Stocks are excessively heavy in most textile lines, but there is some ordering. Automobile and truck sales continue fairly good for this season of the year, due partly to the dry weather but mainly, it is believed, to price cutting, especially in the case of cars. Stocks of both cars and trucks are heavy. Tire and parts sales continue fairly good, due to the favorable weather. Demand for leather improved seasonally in August, but factories continue to operate only part time due to the reduced purchasing power of the people. Demand for building supplies continued good and there is again a shortage of cement.

The market for export sugar was very firm in the last third of the month, but there remained little of this year's quota to besold. The market for domestic sugar also improved in the last half of the month, due to speculative buying and the fact that stocks are for the most part in strong hands. A total of 94 percent of the export quota for centrifugal and 82 percent for refined sugar has been shipped up to August 26. With milling about completed, production for 1937-38 is about 5.78 percent under the previous year. A sugar committee has been appointed and given the rather formidable task of ranking sugar producing units as economic, marginal, and submarginal. The committee will recommend methods of reallocating allotments from submarginal and marginal producers to economic producers, in order to assure production on the best land and the most economical scale.

The copra market was quiet throughout the month, with little price movement. Arrivals continued exceptionally heavy, the total for Manila and Cebu reaching an all-time record, despite the fact that speculative stocks are being withheld in the provinces. Some authorities predict that next year's production will be reduced, as a result of the earthquake last year and this year's drought. Exports were heavy but stocks increased. Coconut oil and cake stocks are also heavy.

The abaca market was quiet in August, with London and New York evincing little or no interest, despite the stronger tone of the Davao market in the latter part of the month and the considerable purchases of cordage grades by Japan. Exports appear to have improved in August, but stocks continue very heavy.

Leaf tobacco shipments continued negligible, though exports of scrap to the United States were a little better. Cigar exports improved.

The rice market continued firm throughout August, but the offer of NARIC to sell second-class Macan at P6.65 ex-bodega Manila or Cabanatuan kept prices from mounting unreasonably in most districts. In districts where effective arrangements have not been made for distribution of NARIC rice, excessively high prices were reported. Prospects for the new crop are very poor, as the drought continued throughout August, causing severe damage to unirrigated fields, particularly in Central Luzon.

Long shipments were small in August, but lumber shipments improved a little. They are still considerably below last year's. Domestic demand for lumber continues good but prices are weak due to excessively heavy stocks.

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Gold production fell off slightly to ₱5,438,000 in August, due to slightly lower average grade of ore milled. Exports of iron ore to Japan continued heavy, with two companies participating.

Consolidated bank figures show an increase in cash and in demand and time deposits, due partly to payments by the Insular Treasurer into the Government account with the Philippine National Bank. Net circulation increased by ₱2,330,000 during the month, despite the sale by the Insular Treasurer of \$1,100,000 in demand drafts on New York. It is understood that an additional ₱11,000,000 will be transferred to the Philippines in September, through the Treasury Certificate Fund, but that this will be offset by a sale of dollars to the Philippine National Bank, thus avoiding an increase in the gross circulation. A bill amending the Exchange Standard Fund Law was passed by the National Assembly, but requires the approval of the President of the United States before it can become law. The exchange market continued dull throughout the month, with buyers at the Treasury selling rate for demand drafts and sellers at one-eight percent higher.

General Fund collections by the Bureau of Internal Revenue were about 36 percent greater than in August last year, but for the first eight months, they are still 3.42 percent lower than last year. Customs collections were about the same as last year's. Omitting Special Fund collections, receipts of the Bureaus of Customs and Internal Revenue totaled ₱58,397,000 for the eight months, or about two percent under the receipts for the same period last year, but considerably above the budget estimate.

Real estate sales amounted to ₱4,372,869, or 20 percent under the figure for August, 1937. For the first eight months of this year, sales registered totaled ₱11,893,562, or 34 percent under last year's figure.

New building permits were about 17 percent less than in July and 24 percent less than in August last year. For the first eight months of this year, however, permits for new buildings are still 34 percent ahead of last year.

Radio registrations continue to exceed last year's by about 40 percent. Registrations and cancellations for August and the first eight months of 1937 and 1938 were as follows:

	August 1937	August 1938	Total 8 months 1937	Total 8 months 1938
New registrations . . .	628	929	4,239	6,033
Cancellations	101	162	710	1,129
Net registrations . . .	527	767	3,529	4,904

News Summary

The Philippines



Aug. 15.—The special session of the National Assembly comes to a close, the new Electoral Code, the hacienda government lease bill, the oil lands lease bill, and the military courts bill being among the principal measures approved; action on the sugar bill was deferred. Assemblyman Manuel Roxas delivers an address of farewell to his colleagues stating he will not run for reelection in order to devote his entire time to the chairmanship of the National Economic Council.

German Consul G. A. Sakowsky addresses a letter to all members of the German Club, Inc., Manila, asking them to resign from the Club "or take the responsibility for the consequences" as membership will be regarded as an expression of sentiments against the Reich, and stating that if an association among Germans abroad does not cooperate with the Nazi Party without friction, such an organization "can only be a detriment and a shame to Germans".

Aug. 17.—President Manuel L. Quezon creates a Sugar Board with Rafael Alunan as Chairman and Oscar Ledesma, Placido L. Mapa, Dr. Manuel L. Roxas, Francisco Varona, Juan M. Elizalde, Mariano J. Santos, Louis Weinheimer, and Hermenegildo H. Cruz as members. The Board will make a survey of the industry and submit recommendations to the President.

Provincial Governors in Manila urge the National Rice and Corn Corporation to peg the price of 2nd class rice at ₱5.50, from ₱1.00 to ₱2.00 less than the current price. Dr. Victor Buencamino, head of the Corporation, states that in its efforts to stabilize the industry, the Company acts as a leveler between the producers who want high prices and the consumers who want low prices, and that the present price is normal on the basis of general averages.

Aug. 19.—President Quezon reaches his 60th birthday anniversary and in an address to some 40,000 university students gathered in the Rizal Memorial Stadium reviews the first half of his administration devoted to laying down the political and governmental foundations and states that he will devote the rest of his term chiefly to a spiritual revival of the people. He points out that freedom and prosperity have come more as a gift from heaven than through the people's efforts, and states they are too soft and easy-going. He criticizes parasitism, especially that among the small landowners who are content with a meager income from rent of their land instead of working it themselves. He declares that the heroic qualities of the early people who settled the Philippines are dormant, and that a social code—a sort of written Bushido, should be formulated and taught to inculcate self-discipline and raise the general character as "democracy itself can only survive and be effective in promoting the common welfare if the people are intelligent, virtuous, and efficient."

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Assem. Felipe Buencamino, speaking in Santa Cruz, Laguna, states that it is the duty of all good citizens to elect to the next Assembly men who will be ready to amend the Constitution so as to make it possible for President Quezon to serve another term.

The worst drought in two decades is reported to be threatening the Central Luzon rice provinces with a loss of two-thirds of the crop.

Aug. 21.—Pierre L. Darnar, editor of the Paris *L'Humanite*, states in a press interview in Manila that the great issue today is not fascism versus communism, but fascism versus democracy, and that it is to the interests of the Philippines to remain a few more years under the United States in order better to insure its independence and prevent annexation of the country by Japan and the implantation of fascism here. He states France is following a progressive policy in its colonies but will not let Indo-China loose merely to provide a new stronghold for fascism through the prompt interference that could be expected from Japan.

J. Weldon Jones, Financial Adviser to the U. S. High Commissioner and for some time acting High Commissioner, leaves for a vacation in the United States, the first in 5 years, expecting to return in January.

Aug. 22.—Opposition leaders approve a platform declaring in favor of independence in 1946, as provided in the Tydings-McDuffie Act, or earlier if possible, condemning the McNutt "realistic reexamination" proposal as a "violation of the pledged word" of the United States, dismissing the dominion plan as "chimerical and unattainable", and declaring that the retention of naval bases in the Islands by the United States after independence would not only be incongruous with the promise of complete independence, but would make extremely difficult the preservation of neutrality in the event of a war involving the United States. The platform admits the importance of negotiations to make the economic provisions in the Tydings-McDuffie Law less onerous, but blames the "chronic social unrest" partly on the free trade with the United States and the consequent high prices, and advocates the elimination of unnecessary imports and an increase in exports to other countries. It opposes "ill-digested plans of industrialization", attacks the sugar industry for paying starvation wages, claims that that industry and the mining industry do not pay their just share of the taxes. It opposes the reelection of the President as a step toward dictatorship, claims that the Assembly has been "reduced to a mere executive appendage" and states that "persons of courage and firmness should be elected to reassert the prerogatives of the Assembly". It claims the independence of the judiciary has been undermined by the so-called reorganization act and that the Department of



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Justice is a "pernicious superfluity". The amendments to the Sedition Law are called a menace to free speech and press and unconstitutional, as is also the "suppression of public assemblies". It declares the civil service and the army have not been divorced from politics, that the recently approved Election Law is partisan, that the funds set aside for the veterans are insufficient, and blames the government for not taking action against the Filipino officials and government employees who obtained public lands in Davao and transferred their rights to the Japanese.

President Quezon signs the bill codifying the election laws, the oil lease bill and several other measures.

Aug. 23.—President Quezon appoints a Tax Commission with Manuel Roxas as Chairman and the following as members: Budget Commissioner Serafin Marabut, Collector of Internal Revenue Alfredo L. Yatco, Under-Secretary of Finance Guillermo Gomez, Vicente Madrigal, and Kenneth B. Day; one place is left vacant to be filled by a member of the Assembly after the elections.

President Quezon, accompanied by government officials and advisers, leaves Manila on the S. S. *Mayon* on an inspection trip to Mindanao.

Aug. 24.—In an address to the students of the University of the Philippines, U. S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt makes a plea for the further development of the country's educational system and for a "practical idealism", stating that the most dreadful Sphinx of the world is anarchy—"the anarchy of the Jacobin and the anarchy of the Bourbon. We can not cure these anarchies with anger, with dynamite, or with soldiery. We require, not the man who rages, but the man who understands".

President Quezon states in Iloilo that he does not want to be reelected. "What is important to me is

the principle involved in the provision of our Constitution which prohibits reelection of the president". He criticizes provincial governors and assemblymen stating that they seldom approach him except on political matters and seem to be more concerned about their reelection than anything else. He states he may recommend the abolition of the Department of the Interior to give provincial officials greater dignity and render them more efficient. He points out the evil of tax evasion, and again pleads for a more serious attitude on the part of the people toward life, criticizing the customary disproportionate expenditures at marriages and baptisms and for clothes instead of food. He also reveals that the government has purchased the S. S. *Mayon* from the Dollar Company.

Secretary Jorge B. Vargas tells the press that the President left instructions that the National Economic Council look into the complaints against the National Rice and Corn Corporation as being responsible for the high price of rice.

Aug. 25.—Judge Juan Sumulong is elected Supreme Executive of the allied opposition parties with Wenceslao Q. Vinzonas as Secretary.

Reported that the government paid P1,200,000 for the *Mayon*, and that it will be operated by the Manila Railroad Company and continue on the weekly Manila-Iloilo-Zamboanga-Cebu run. It is the finest ship in the inter-island service, was built in 1930 by Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd., Barrow, England, and is rated 100-A-1 by Lloyd's.

Aug. 28.—The National Federation of Labor in Manila holds an anti-communist convention under the chairmanship of Ruperto S. Cristobal. A message from President Quezon is read warning against class hatred and violence. Delegates sign a pledge

declaring they "abhor communism and fascism as principles violative of human liberty and personal rights . . . and as subversive to anything democratic".

Benigno Ramos, Sakdal leader, returns to Manila after 4 years in Japan and is arrested on charges of inciting to rebellion, but released on P27,000 bail. He tells the press he is "for Quezon now".

William J. Odom, well known old timer and building contractor, is drowned in crossing a river on horseback near Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya.

Aug. 29.—The Binalbagan Sugar Central, of which the government, through the National Bank, owns more than 60 % of the stock, decides to give the sugar planters an additional 5 % share of the gross income, bringing it to 65 %, on condition that the additional share will go toward the improvement of wages and living conditions of the laborers.

High Commissioner McNutt confers with German Consul Sakowsky and though no announcement is made it is believed he warned against official interference in the activities of the German Club, Inc., of Manila. A Washington dispatch yesterday said the State Department had instructed the High Commissioner to advise the Consulate in strong terms that it is displeased by the Consul's action in ordering members of the Club to resign.

Aug. 30.—A Washington news dispatch states that the Consul sought the removal of certain Jewish members from the German Club in Manila and that disciplinary action may be taken against him if there are any further attempts at coercion. The Consul in a press statement denies that he had demanded such an ouster and states he coerced nobody.

Aug. 30.—President Quezon makes a surprise visit to Jolo after visiting Davao and is reported pleased by conditions he found in Jolo.

German Consul in a press statement denies that he demanded the ouster of the Jewish members of the German Club and states he coerced nobody.

Aug. 31.—Twelve members of the Japanese Diet arrive in Manila on a good-will visit. They will go to Davao and from there to Borneo and the Japanese Mandated Islands.

Sept. 3.—The *Manila Daily Bulletin* reports that there are indications that Manila is being made the center of an organized spy-ring which operates a net-work throughout the Far East.

Reported from Iloilo that President Quezon has announced the forthcoming appointment of Judge Teopisto Guingona, former Director of the defunct Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes, as Commissioner of Mindanao and Sulu. Also reported that Guingona and Director of Public Works Vicente Fragante have been named to draft a plan for Mindanao development.

Sumulong states in a speech in Tarlac that the issue in the November elections is "between independence and a dominion status".

Sept. 4.—President Quezon and his party return to Manila.

Sept. 5.—Hubert C. Anderson, Managing Director of the Manila Hotel, dies of peritonitis following an appendectomy.

Sept. 6.—President Quezon, after going over a report of the National Economic Council, issues a statement declaring that the National Rice and Corn Corporation has good reasons for setting the price of rice at the present level and that he would not be justified in interfering.

The Philippine Sugar Association reports that the Philippines is still fifth among the suppliers of imports to the United States and ninth as a customer of the United States.

Sept. 7.—After a Cabinet meeting during which Mindanao development plans were discussed, Secretary of Labor Ramon Torres tells the press that the homestead system has been a failure because settlers were merely given transportation money and then dumped into the Mindanao forests.

President Quezon signs a bill granting a special charter for the "City of Tagaytay," still to be built on Tagaytay Ridge, Rizal province.

Cecilio Apostol, Filipino poet in Spanish, dies in Calocan, Rizal, aged 61.

Reported that Walter E. Antrim, former Manager of the Manila Hotel, died in Mexico City, August 24.

Sept. 8.—With reference to reports that he had selected Secretary of Justice Jose Yulo for Speaker, President Quezon issues a statement declaring that "the selection of officers of the National Assembly is exclusively the privilege and within the powers of the Assembly. The President of the Philippines has nothing to do with it".



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SOME children show a definite like or dislike for certain foods long before they have reached their 'teens. Almost without exception, however, they show appreciation of Campbell's Tomato Soup, which may be served in two ways—one as delicious as the other. It may be made by merely adding water—it's tingling and spicy then. Or it may take on a party air with the addition of milk, then it's cream of tomato. Only choicest vine-ripened tomatoes go into Campbell's Tomato Soup, and it is made from a recipe that is exclusively Campbell's. Even chefs of long experience will tell you they cannot duplicate it. It's a welcome treat for anyone, for lunch, or dinner. Condensed, one tin is enough for at least four persons. It costs but a few centavos to serve the whole family.

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At a state dinner in honor of Vice-president Sergio Osmeña's birthday, President Quezon pays a tribute to him for his contribution in securing the freedom that is the Philippines' today and in the laying of the foundations of the government. He states the only explanation he can find of their sometimes having been in opposite camps is that Osmeña and himself are temperamentally opposite. "Osmeña was by nature an evolutionist and I have been all my life a revolutionist. He always built upon the past and I always ignored the past. He never took but one step at a time and I always wanted to jump..." Osmeña responds that whatever he was able to do when he was the leader of the Philippine participation in the government was due in big measure to Quezon's able and loyal backing and that he was fortunate in having as a collaborator a man of the ability, vision, and daring of Quezon.

Division of Immigration figures are published showing that of the 10,620 aliens that came into the country in 1937, 5,170 were Chinese, 4,170 Japanese, and the rest various nationalities. Most of the Japanese went to Davao, a third of them being women.

Sept. 9.—Following a continued rise in prices, the National Rice and Corn Corporation announces that the common variety of rice may be obtained from the Corporation or its bona fide dealers at ₱6.65 a sack of 57 kilos, or 29 centavos a ganta.

Vice-President Osmeña observes his 60th and Assemblyman Quintin Paredes his 56th birthday anniversary.

Sept. 13.—The Insular Government pays the City of Manila ₱1,000,000 for the Ayuntamiento Building, occupied for many years by various executive departments; the money will be used for building a new City Hall.

Sept. 14.—A Shanghai American shipowner is reported to have applied for Philippine registration of three ships and for permission to engage in coast-wise trade; the ships were formerly Chinese and have been idle since the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

Sept. 15.—Secretary Yulo, who is reportedly being groomed for the position of Speaker, is nominated the official candidate of the Nacionalista Party at Bacolod, Occidental Negros, together with the incumbent assemblymen Enrique Magalona and Pedro Hernaez, Speaker Gil Montilla, Chairman of the Executive Commission of the Party, who presided, declaring before the nominations that he had decided to retire and was not seeking reelection and recom-

mending Yulo's candidacy as Yulo will run in his place in the third district.

Malacañan announces that bids for the lease of Philippine oil lands will be open until December 1.

United States

Aug. 10.—A joint British-American communique issued in Washington announces that the two nations will make mutual use of Canton and Enderbury islands as a Pacific civil aviation base, the question of sovereignty to be held in "protracted abeyance".

Aug. 13.—Brig.-Gen. Charles Burnett, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, states that the Philippine celebration of Occupation Day was a "very gracious act on the part of President Quezon."

Aug. 14.—The United Press estimates that some 20,000,000 people in the United States heard the McNutt-Quezon broadcast. Washington observers are reported to believe that the broadcast is a reiteration of assurance that unsolved problems will be met in a spirit of mutual friendly cooperation along the broad outlines of the good neighbor policy that has been so successful in Latin America.

Rep. Martin Dies (Texas), chairman of a committee investigating un-American activities, states that an investigator has reported "unbridled and unchecked communistic activities financed from within the Hollywood movie industry."

Aug. 15.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt in a radio broadcast from Washington after returning from a cruise in Central American waters, pledges to extend the nation's social reform program to "all who need protection" and to conquer the "frontier of insecurity, want, and fear". He states the accomplishments of the past 3 years are "impressive", but that we should not be "unduly proud of them".

John P. Frey, head of the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor states before the Dies committee that communists are actively trying to push President Roosevelt and the administration "further to the left".

Aug. 16.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull in a radio broadcast proposes economic reconstruction, observance of international law and treaties and their orderly modification when necessary, abstention from the use of force, non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations and peaceful settlement of differences, disarmament, and cultural collaboration.

President Roosevelt charges Rep. John O'Connor (New York) as being "one of the most effective obstructionists in the Lower House" and also attacks Sen. M. E. Tydings (Maryland) as "wanting to run with Roosevelt prestige and the money of his conservative friends both on his side".

Aug. 17.—Captain Charles Sleeper, well known in the Philippines, dies in New York, aged 74.

Henry Armstrong, American negro, wins the light-weight title from Lou Ambers in a 15-round fight at Madison Square Garden, the first man to hold 3 world-crowns at the same time—feather-weight, welter-weight, and light-weight. Armstrong weighed 134 and Ambers 134-1/4 pounds.

Aug. 18.—President Roosevelt, in dedicating a bridge linking New York State with the province of Ontario, states at Kingston, Ontario, that the "people of the United States will not stand idly by if any foreign empire should threaten Canada." He speaks of the "wanton brutality of undemocratic regimentation" and declares that "this hemisphere at least will remain a strong citadel in which civilization will flourish unimpaired". He proposes the United States and Canada cooperate in the development of the St. Lawrence waterway.

The Philippine freighter, S. S. Don Jose, of Madrigal & Company, first ship of the projected Philippine merchant marine, arrives in San Francisco from Cebu on its first trip. It was formerly the *Robert Dollar* and is said to be the largest freighter in the world.

Aug. 19.—Upon arriving at his Hyde Park estate from Canada, President Roosevelt tells the press he did not contemplate an extension of the Monroe Doctrine to Canada and suggests that his questioners read the Monroe declaration.

Aug. 20.—Howard Hughes sets a new transcontinental flight record from Los Angeles to New York of 10 hours, 35 minutes, 50 seconds.

Aug. 21.—Reported that the Federal Maritime Commission will acquire 90% of the voting stock of the Dollar Steamship Company according to an agreement signed on the 19th and that the Company will receive a loan of \$2,500,000 for working capital and another \$1,500,000 for repairing its fleet of 12 vessels only 4 of which are now in operation. The terms are contingent on a subsequent granting of a 5-year operating differential subsidy expected to approximate \$3,000,000 a year.

Aug. 22.—Secretary Hull reveals he has sent a formal note to Mexico regarding the payment for the American-owned farmlands seized 11 years ago.

Aug. 25.—The State Department informs Mexico that its refusal to arbitrate the question of payment for the seized lands is a violation of international law and threatens to break down confidence and trust between the two nations.

Aug. 27.—Capt. G. E. T. Eyston, famous British motorist, sets a new world automobile speed record of 345.49 miles an hour at Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah, in his "Thunderbolt".

Aug. 28.—In a letter to the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*, President Roosevelt states that "as other nations decrease their armaments, we will gladly join them by reducing those which present world conditions force us to provide for our own protection".

Secretary Hull issues a statement reminding the world that yesterday was the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Kellogg-Briand pact outlawing war and calls attention to the open hostilities in some parts of the world and the preparations for war in other areas, declaring that "no nation can profit by war". Questioned as to whether American policy runs parallel with that of Britain in the preservation of peace, he says that America's record for similarity of thought speaks for itself.

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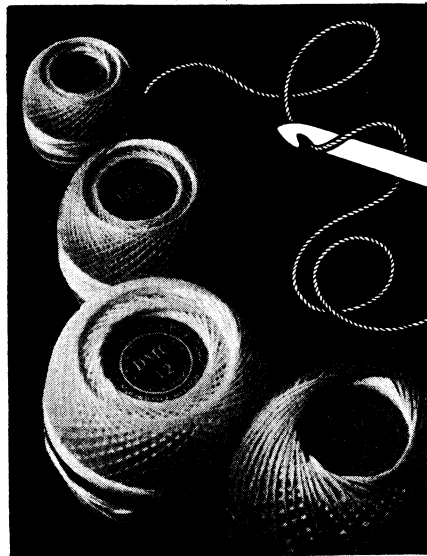
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Aug. 29.—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau returns from a visit to Europe.

Aug. 31.—The defeat of Roosevelt's senatorial candidate, Gov. O. D. Johnston in South Carolina by Sen. E. D. Smith, directly repudiated by the President, and the defeat of Sen. W. G. MacAdoo in the California primaries, are reported to have dealt Roosevelt prestige a heavy blow.

Sept. 1.—Announced at Washington that the entire United States Fleet will be moved into the Atlantic for spring maneuvers; the Asiatic Fleet is not affected by the orders.

Plans to expand the Philippine merchant marine are favorably looked upon in Washington as a small but nevertheless significant aid to the general American ship-building program. At the present time 65% of the commerce of the United States is carried in vessels flying foreign flags and an even higher percentage than this is carried in non-American vessels across the Pacific. President Roosevelt has approved a program for the construction of around 1,000 new merchant ships.

Customs officials at Portland, Oregon, find narcotics valued at \$67,000, in the coal-bunkers of the S. S. San Jose; the ship is subject to a fine of \$45,000 unless the persons responsible for the illegal traffic are apprehended.

Sept. 2.—President Roosevelt states he favors the election of liberal Republicans over conservative Democrats.

Sept. 3.—The War Department is reported to be broadening its plans for a rapid industrial mobilization in case of war and "educational orders" for some \$2,000,000 worth of goods will be placed with plants which manufacture goods vital to the nation in war time.

Sept. 4.—High naval officials deny that the formation of a new and formidable Atlantic squadron means a change in basic naval policy and emphasize that the Pacific Ocean will continue to be the main theater of American naval strategy; the Atlantic squadron may only be a temporary formation.

The Mexican reply to the American note is published, stating that Mexico will continue its policy of expropriating lands for the benefit of the majority of the population, and proposing a bilateral commission to determine the values of the American lands expropriated and to fix the terms of payment but on condition that the government would pay only and if it can. Officials are said to have received the note with marked impatience.

Cardinal Patrick J. Hayes, Archbishop of New York, dies, aged 80.

The Chief Engineer, the Third Engineer, and a machinist of the S. S. San Jose are arrested in connection with the attempt to smuggle narcotics into the country.

Sept. 5.—A debate ending a 3-day convention in Washington of Filipinos in the United States, results in a victory for the Chicago speakers who advocated a dominion status for the Philippines.

Sept. 6.—The Count of Covadonga oldest son of former King Alfonso XIII, dies in Miami following an automobile accident, aged 31.

Sept. 7.—Gen. James G. Harbord states in a New York radio broadcast that in granting independence to the Philippines, "our country should not be blind to the fact it is probably contributing to the largest single cause of future wars. The final decision should receive careful thought of both peoples before it is irrevocably consummated". He describes Quezon as the "most able Filipino of his generation".

Seventeen U. S. Navy bombers fly from San Diego to Honolulu in 17 hours.

Sept. 10.—President Roosevelt indicates to the press that the government has not entered into any alignment with democratic European powers to stop Hitler, but refers to his own and Secretary Hull's speeches as regards the government's foreign policy.

Sept. 11.—Secretary Hull in accepting an invitation to the United States to attend the 8th Pan Pacific Conference, states that "No nation and no government can avoid the issue of lawlessness versus fair play that confronts the world; neither can any nation avoid participation, willing or not, in the responsibility of determining which course of action shall prevail".

The United Press reports that 30,000 U. S. troops are preparing for maneuvers near the Mexican border while Secretary Hull indicates a new and firmly worded note will be sent to the Mexican government regarding settlement for the expropriated American-owned lands; War Department officials however emphasize that the maneuvers are nothing more than routine.

Sept. 12.—Rep. Robert L. Bacon of New York dies aged 54.

Sept. 13.—The four Chinese passengers on the Philippine Clipper from Hongkong to the United States, who have been carefully guarded all the way by American authorities, are reported from Honolulu to be two prominent bankers, K. P. Chen, Hsi Teh-mou, S. D. Ren, and a secretary, reportedly invited by Secretary Morgenthau to discuss an American loan to China.

Sept. 14.—Delegates of the American League for Peace and Democracy, claiming to represent some 3,000,000 Americans, call on the German Embassy in Washington to protest against Hitler's "unbridled provocation in his Nuremberg speech".

Senator Tydings is renominated by the Maryland Democrats despite President Roosevelt's opposition.

Sept. 15.—President Roosevelt is reported to be deeply concerned over the European situation and the preservation of peace.

Aides of Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes in Washington state they have received instructions to turn over the office to J. M. Elizalde.

J. R. Cobb, British motorist, sets a new automobile speed-record of 350.2 miles an hour at Bonneville Flats, Utah.

Sept. 16.—Reported from London that President Roosevelt has urged Bernard Baruch, financial adviser, and head of the War Industries Board during the World War, to hasten his return to the United States.

Other Countries

Aug. 12.—Fighting on the Siberian-Manchurian border ceases at noon. The Japanese Foreign Office releases an abridged text of the truce agreement and the newspapers comment guardedly as it is clear Japan made the greater concessions. Terrorists throw a number of bombs at Japanese establishments in Shanghai on the eve of the anniversary of the outbreak of hostilities there.

Britain's recent warning to Italy against sending fresh troops and materials in aid of General Francisco Franco, causes tension in Italy and responsible persons admit they have lost hope that the Anglo-Italian friendship pact will be effectuated. Reports from France indicate that it will wait only a week for an assurance that all parties will abide by the provisions of the Non-intervention Committee's proposals before again throwing open the Pyrenees frontier to allow arms to reach the loyalists. To date, while the loyalists have accepted the provisions, Franco has remained noncommittal for a month. In retaliation for Italian restrictions imposed on travelers from France, France imposes similar restrictions.

Reported that 1,300,000 German reservists have been called to the colors, perhaps to influence Czechoslovakia to capitulate to the Sudeten German minority demands.

Aug. 13.—The Japanese War Office announces that a commission composed of 3 Japanese and 3 Russian officers have started an investigation as to the military positions held at the time of the truce and that the latter have recognized the Japanese occupation of Chankufeng hill pending final adjustment.

During a day of disorder in Shanghai, U. S. Marines protest against the action of 3 Japanese believed to be army officers who, threatening a Chinese in the American defense sector, drew their guns on the Americans. After a scuffle the Japanese were overpowered and turned over to the Municipal Police as thugs.

Reported from London that Franco has informed Britain he will reply in a few days to the Non-intervention Committee's proposal; believed that his delay has been due to a desire to capture the mercury mines in Estremadura before consenting to the withdrawal of foreign volunteers, Italy reportedly having urged Franco to seize the mines so he will be able to pay for some of the arms and munitions Italy has furnished. The Italian-French frontier is virtually closed to nationals of both countries.

Aug. 14.—War-fear grips Europe as German preparations for army maneuvers assume the proportion of a general mobilization with almost the entire nation placed on a war-footing.

Aug. 15.—Heavy foreign military patrols continue to guard Shanghai International Settlement, the situation being beyond the control of the police; believed that the Japanese army's "Special Service Bureau" has gotten out of control of the more conservative Japanese officers and is instigating much of the terrorism.

Premier Milan Hodza of Czechoslovakia is reportedly prepared to take a strong stand should the Sudeten Germans attempt to use Germany's show



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It is our hope that sufficient interest of a progressive social character will be developed to permit the institution to embark on a publishing program, with the principal emphasis upon books and pamphlets dealing with vital problems of the Philippines. In connection with this, it is hoped that the book center will contribute to the encouragement of progressive Filipino writers in all fields, by developing channels for the distribution of their works.



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of force to obtain satisfaction of their extreme demands. German spokesmen claim Germany's neighbors are unnecessarily jittery over "exaggerated, disturbing reports".

Aug. 16.—Russians and Japanese again come close to bloodshed when the latter take advantage of the truce to advance their lines, but withdraw on receipt of a Moscow warning that Russia would consider "the armistice violated", but Russian government is still dissatisfied at the attitude of Japanese officers in the field who refuse to sign maps showing the present positions, saying they are "awaiting instructions from the higher command". Deadlocks between Chinese and Japanese troops in different areas continue and cholera is said to be ravaging Japanese troops in the Anking-Hukow sector. Some 20 large Japanese bombers maneuver over the International Settlement despite the protest of the Municipal Council. The Japanese press states that the American forces in the American defense zone are "treating the Japanese like enemies."

The British and French general staffs are reported to believe that the first few days of the German maneuvers reveal that Germany is not ready for any major military action, in view of which they consider it unnecessary to enlarge the scope of the maneuvers they themselves have been carrying out without publicity. Czechoslovakia is reported to have mobilized some 350,000 men. Belgium holds maneuvers on the largest scale since the World War.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh is reported on his way to Moscow to witness the annual Russian air show. Aug. 17.—The Japanese Cabinet reaffirms the decision to continue the China hostilities until the Chiang-Kai-shek regime is crushed. Lieut. Gen. Kenji Doihara arrives in Shanghai reportedly to smooth out the friction between the Japanese and the authorities of third powers.

The negotiations between the Czechoslovakian

government and the Sudeten Germans open in Prague and the latter decline to accept the government's minority proposals although they do not refuse to continue negotiations. Stocks on the Berlin bourse sag and the Hitler regime is reported to be wobbling under economic pressure and the people's unwillingness to upset the peace in Central Europe, according to an International News Service report.

Spanish rebel troops are within 10 miles of Almaden, rich mining center. Franco is reported to have balked at the plan for getting foreign fighters out of Spain, and Italy is reported to have resumed its anti-British radio broadcasts.

British, French, and Chinese spokesmen praise Secretary Hull's speech, but a German spokesman states the United States is "trying to play the role of a moral schoolmaster to the entire world."

Aug. 18.—Chinese claim the recapture of Tsinan, Shantung capital, and have also cut the Tsinan-Tientsin and the Tientsin-Pukow railways; train-service between Tientsin and Peking is also interrupted because of Chinese destruction of many bridges. Japanese air-raids over Chinese cities continue to take a huge toll of life. Colonel Kusomoto, Chief of the Japanese army's special service section, apologizes for the incident involving U. S. Marines and 3 armed Japanese. The Superintendent of the International Settlement Police in the Chinese section is killed by 3 gun-men when alighting from his automobile in the heart of the city.

The German semi-official publication, *Diplomatic and Political Correspondence* warns Czechoslovakia to "cease dodging".

Aug. 19.—Premier Fumimaro Konoye thanks Italy for its attitude toward the Sino-Japanese conflict and states that a "universal civilization" could result from Italo-Japanese cooperation against communism. The War Office issues a "stand-by" order to all members of the recruit division, a special

group of men aged 24 to 34 who have received no active military training. Reported from London by the United Press that following a conference between Foreign Office and Japanese Embassy officials, that Britain is not prepared to discuss "granting credits to help the development of China" until specifically assured that foreign rights will be respected. The London Times states editorially that Japan is facing economic and financial problems and "can not ignore the desirability of outside assistance".

The British steamer *Stanbrook* is sunk by rebel Spanish planes in Valcarlos harbor, south of Barcelona; another British ship was also attacked, but missed.

British commentators acclaim President Roosevelt's speech in Canada as embodying a new and vital pledge, making the British-French alliance more formidable in the face of the menace of the heavily-armed totalitarian nations. The Montreal Star calls the speech an expression of the "Roosevelt Doctrine", "really a new version of the Monroe Doctrine". In Rome the speech is criticized as wholly unnecessary and made only for election purposes.

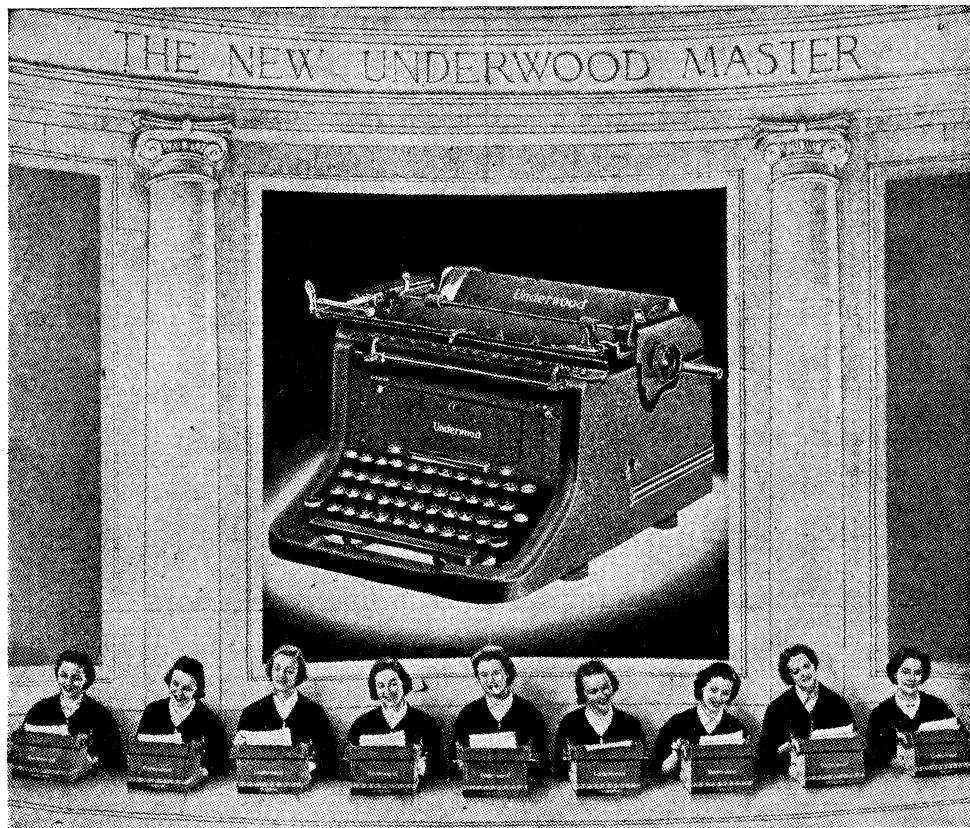
Aug. 20.—Japanese reported to have taken Puchow, southern terminus of the Tatung-Puchow railway.

A decision of the Czechoslovakian government to appoint Sudetens to superior administrative posts is welcomed by them as a friendly gesture but not as a substantial contribution toward the satisfaction of their demands.

A mission headed by the Hungarian Regent-Admiral Nichols Horthy and including Prime Minister Bela Imredy and the Foreign Minister leave Budapest for Germany where they are to be lavishly received.

Aug. 21.—Franco sends his long-delayed reply (Continued on page 490)

This Court's Decision Is... "O.K."



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Beginning in this issue

The Notable New Autobiography
of
The Hon. TEODORO M. KALAW

Lawyer, journalist, one-time Editor of the famous *El Renacimiento*, elected to the Second Assembly in 1909, appointed Under-Secretary and later Secretary of the Interior under Governor-General Francis Burton Harrison and Governor-General Leonard Wood, finally, after a period of retirement, named Director of the Philippine (now the National) Library in 1929, a position he still holds, Teodoro M. Kalaw has ably served his country in various capacities and has acquired a wealth of experience and acknowledge of Philippine affairs, especially during the transition from the Spanish to the early American period and what might today be called the middle American period, that will make his autobiography of the greatest historical value and interest. He is the author of many books, mostly in Spanish, on the Philippine Revolution, the Katipunan, Philippine Masonry, and the Malolos Constitution, as well as on constitutional and political theory in general, and as Director of the Library, he has published a valuable series of collected documents and letters of such men as Rizal, del Pilar, Mabini, and others.

Mr. Kalaw is writing the story of his life and of his generation in the Philippines, in Spanish, but his daughter, Maria Kalaw Katigbak, is simultaneously at work translating the manuscript into English, in which language Mr. Kalaw wishes to see it published.

The autobiography will be found eminently readable, written, as it is, by a trained writer, able to select those incidents in his rich and varied experience which make a moving and vivid narrative, and to express them in language at once suggestive and clear, enlivened by flashes of wit and satire characteristic of the emancipated mind of the scholar.

Editorials

Once again, with their infamous betrayal of Czechoslovakia, the ruling men of England have indicated, through their puppet, Neville Chamberlain, their intention to extend the policy they

Chamberlain, Servant of Reaction

have followed in Spain for the past two years to cover the whole of Europe, with Hitler as the Franco of the continent.

With the old Prime Minister passionately voicing the cry of every man for peace, these ruling men are setting the stage and preparing the actors for a greatly vaster and bloodier conflict than that which they fooled most of the world into thinking was so imminent a while ago. When that war comes, we will see how sincerely Chamberlain "worked for peace". He has been more than insensitive to the tragic, fratricidal strife in Spain, wilfully prolonged by the fascist nations in the hope of obtaining a Franco victory.

The war the Tory and fascist-minded leaders of England want is a war of Germany against Russia, or of Germany and Italy against Russia, a war which they calculate would not only result in the mutual annihilation of these rival imperial powers, but finally dispose of the menace to their own privileged position at home that is inherent in the communistic idea and its spread beyond the boundaries of the Soviet State.

The ruling class of England, which has always been more pro-German than French in its sympathies, has come to entertain a growing distrust of French democracy, and in order to bring such a continental anti-communist war—threatened in any case—nearer, and have it end according to their hearts' desire, had come to believe it necessary to bolster up Hitler and eliminate France as a factor, the latter to be accomplished by bringing about a nullification of the French treaty of alliance with Russia. Toleration of Hitler's seizure of Austria was the first step; the dastardly rape of Czechoslovakia, the one well-governed, progressive, and democratic nation in Central Europe, was the next.

During the past month, there was never, for one moment, the slightest danger of war, though all the world's newspapers envisaged Europe already in flames. The German army of today, hastily marshalled after a period of ten years during which the country was not permitted to have an army, poorly drilled, poorly officered, harried by politics, and disorganized by *putsches*, is not to be remotely compared with the German army of 1914. Hitler would hardly have dared even to threaten a war if he had not been told by the still rulers of the world ensconced in the "City"—London—that he should go ahead and throw all the war-like fits he had the energy for, preliminary to taking the first bites out of Czechoslovakia.

It was necessary first to scare the wits out of France, already demoralized by the engulfment of Austria, and also



to bring about a state of panic among the people of all of Europe, so that a proper degree of relief would be universally felt at the "avoidance of war," even gratitude toward the "peace-makers", after which, during the general moral paralysis that was to be expected, the projected infamy could be safely perpetrated. Proud England would publicly eat the humble-pie of a "diplomatic defeat" to make the mockery complete.

The plotters knew well enough that France would probably not fight for Czechoslovakia anyway, so long as its own soil was not invaded; furthermore Daladier was a fool. He was praised by Chamberlain afterward for the "unfailing good humor" he showed during the Munich Conference—good humor while France was being relegated to the rank of a minor power!

A perfectly safe bluff! A made-to-order victory! The stuff that dictators' triumphs are made of and which, in this case, would make Hitler the Teutonic Hero. And the prize! The best districts of western Czechoslovakia! Hitler no doubt understands this was the bait in a trap, but he calculated he could get the meat and escape the jaws. And there may be a chance! "Who holds Bohemia is master of Europe", said Bismarck.

And Mussolini fell in with the plan, probably not without very natural misgivings. He may have been offered the Mediterranean, conditionally, and may think it a good gamble Italy can hold it. And he hates democracy as only an apostate can hate.

Czechoslovakia—Benes. Bohemia, most important political division of Czechoslovakia, once an independent kingdom, for centuries among the most powerful and glorious in Europe; then, after the Thirty Years War (1618-1648) deprived of its independence, but, though bitterly oppressed, especially under the Hapsburgs, never abandoning hope of regaining it; in traditions, sympathies, and outlook naturally on the side of Western European democracy and against the Central Autocracies, and therefore rallying to the Allies during the World War; rewarded by the recognition of Czechoslovakian independence in 1918 with the present frontiers confirmed in the treaties of Versailles, St. Germain, and Trianon!

Edward Benes, President of Czechoslovakia, one of the most brilliant of European statesmen, principal advocate of universal compulsory arbitration, leader of the small states, member of the League of Nations Council, one-time President of the Assembly!

Ever since 1926 and until the German-inspired agitation among the Sudeten "German" minority in Czechoslovakia, the leading German parties cooperated with the government and had, until very recently, three ministers in the coalition cabinet. Their representation in both houses of Parliament was fairly in proportion to the population ratio. While Germany itself treats its minorities with unparalleled

brutality and the former Austrians in the now Italian Tyrol were forced by Mussolini to close their schools, cease to publish in or speak their own language, enroll their children in fascist youth organizations, even change their German names to Italian, there is or was universal secret suffrage in Czechoslovakia, free speech, a free press, freedom of assembly; the government went so far in recent times as to tolerate open exhibitions of contempt for the State authorities which would have led to execution on the block in Germany.

Hitler, of course, cares nothing for the former Austrian (not German) Sudetens or their "liberation", and his loving references to them are calculated only to move the simple German hearts of the people he has hypnotized and enslaved. The Sudetens will learn soon enough, like the traitorous Austrian "Nazis", that they have been deceived and will look back to their days of citizenship in the Czechoslovakian Republic with vain regret and bitterness.

Hitler wants the Sudeten areas, and with them the overlordship of all Czechoslovakia and its deposits of coal and lignite, as well as nickel, cobalt, and copper. He wants the country's highly developed metal industries, its foundries and armament plants; its clothing and paper mills, its glass and porcelain factories. He wants Czechoslovakia because as a result of its geographical position as well as its resources and industrial power, it is the most important state in Central Europe. Several of the chief railways of Europe cross the country—lines from Berlin to Vienna, from Warsaw to Trieste, from Switzerland to Poland.

If there had been a possibility of actual war, it is at least understandable that the leaders of Britain and France might have been loathe to take up arms against an aggressor even in compliance with treaty engagements. In such a case, however, the least the Western European "democracies" could have done would have been to protest against the German course and to otherwise assume a neutral attitude friendly toward Czechoslovakia. Instead, these "democracies" virtually associated themselves with Hitler in making upon that hapless country the most insolent, the most monstrous demands, which, in the face of such odds, had to be submitted to. Had Czechoslovakia been left to take its stand alone, unimpeded by its false friends, it might possibly have been able to repulse a German

attack, at least long enough to bring it such help as the Spanish people have been receiving and perhaps more later. But Russia, which could have been counted upon to stand by Czechoslovakia if France had determined to do so, was carefully excluded from the spectacularly public "peace-meetings" in Germany as well as from the preliminary secret negotiations, and Britain and France in effect held the brave young Republic helpless, while Hitler had his brutal way with her.

All this in the name of "appeasement", although it is obvious that a pound of raw meat will not pacify a tiger, nor even one whole animal. How long it will be before the English ruling men's wish that Hitler, made vainglorious by a series of easy successes, will attack Russia, or how long it will be (another possibility that would not be entirely unwelcome to the English Lords) before Hitler and Mussolini will fly at each other's throats, is an open question.

If neither of these things happens—and they may be long delayed if Hitler and Mussolini play the game wisely, then the "vile politicians" of England will have miscalculated, and will have incalculably damaged the position of Great Britain itself. But that these men will sacrifice British imperial interests to their own class interests, has long been evident. At whatever cost to Britain, at whatever cost to the world, at whatever cost to civilization, at whatever cost to humanity, they prefer a fascist Europe to a genuinely democratic Europe, and that, today, is the key to world "diplomacy," though there are a few men among their own ranks, like the Lord of the Admiralty, who, after resigning in protest against the government's policy, characterized this on the floor of Parliament as one of unparalleled treachery and perfidy,—which it is. When, as time goes on and his real role is better understood, and the far-reaching consequences become evident, Chamberlain will no longer be thought of as the "peace-maker" but as the Judas Iscariot of European democracy.

Under its present leadership England must be reckoned in effect, not as a democratic, but as a fascist power, more utterly evil and dangerous because of its false face.

"This England never did, nor ever shall,
Lie at the proud foot of a conqueror,
But when it first did help to wound itself."

On A Tropic Night

By Alpha Rho

THE night has knit this loveliness:
There is no moon
But moving clouds are glowing nigh;
The stars, now hid, now bright
Are spangled in the wide expanse.

Unnumbered fireflies swarm
A milky way upon a sky of palms;
A gentle breeze steals through
The palm-trunked dark.

Alone, this beauty makes me sad;
With you, this would be Paradise.

The Decline of Lipa

The first chapter of a notable new autobiography

By Teodoro M. Kalaw

Translated from the Spanish by Maria Kalaw Katigbak

I THINK of Lipa and its grandeur as I first remember it, when as a child, seated on our window sill and held in the arms of my nurse, I watched a civic parade celebrating the town's conversion into a Villa. In those days, people talked of the prosperity of Lipa, of its very rich aristocracy, of its handsome carriages drawn by huge horses, of the almost fabulous wealth produced by the then flourishing industry, coffee. I was only four years old at the time. I saw various allegorical floats passing by, and crowds swarming in the plaza and the streets. The young men, dressed in the style of the day, in shirts sprinkled with sequins which glittered in the sun, went riding by on spirited Arab horses. The parade moved on slowly, in all splendor. In the middle walked the people of quality; the lower classes crowded along the edges.

It is said that Lipa during those days received an annual income of 4,000,000 pesos from the coffee industry. So, in those days, there was much money, and it was lavishly spent. Dr. Ramon Blanco tells me that in three months of medical practice in Lipa, he collected more than ₱70,000 in fees alone. Calle Real, where we lived, was crowded with shops, stores, and bazaars, just as Manila is today. In the afternoons, when the sons of the wealthy promenaded around the town, they went accompanied, or rather, went escorted, by a host of servants who opened the way for them and protected them from the jostle of the populace. The poor, and we of the middle class, contented ourselves with merely quietly watching from the sidewalks.

Families were popularly classified according to their wealth or social position. There were No. 1 families, No. 2's, and No. 3's. The income from the coffee served as the yardstick of social classification. After the people of family, came the poor laborers, artisans, servants, tenants, and others. There were also the professionals, who composed the middle class.

In very cordial relations with one another were the town aristocrats and the priests and Peninsulars, the latter being Spaniards who stayed on in Lipa either because of jobs with the government or because of marriage with native heiresses. It was because of this harmonious friendship that our high society was exceedingly Hispanized. Its language was Spanish; Spanish were its customs, manners, and social forms; Spanish were its dances, its music. The whole atmosphere was an importation from Spain, including its peculiar faults and vices. Money was lavished on ephemeral things: on clothes, parlor decorations, and pictures; on dainty crystal dinner services and plate imported from Europe; on curtains of the finest Venetian lace and stuffed chairs ordered from Vienna. Lipa society at its balls and banquets sought to equal those of Spain herself, the Metropolis, the Guiding Star, the Ideal.

I can not remember how long that period of squandering lasted. It can not have lasted very long because evil



tongues maintained that Divine Providence, aware at last that money was being foolishly wasted, even to such an extreme that ladies came to wearing golden slippers with embroideries in diamonds, imposed a punishment on the town, thus to set an example to all others. God sent, so it was said, the BAGOMBONG, an insect scourge which destroyed the coffee industry completely. And, the same tongues added, the pest first was visible among the coffee leaves immediately after that proud civic celebration I witnessed as a child, sitting on our window sill. With reason, indeed, did Rizal, in 1888, oppose the conversion of Lipa into a Villa because such a conversion did not bring with it any new rights to the masses!

It was in the era of subsequent decline that I grew up. Wherever I went, to Manila or elsewhere, I heard nothing but sneers about the haughtiness of the Lipeños, about their *ci-devant* prosperity, envied once, yes, but now gone forever. When I first went to a law office on Calle Jolo to introduce myself to Don Felipe G. Calderon, a gentleman who came to like me very much, I was asked, very significantly, upon his learning where I came from: "And so, you, also are of the class *LIPENDIS*. Do your countrymen still retain that inordinate pride? And that fellow, Solis, what is he doing, now?" Solis was of the bluest blood in our town.

Up to the age of seven, I was a sickly boy. My immediate brothers had never lived, so that my parents took special good care of me, as is done in cases of only sons, solicitously, anxiously, with a great deal of mistaken tenderness. I was taken to church very often, a tiny boy timidly clutching at my mother's skirts, dressed in the black priest-like habit of San Vicente de Ferrer, patron of I don't remember what. Tired of putting on the habit, or, perhaps because the promised period for wearing it was over, I was allowed to put on the usual clothes of a young boy of the middle class. I do not recall how I was dressed at that first emancipation, but I do recall that my childhood friends made fun of me. I ran away and hid as best I could behind the black skirts of my mother. Later on, my playmates revealed that my *camisa* came down too far, both in front and behind. This was due to the fact that, because I was growing so rapidly, my family wanted to economize by providing for the future right from the start.

On the day I completed my seventh year, there was a *fiesta* in our house. My parents were set on holding it on a grand scale, so that they dared to invite families Numbers 2 and 3. Number 1 families were inaccessible, like the stars. I occupied the place of honor. All those who came inquired for me. They showered me with blessings, endearments, and caresses because I had finally arrived at that age without meeting any undue misfortune. After

seven, one was supposed to be on the safe side of childhood. My mother, devoutly Catholic, naturally wanted the celebration to flavor of the religious. The image of the patron saint of the town was brought to our house, a figure pierced with arrows and bound to the trunk of a tree, representing a saint by the name of San Sebastian.

My parents did one thing more. As an act of thanks to the Almighty, they took me on a pilgrimage to Antipolo. On the way there, while in Manila, I was taken to the Pertiera Studio. Here I had my picture taken in a European dress which was very tight around the neck and which made me perspire profusely. In my hands I held a toy gun made of tin. My parents took great pride later on in showing this picture around. At the foot was this inscription, in the handwriting of my father: "Teodoro Calao (that was the way our name was written then) at seven years of age." Looking now at this old photograph, I see myself as on that day, chubby of face and a little pale, fondly contemplated by my mother with little short fluttering sighs. Filipino mothers always do sigh.

I had a nursemaid who never left me. My parents were over-solicitous about me, as I have already said, because, after my eldest brother, Emilio, had died, my brother, Pedro, who came next to me, also died. My parents were consequently afraid that I, too, might have the same fate. I was, therefore, continually warned about the perils that might beset me. At night, before going to bed, I was told horrible stories, warned of taboos, and given countless items of ancient advice, transmitted from generation to generation or culled from the *corridos* and other religious books.

There was the story of Juanang Ilaya, the beautiful *Tigbalang*, who had long black hair and a red, red skirt. She, incidentally, had her haunts near our farm at Balintiwak. On that farm, there was a dense tangle of wood where two great branches of a *gogo* tree wound grotesquely upward. They were so unusually large and thick that they astonished all who saw them. On clear moonlit nights, I was told, Juanang Ilaya in her red dress would sit carefully balancing herself on these branches and would loosen her long black hair over her shoulders.

There were also stories about the *Patianaks*, the *Ikis*, the *Asuangs*, those creatures which flew about at night, much like the way witches do, and entered houses where there were sick little children and pulled the livers out of their bodies. I was also told of the Makulot Mountain, near the town of Cuenca, where naughty children who would not have the lice removed from their hair were transported to. There were the *nunos*, aged dwarfs with long white beards, who squatted over mounds of dark red earth, looking after travelers who had lost their way. I still keep a book of horrors from which my nursemaid used to read to me, and which impressed me and affected me forcefully, not because of its text so much, which was strong enough, but because of its terrible pictures. It is entitled, "*Ang Infiernong Nakabukas*" (Hell Opened to View), a hair-raising piece of work describing vividly the sufferings that poor mortals who have fallen from the grace of God undergo. Fire was not good enough for those poor condemned souls. Whenever my mother or my nurse placed that book on my knees, a cold chill ran all through my body. During the day, that "Infierno" tormented me; at night, it would

not let me sleep. I can never forget that book.

Precisely at that age when such things filled my imagination, I first entered the *Escuela Pia* of the municipality. There I learned my alphabet. My first teacher was my uncle-in-law. He was tall, very fat, but withal well built. He was always in a stiff starched *camisa tagala* and he shouted very much in class. He was deeply religious. Because I was his wife's nephew, he would bless me whenever we met by making the sign of the cross on my forehead and over my lips. Class hours were spent in reciting lessons and in colloquies on religious doctrines. How my uncle enjoyed himself describing the miracles of the saints! He did so with such vividness and emphasis that he might have been an actual witness to those wonders of faith.

Once he told us there was a great saint, who, one night, before going to sleep, knelt down by the side of his bed, which had been made ready for him, to begin his nightly Rosary. Upon raising his eyes, he was surprised to see a great, black bird entering his window. The holy man said calmly within himself: "This must be the Devil. He wants to tempt me and to disturb my prayers."

So he proceeded with his beads. The bird fluttered around his bed, apparently in an effort to distract him, but the saint would not yield. Then the foul beast flew over the bed and dropped excrement all over the sheets. The saint calmly went on praying, showing no perturbation. When he had finished the Rosary, the bird disappeared, and the holy man arose to inspect his couch. Lo and behold! it was clean and white. The Devil had been conquered by Faith.

When I was older, I was transferred to the school of Don Sebastian Virrey, where I learned much Latin. The system was such that even at our best, we could never explain ourselves clearly. We were studying a dead language which did not serve us outside of school; yet, whenever a skeptic would ask us, "Why Latin?" we would answer derisively, as we were taught, "Fool, do you not know that the Mass is said in Latin?"

In or out of class, or in the vicinity of the school, we were allowed to speak only Latin and Spanish; Tagalog, NEVER, NEVER. Speaking it, besides being strictly forbidden, was punishable by fines. The most common methods of punishment in those days were slapping the palm of the hand with a ruler, pinching the thighs, or paddling the behind. "The letters by blood must be learned", was the belief then. "*La letra con la sangre entra*."

Once a year, a big opportunity came to show off our Latin and our Spanish in public. This was the celebration of the town Cura's birthday. A truly great day. Weeks and even months before, the *principalia*, plus the town's best families, plus the private schools, all began preparations for the special program for the occasion. This program usually included the *batis*, a sort of adulterated Spanish Jota danced by the most distinguished young ladies of the place, as well as songs and speeches. But the most wonderful part of the program, the real climax of the night, was the coronation of the Honored One. The town's richest people lent their most precious jewels for this ceremony, and these were wrought into a crown of heavy gold. Beautiful girls then placed this ornament over the temples

of the town Cura, who sat presiding over the festivities. During my day, it is said, one such crown could easily be worth tens of thousands of pesos.

Speeches were delivered by students from the school of Don Sebastian Virrey. The director chose the students with the best voices and diction, and the pieces were rehearsed for months, from the preliminary bend of the head, and the correct position of the hands and feet, to the proper modulation of the voice and the final farewell bow. There were always at least two speeches, one in Latin and another in Spanish. For two consecutive years I was, at these celebrations, the principal orator.

After their primary courses, the most promising students from the provinces used to be sent to Manila for competitive examinations at the San Juan de Letran College. I was among those sent for the examination in Latin. It was really my first trip to Manila that counted because the other trip had been taken when I was too young to remember anything about it. I trembled with nervous anticipation, because, aside from being a newcomer to the city, I was to compete with the best students in the whole Philippines. My father went with me. With us, also, went the director of the school, and his wife. These three never left my side, doing all they could to encourage me and to allay my fears. It was said that many youngsters, upon arrival in Manila for the first time, completely lost their wits and forgot all that they had ever learned in school. There were cases related of bright students who, in the presence of the severe friar professors, had made ridiculous answers to the most simple of questions. North became east, and the sun rose in the west.

We, the entrees to the competition, were gathered and seated together in the most spacious hall of the school, to the right of the main entrance. While writing our answers to the questionnaire, we could see through the window grill the professors and the families of the competitors excitedly pacing up and down. The reputations of their schools and of their sons were at stake. When I had finished and the door was opened, my father rushed towards me, asking what I had answered. I told him what I had written. "You have done very badly, Teodoro," he said. "You should have answered like this. . .", and he told me what I should have written. My father prided himself on his Latin, too.

When my professor came to ask me the same question, I lied and told him what my father said I should have written. This time, it was my professor who was furious. So we went back to Lipa completely dampened in spirits and without any hope that our school would get the coveted first prize in Latin. When, therefore, the distribution of prizes took place the following June, I was not present, but I later received a letter from my cousin saying that the competition for Latin that year had been most close and that I had obtained the first prize. To my professor, who had difficulty in recovering from his astonishment, I ex-

plained that my answer had been correct but that I had not told him the truth because of fear of his anger after the indications given by my father regarding the correct answer.

The most popular games of my childhood were *baticobre*, *píco-píco*, *santápayanan*, *chongca*, *dama*, *tangá*, *sipa*, *argolla*, *takbuhan*, *bunó*, *dawit*, and many others. These games we played usually before the opening of school or in between classes, until the very moment we heard the bell calling us in. Then we would run to our rooms. The *santápayanan* was often played at night when there was a moon; *chongca* was played indoors generally by the women; *tanga* was a game of the poorer boys.

I do not recall whether these games were allowed or were forbidden by our teachers. I believe they were more or less tolerated. Athletics formed no part whatsoever of the curriculum of the schools. Manual labor was thought degrading and athletic exercise was considered on a par with it. Schools existed to inculcate academic and abstract notions with the aim of forming a class of "cultured" people in the country who would know how to speak Latin or Spanish, how to argue, how to "properly" explain the why of things.

After the student had finished his second course, or the prescribed course in Latin, he was called a "*Filosofo*", or "*Bachiller*". "Philosophy" was a treatment of certain ideas put in such a way that those not prepared would be, supposedly, unable to refute any allegations made. Generally speaking, the less one sought to understand, the wiser he was supposed to be.

On one occasion, I was with a friend on a visit to a distant town. In the street, on the way home, we heard a noisy quarrel. The one who shouted the loudest, had apparently had too much *tuba*. Raising my voice, like one in authority, I scolded him severely in Spanish, where upon he precipitatedly fled. Authority as well as wisdom spoke in a foreign tongue.

My speeches before the town priest, Father Domingo Laprieta, obtained for me a handsome letter of recommendation to a powerful Augustinian friar, a letter which I took with me when I went to Manila to continue my studies. This Augustinian friar gave me his whole-hearted protection. He believed me to be a young man of great promise, who might in the future be a star to his parish. I started, then under good auspices.

The home I had grown up in and which I was now to leave behind me, was not unlike many others of its day. My mother was a very devout woman and a member of the powerful religious society of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. My father was of a less obedient spirit and was more the compromiser. But although he harbored liberal ideas and consorted with the liberal elements of the town, he, too, always went to hear Mass, and sometimes he went up the convent stairs to kiss the hand of the Cura.

(To be continued)

A Fragment

By Desiderio F. Aquitania

Swift-winged swallows of love
Skim gracefully over the surface
Of the river of my thoughts,

Tracing intricate designs
Of unborn dreams
Intertwined with your name.

China Mother

By Ruth McCullough Mack

SHE was born only a few months ago, a little kicking sachet bag of baby fragrance. Through the endless night of moaning, and blessed relief between pains, and joyful hope of what was to come, I struggled.

When dawn began to whiten the window at my right, the morning songs of the hawkers, "*Chuehuit! Mien-bow mei!*" (Pigs blood! Breakfast rolls buy!) told me that the long night was about over.

"Waa!" Suddenly came a wail, as quickly ended. We had a baby! And there was the peace of contented exhaustion, even though I heard the doctor say that they must take a few stitches. That did not interest me, but the silence did.

"Where is it?" I asked through the haze of my ether-befogged brain.

"Right here, beside you in her crib."

After that first "Wa" which she gave as a fair and natural protest against being held upside down by her heels, she didn't cry for two days. The other babies in the nursery would "wow" and wail on both sides of her, but she just opened her little black eyes, pursed up her petal lips as if she were ready to whistle, then blew out her lower lip, and relaxed. Her tiny fingers would curl and uncurl and grasp at the air or at her own small nose, and if by chance they would clutch a little lip and slip inside her mouth, she would begin wildly to suck until in some strange manner the tiny fist, unaware of the greedy little mouth, had jerked away in another direction.

Those wonderful nights at the hospital, when they brought my little baby in, completely bundled up in a pink blanket with only her wide, black eyes and her velvet, hungry lips showing, I shall never forget! Her father would gaze at her for hours on end. When she finally did cry in the nursery, he would say, "When it is some one else's baby I think that the little brat needs exercise, but when I hear my own, *gnoh-go sum ho tong*" (there is a pain in my heart). The language of the port cities is a combination of Chinese and English.

The nurses didn't have the heart to tell him that he wasn't allowed to follow them into the nursery, partly because they got so much amusement out of his mooning devotion. If she sneezed, he would glare at me for having given her a little air—or perhaps for not having done so. She started *ta-shi-hic* (to hicough) and it was because I had let her head lie for a moment an inch lower than her body. He thinks that she is the most beautiful baby that ever squinted black eyes into a smile or made a wry face with long breathing "Ah's" when fed water or something else equally obnoxious.

She lies and gazes at her fist, twisting it slowly around as if philosophizing on the "flower in the crannied wall". She "Ah's" and "Ah Blues" and "Ah Glues" until in sheer exhilaration a big laugh bursts into a thrilly little "Cock-a-too"! Her father's four-hundred-meter record for China is nothing to the way her little feet race in the air. Since four and one-half weeks, she has held her head far back when, lying on her stomach, she gazes at me. If the little

head begins to wobble like an old woman with palsy, I push it down to rest it; but up it springs like a rubber ball pushed under water.

Her hair is two inches long, silken and black as midnight, her eyes as gleaming and black as drops of ink before they dry. That is because of the lights in them, for they are really a deep, rich brown. It is wonderful in the morning to see her up on her elbows staring with big eyes all around, her soft hair dishevelled—but who does not know all this who has had a baby?

When I look at her, I often weep; she is so sweet. As she nurses with sighing, yummy sounds, her dark eyes watch me very trustingly: I will not let harm come to her! Suddenly an air-raid alarm screams through me; it is not a loud sound, but every nerve in my body has ears to hear it with. Loh Mei's lips pause in their gentle pressure; her eyes open wide in wonder at the change she has sensed in me, but they do not waver. There is no doubt in them that I shall not keep her safe. She nurses on, and I do not move. There is no place to go; already our campus is the safest place in the province. But a hole ten feet deep in our tennis court and the debris of a twice-bombed house two hundred yards away belonging to an American teacher, tell how much we have to fear. Soft pink fingers half bury themselves in my breast as the small hand opens and closes; and on Tai Sun Lo, in a place where no baby was, I saw just such a little hand.

From the window I watch seven planes swoop down and up, a little to the south of us. At the first hit, Loh Mei holds her breath, and then screams in short terrified gasps. The noise is a horror she does not understand. She loses her milk, and when the bombing has ceased and she sleeps from exhaustion, great snuffling sobs, that wring my heart, break through her slumber.

A few anti-aircraft guns bark angrily at the raiders, and a plane falls to the earth in flames. At first I begin to shout for joy; but before it has hit the ground, there is pity in my heart. They say that some of the Japanese soldiers weep to go home to their children. It is not the Japanese soldier at whom I shake futile fists of hatred as I keep helpless guard over my chubby Loh-Mei-ah. He, too, is a victim of the same thing that tortures us; it has burned him alive as I looked on. Whether it be the British siding with the group which will give the most returns, or the cotton interests of the United States, or the stockholders in national banks which lend money to militarists, or drug corporations which sell chemicals to aggressors, or simply the person who wants to save twenty cents by buying a Japanese shirt—all are equally guilty in this which I have seen.

After teaching the entire morning, I still have my beautiful little Golden Bells, my little cuddly, chuckling Loh Mei to go home to, to nurse, to dress, to smear gruel all over her face. For, oh, she is a joy to me!

But it takes less than the profit from one pair of Japanese silk stockings to buy the bullet with which to shoot her.

Please do not kill my baby!

The Awkasa *Juramentados*

By P. D. Rogers

IN January, 1919, the government took the first official census of the Philippine Islands. In the Province of Sulu this work was carried on under my direct supervision. Naturally, among such a backward and always suspicious people as the majority of the Moros, we met with difficulties. They could not understand why the government wanted to count all the people, their cows, their chickens, etc., and rumor ran wild. On one island it was said that we were going to brand the babies on the flanks, like cattle; on another that we were going to send all the people to Japan. By long and patient explanation we were able to calm the people down somewhat, but they continued to mistrust us in this counting business, and there was one place, where the taking of the census gave occasion for a number of malcontents to make trouble, leading to an encounter that I shall always remember with regret.

One day while the enumerators were busy in their respective districts, the *Presidente* of the Panamau District, Panglima Agga, came to my office and reported that a certain family, headed by a man named Awkasa, had sworn to kill any enumerator or other government official who came near them. I asked him whether he, as the chief of the District, could not pacify Awkasa and his followers.

"That is impossible," he said. "They have barricaded themselves in a strong house, and have put up the red flag. (The red flag among Moros is the war flag.) They have sworn to fight and to die fighting, and they are well armed."

"All right then," I told the Panglima, "I will go there myself tomorrow and see if I can bring them to reason. You return to your home today, and I will pass your village tomorrow morning. I want you to go with me."

The Pangliman begged me not to go but to send soldiers instead, for he said that a fight was inevitable, and that I would be only endangering my life. "Those people", he said, "are outlaws, and are using the misunderstanding about the census only to rally others to them."

The next morning early I left in an automobile for Bilaan where a company of Constabulary soldiers was stationed, taking with me a census enumerator, but not telling him what kind of a job he had before him. From Bilaan with a lieutenant by the name of Barbajera, and ten soldiers, I hiked about three hours to Kulay Kulay, the home of Panglima Agga, arriving there about eleven o'clock. The Panglima did his best to persuade me to remain at his house and not endanger my life, and to let him, with some of his fighting men and the soldiers, handle the affair; but this I refused to do, as I hoped to pacify the recalcitrants without bloodshed. Experience had taught me that a threatened uprising could generally be prevented as long as those concerned had not reached the stage where blood has been shed.

After fifteen minutes rest, therefore, we resumed our march, the Panglima and three or four of his body-guards joining us.

The Moros we met along the way were all armed with spears and barongs, seemingly afraid of Awkasa and his gang, and told us the situation up ahead was serious.

We arrived at Awkasa's place about noon. The house supposedly occupied by him and his followers was well barricaded by a strong bamboo fence about ten feet high. The house itself was built about eight feet off the ground. A flag pole was tied to one corner of the house, and at the top waved a large red flag.

When I arrived at the gate, which was stoutly secured and only about four feet wide, three women appeared in the doorway of the house with spears in ready position, and started shouting, apparently in a frantic rage. At the same time *agongs* began to beat inside the house. The women were dressed in white, with their hair securely tied and fastened high on their heads. I had seen Moro men, but never any Moro women so attired, but I knew what it meant. It meant they were prepared to die.

I looked over the ground, and saw that just behind us, not much more than fifty feet away, lay the dense jungle, and for the first time I realized the danger we were in. I saw nobody before me except the frenzied women, and judged that the men were in that jungle behind us. We were probably due for a nasty ambush. Ambushes are always dangerous, for one can generally count on soldiers losing their heads, and a few Moros cutting down the whole detachment before the men can collect their wits and fire.

I instructed the Lieutenant to place five men facing the jungle with guns ready, the other five to face the house. Then, with politeness and a soft tongue I began my negotiations for peace. I told the women and whoever else might be in the house that I had not come to arrest them, for I did not know of any crime they had committed, and that I wanted only to talk to them. The women replied by calling us all the vile names in the Moro vocabulary. Then the *agongs* again drowned out our voices, the women keeping time by shaking their spears at us. After a minute or two the noise ceased, and once more I tried to talk. I met with the same kind of reply. This kept up, over and over again, and I could get nowhere. The Panglima also tried to converse with them during intervals, but they called him a "*kapil*" (renegade), told him he was worse than a Christian, one of the worst insults that a Moro can hurl at another, and cursed him and all that belonged to him.

Still, we could hear no men's voices, and only the three women in the doorway kept up this vituperation. We knew, however, that there were more people in the house, for the *agongs* were constantly beating. And those women, leaping about and fairly frothing at the mouth, were daring us and begging us to come nearer so they could reach us with their spears. "Fight! Fight! Fight!" was their continuous challenge. But I carefully calculated their throwing distance and kept out of range, although I must confess I felt a little cowardly about it.

I asked the Panglima where the local Moro priest lived, and sent for him. The priest came, but he also received only abusive responses from the furious women. He soon gave up, and, begging permission to leave, said that we would have to shoot.

The sun was very hot, and after the long march and without food or water, constantly on the alert for a deadly attack from the rear, we were tiring. I was confused over the fact that no men had appeared on the scene, although I wondered who was inside beating those agongs. I could not leave, for Awkasa would then be considered to have defied and defeated the government, and could then, no doubt, collect a large following of outlaws. Both the Panglima, and the Moro priest, had pointed this out to me, and I, myself, knew it well enough.

At two o'clock I decided that the affair would have to be terminated. I warned the women and whoever else might be in the barricaded house, that if they did not lay down their arms we would have to fire on them, but this had no effect at all. My soldiers were murmuring among themselves. We saw only the three screaming women before us, but we knew the men were in hiding somewhere, I did not know how many, ready to spring upon us if we made one misstep or relaxed our vigilance but for a moment.

It is a hard and a sad thing to give an order to shoot, especially when there is no actual attack and one's fighting spirit has not been aroused. To do what I knew I had to do, made me feel like an executioner. But there was no way out of it that I could see. I represented the government, and here was open defiance, resistance with deadly weapons, a begging for our blood. This might appear to be a very miniature rebellion, yet if not immediately checked, it would certainly and quickly spread. It was my duty to consider, rather than the lives of these people, the lives of countless peaceful inhabitants of the province who would be endangered in case of a serious uprising.

But in spite of all this, I probably would have been inclined to withdraw, had the trail over which we had come not ended in front of the barricade; to go back we would have to pass close to the house once more, in easy range of the spears. To seek a way through the jungle would expose my men to even greater danger.

After issuing another futile warning, I asked the Lieutenant to instruct the soldiers who were facing the jungle to be ready to fight off any attack, and to order the five soldiers facing the house to open fire. The first volley was to be aimed high. The soldiers took this aim, but immediately spears came hurling towards us, and the soldiers aimed to kill. After the first volley the doorway was clear, but from inside the house we could hear the curses and threats of the men, and spears protruded through openings in the bamboo wall. I was sure now that at least some of the men were in the house, and I felt somewhat relieved. We fired several volleys into the house. After each volley we asked the inmates to surrender, but each time they challenged us to come nearer so they could reach us with their weapons. But I did not intend to lose any of my men.

It was not long until all sounds inside the house were silenced. And then a small boy, about six years old, with

a Koran on his head, appeared in the doorway. He walked down the steps and came toward me and said, "You can go up now, they are all dead."

What he told us was true. We entered the house, but I shall not describe the sight. I noticed the enumerator enumerating the dead, but I was not interested in the census and, in fact, had forgotten all about it.

The men were all dressed in white, with their heads shaved, which meant that they were *juramentados*, had taken the oath to die in the act of taking the lives of as many Christians as possible. Doubtless the next day they would have been on their way to the town of Jolo and other places where Christians lived.

Again, as on previous occasions, I realized that Dame Luck had been with me. For those women could so easily have feigned friendliness and led me into a death trap. I wondered why they had not done so.

I looked at the boy, who appeared to be completely self-possessed and could hardly believe that he had escaped the bullets, for about three hundred rounds had been fired into the house and it was riddled. Probably, as he told me, it was because he had clung to the Koran during the firing. I told him that I was very, very sorry for what had happened and that if he would come to Jolo with me, I would take care of him in my own house.

"No, I want to go to my mother," he calmly responded.

"Why," I inquired, "isn't one of those women in there your mother?"

"No", he said. "My mother lives in the village over there". He indicated a small Moro village a half mile away.

I took the boy with me to the village, wondering on the way what kind of a reception would be given me, for everybody in the community had heard the shooting and knew what had happened. I asked the soldiers to remain behind, for I wanted this little mission of taking the boy to his mother to appear as peaceful as possible. As soon as the mother saw me with her son, she ran toward us with outstretched arms, grabbed the boy and kissed him, and then knelt and kissed my feet.

"It is the work of God", she cried.

"How is that?" I inquired.

"Why, about four months ago," she said, "Awkasa divorced me and sent me back to my people for no cause except that he wanted another woman. But he would not give me my son. Once I tried to take him and they kicked me down the steps. Several times my son tried to escape and come to me, but they beat him on each occasion. Now God has returned him to me."

The inhabitants of the village were very friendly and seemed glad that I had exterminated the Awkasa gang. They were *juramentados*, they told me, just ready to start out to kill.

I asked the congregation of Moros who were assembling, to bury the dead in accordance with their religious rites; then, joining my companions, I set out on the return trail to Jolo.

Speaking of the danger of ambushes, I might add that the officer who accompanied me on this trip, Lieutenant Barbajera of the Philippine Constabulary, in spite of his experience and coolheadedness in tight places, was, fourteen years later, ambushed and killed on the island of Jolo, not very far from the place mentioned in this story.

White Mare in the Corn

By N. V. M. Gonzalez

ONE morning late in October, an old white mare found her way into the corn field of old Pantaleon Gamo, on the east side of Kabalwa Hill, in upper Barok.

She was a lean, half-starved animal. Her coat of loose skin was a dull white; she had a shaggy mane, and her longish tail was glued at the tip with mud. A newly-healed wound marked her back; evidently some one had galled her and then simply turned her loose to be free of the bother of feeding her.

Old Pantaleon, who was around sixty and who usually lived in the clearing all by himself, had company at this time: a young nephew, from the island of Tablas, Alejo by name, an innocent-looking lad of fourteen. He was stiff-haired and narrow-browed but a really nice boy, what with his big, round, kind eyes.

It was Alejo who saw the mare emerge from the open valley and slowly climb up the shrubby hill. She grazed leisurely from one grassy patch to another, until at last she was near old Pantaleon's corn field. Alejo shouted "Ho, ho!" to drive her away. The mare turned about and made as if to go back to the valley. But in a short while she was back again, craning her neck and trying to reach out for the young corn plants hardly a foot high on the other side of the fence. Once more Alejo tried to shoo her away. He shouted at the top of his voice and began beating an old bamboo drum. At length the horse took fright, galloped away, and was swallowed by the green of the valley.

Old Pantaleon, who was suffering from ague and had been half asleep, was awakened by the noise.

"It was an old, thin mare," said the boy to his uncle.

"And you only drove her off as though she were a crow?" asked the sick man, sarcastically. Had he not been ill, he would have said more.

An hour later the mare returned. Old Pantaleon's chill had ended, and he was sitting by the window of his hut, looking out over his corn field as if in a trance.

Swiftly a feeling of rage swept over him as he saw the beast. "Whose mare is that?" he cried. "Now, where's my bolo. And where's my spear? Let me show you what to do with a horse that gets into a poor man's corn field!"

It was perhaps a fated day for the mare. Old Pantaleon groped for his bolo in its hanging place on the wall, and, passing out, he produced a spear that had been tucked into



the woven wall by the doorway for months. In a moment, he was in the sunshine, his bolo dangling from his waist, the spear half-glistening for all its covering of darkish rust.

Old Pantaleon grinned at his fourteen-year-old nephew. "Now, follow, you worthless fellow. Let me show you something. It is well you learn a thing or two from your old uncle!"

Amazed and with but the vaguest idea of what was coming, Alejo followed the old man. The mare had leaped over the fence and was browsing on the young corn. Her hoofs dug deep into the soft, ashy ground of the clearing, making pock-like marks. And where the mare had trampled upon the plants, the leaves lay on the ground and did not spring up again.

Alejo suddenly saw his uncle's spear sticking into the mare's back. The animal half reared, bolted, and cleared the fence, the spear remaining in her back. On the other side of the fence, she stopped, and, like a human being, it seemed to the boy, she cast a sad and accusing look at the two. Then, with a great effort and half stumbling, she shook the spear out of her body. Alejo felt the mare's eyes burn into him and he hardly noted the crimson arrow of blood slipping down her white coat as the spear fell to the ground.

"You saw?" demanded the old man.

The boy made no reply but marked where the wounded animal had entered a wood nearby to hide.

"Now will you know what to do, boy?" asked old Pantaleon. "I'm an old, sick man. I won't see many more harvests. It's time you learned a few things."

Alejo was frightened. He watched his uncle carefully tuck the spear away near the doorway, and when the old man said, "This is where it should always be, remember," he was more frightening than ever. He felt like running away, out into the field, perhaps into the wood—like the fugitive mare.

The lesson made a deep impression on him. He watched the corn field the rest of the day with an unknown dread stirring inside him. Sometimes he would have visions of the mare coming back to the field and there limping around with her thin broken back and dirty mane. But knowing how the spear had struck, Alejo grew certain the mare would never come back. Then Alejo began to imagine that the smallish corn patch was one large green sleeping

(Continued on page 481)

Good Bargain

By A. E. Litiatco

"YOU lose your dream forever when you waken."
(In my hurt I said that, and 'tis still true.)
But does it matter, if its place is taken
By a new vision—fairer far—of you?

For wisely was it said that beauty need
Not die with dreams. There can be beauty, too,
In pure reality: our dreams, indeed,
Like fairy tales may end by—coming true!

The Monteses of Panay

By Eugenio Ealdama

Gods and Spirits

THE Monteses, like the Negritos and other pagan peoples of the Philippines, believe in spirits, but unlike most of the others, they also have their own gods. These gods, however, are not omnipotent, nor are they omnipresent. They have their respective functions to perform and do not leave their places.

The god who created the sky and earth is called *Pabagatnon*. He married *Mangatubang* and both live in heaven. Their origin is unknown.

Three children came from this union, namely *Tungcong Lañgit*, *Lolid Batang* and *Linting Haboghabog*. The first, *Tungcong Lañgit*, as his name suggests, is the "support of the sky or heaven". (*Tungcong* or *tucong* is a contraction of two words, *tuco* meaning "prop" or "support", and *cang*, preposition meaning "of"; *lañgit* means sky or heaven). This god created the first man and woman, named *Lu-oyon* and *Lowé*, respectively, who begot *Masangsang* and *Mahilway*, who also became husband and wife. These couples were the progenitors of mankind.

Without *Tungcong Lañgit*, life on earth would be impossible for the sky would come down and smash all things living there. *Lolid Batang* supports the earth, and *Linting Haboghabog* provides means of livelihood.

Besides these gods, there are many other minor gods and goddesses, among them: *Santonillo*, master of the typhoon or storm; *Macalibong Linté*, master of the lightning and thunder; *Magbalan-ay*, master of the earthquake; *Dulumbanua*, master of the sun and the moon; *Dumaraog*, protector of the farmers; and *Tibang-tibang*, master of the wind.

Four of the several goddesses are: *Laonsina*, protectress of the people; *Bulawanon*, giver of properties; *Daramion*, protectress of the manufacturers.

Because of the nature of the functions or attributes of the gods, they are not feared by the Monteses so much as the spirits. The spirits, on the other hand, are always present and active, and their relation with the life of the Monteses is closer. If he is reverent to the spirits, if he does not destroy their invisible mansions in the form of trees such as the *balete* or *lonok*, no mishap will occur, and for this reason he makes them frequent offerings.

The most powerful spirits, often mentioned in his prayers by the *babaylan* or the person who officiates in a religious ceremony, are: *Agta-Idulo*, *Mañgatumbal*, *Pakiwit*, *Mañgalayo* and *Manlubag*. *Agta-Idulo* is the Master Spirit; *Mangatumbal* is the spirit that causes fever, named after *catumbal* (red pepper) which, if eaten, makes one feel hot. *Mangalayo* is the giver of *calayo* or fire, hence that which causes malaria; *Pakiwit* is he who punishes by making the face awry, which in Montés is *kiwit*; and *Manlubag* is named after *lubag* which means "to twist", and is attributed with the power of causing the paralysis or crippling of its victim. Collectively these spirits are called *Sapat*.



Another important deity is *Bagsang*. *Bagsang* is a big snake who keeps the huge reservoir in the West, which continuously receives water but is never filled. It is he who causes the rain to fall and fills the rivers and streams with water. To him is attributed the power of giving the Monteses bountiful harvest by causing rain to fall on the *cañigins*. Offerings are often made to propitiate him.

The After-Life

The Montés believes in life after death. The soul of the ordinary man goes to *Madia-as Mountain* and, in the form of a spirit, lives there again his former life, i.e. if he was a gambler, he will continue gambling in *Madia-as*. This is the reason why the dead are always buried with some of the implements they use in life, as with gaffs in the case of cockfighting addict, or with a *sibat* (barbed spear) in the case of a hunter. The souls of the favorites of the gods take the forms of birds, such as the *amelisbis*, the *tagwati*, and *corocoro*, whose mission it is to announce to travelers impending dangers, or they may simply fly to the sky above. The soul destined to live in the sky is privileged to come down to earth to visit his relatives and friends.

Binabaylan or Priestly Practices

The basis of the superstitions of the Monteses is their belief in the constant presence of the spirits around them. Wherever they establish their homes, the spirits follow them. Almost all occurrences, adverse or propitious, are attributed to the spirits. Most kinds of sickness are caused by evil spirits. A bad crop is a manifestation of the displeasure of a spirit who has not received a suitable offering from the owner of the field or some member of his family. Good health and good crops are dispensations of pleased spirits or gods. The best means for assuring material well-being is to please them by offering them food.

The offerings can not be made with favorable results without the help of a *babaylan*, a gifted person who can communicate with the gods or spirits in a language pleasing to them. He knows what to do and what to say when officiating at acts of conjuration or exorcism.

A *babaylan* is an important personage in a Montés community, actually performing the dual functions of priest and physician.¹ He officiates at the *buhis* festival ceremony, already described in this series of articles, or any other ceremony in propitiation of the gods and spirits, and also cures diseases by killing the evil spirits or driving them away from the body of a patient, or by simply entreating them to return to the sick his former health. Credited with extraordinary powers, he is looked upon with respect, is treated with great consideration, and is even loved by those who believe they have been benefited by his services.

The obscure and mystical processes followed by a *babaylan* in the performance of his functions as priest and as

¹The Monteses, like the pagans of southern Mindanao, also call their medicine-man *mabalian*; but the name more generally used is *babaylan*.

medicine-man are called *binabaylan*, which may be translated as "priestly practices." Some of these practices I shall briefly describe.

Cure of the Sick

To cure a sickness, the procedure in Antique is as follows:

At sunset a pig is slaughtered, while a helper of the babaylan continuously taps a gong, making a monotonous sound. After cleaning the pig and removing the entrails, the babaylan places the carcass in the middle of the room near the patient and then sits down by the side of the pig and mutters a few mystical sentences. After this, he cuts a strip from the pig's skin, about two inches wide, from the root of, and including, the tail to the head. Then he stands up, seizes his spear and begins to tremble and shout as if in a fit. He stops for a moment, takes the strip of skin he has cut, and winds it around his neck. After another fit of trembling, he dances back and forth across the body of the pig, suddenly thrusts his spear into the carcass, and then, without removing the spear, he unsheaths his bolo and cuts off the head. Then he shouts again, this last shout being one of gladness as it means victory over the evil spirit.

The explanation of this ceremony is: The sound of the gong summons the spirits to the house of the sick. Among them must be the wicked one who caused the sickness. The winding around the neck of the babaylan of the strip of skin is a sign of authority and superiority over the spirits. By his conjuration the evil spirit is forced to enter the carcass of the pig. The words he mumbles are words of command. By the spear-thrust he kills the spirit inside the pig. The cutting of the head completes the victory.

The Bugay Ceremony

In Central Panay the binabaylan to cure the sick is more elaborate. It is called *bugay*. It is resorted to when other medicines fail and when it is believed that the illness has been caused by evil spirits whom the sick person has displeased, offended, or wronged. In order that the spirits may return the health of the patient, they must be propitiated by offering them a tribute or payment, consisting of *pangasi* (rice wine) and food. But lest the tribute fail to please the spirits, leaves of certain plants and herbs and incense are collected in the evening.

The materials used in bugay are: incense, leaves of certain herbs; fire; a bottle of coconut oil into which roots of several trees, the names of which are not to be revealed, have been dipped; a jar of rice wine; a quantity of rice; a young pig whose feet and head are tied together; a ring that has been worn by the pa-

tient; a few clothes owned by the patient; a drum and a gong. With these materials in readiness, the babaylan begins the ceremony by burning the incense and ordering at the same time that the wine, the pig, and the rice be placed in the middle of the house near the patient. When this is done, he anoints the body of the sick with the oil and blows his forehead three times as is done by a Catholic priest in a baptismal ceremony. The babaylan then sits down on a stool or a sack of rice by the side of the patient and in front of the wine, the live pig, and the rice. All of a sudden he starts trembling vigorously to shake off the evil spirits, thereby purifying himself. Then he mutters a litany as follows:

"*Agta-Idulo, maga bayad cami, maga libia, maga ilis pasobra. Una cami mag madawa sa balay cag mag madawa caino sa talun con imao nacaghangut, nacagdapat sa na umhan cag sa natingcapan. Hay maga libia co ro, maga bayad maga libia, maga pasobra cay Mangalayo, cay Pakiwit, cay Manlubag, etc., inde do camo mag balos, inde mag bauba.*"

"Agta-Idulo, we are going to pay, to requite, to give in exchange, and to give in excess. We surrender to you first in the house and then in the forest, if it is necessary and if it pleases those spirits whose dwelling places have been made *caingins* (clearings) or who have suffered from the falling of trees. Because I am going to requite, to pay, to give in exchange, and to give in excess to Mangalayo, to Pakiwit, to Manlubag, etc. (naming as many spirits as he can think of), please do not retaliate anymore and do not further punish us."

Then he burns the incense (*camangyan*) and anoints the patient again. He takes the ring and the shirt of the patient and orders his helper and a few relatives of the patient to accompany him on a procession to the forest, bringing with them the pig, rice, and wine. As the procession winds its way to the forest, the drum and the gong are played to summon the spirits. When the party arrives, an altar-like affair is constructed, before which more incense is burned. The babaylan resumes his address, saying:

"*Agta-Idulo, maga pacaon cami, maga bayad, maga libia, maga ilis pasobra. Inde do camo mag balos sa na umhan, na usbunga't (usbungan et) calayo, na tucpan et cahoy, etc. Hay naga libia, naga bayad, naga ilis pasobra cami sa ayhan natingcapan, na aring-inga't (aring-ingan et) calayo, etc., pauli-i ro nino, pauli-i dang ga masakit; ayada nino, ayada, i-uli sa lawas nag una.*"

"Agta-Idulo, we are going to feed, to pay, to requite, to give more in exchange. Please do not retaliate for those whose homes were made *caingins*, or those who were heated by fire or suffered from the falling of trees, etc. (naming other misfortunes which the spirits might have suffered because of the activities in the *caingins*). Because we requite and pay and give more in exchange for those who might have suffered from the falling of trees or have been scorched by fire, please cause the recovery, do cause the recovery of the sick; cure him, do cure him, and return him to his former self."

After this, the babaylan orders the pig to be slaughtered. One half of the carcass is prepared for food and the other

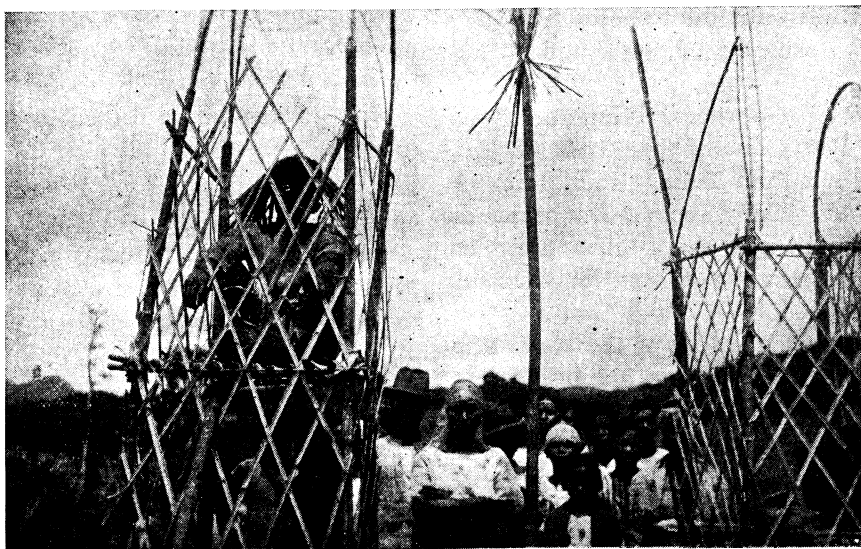
half is reserved for the babaylan. Both portions are placed on the altar or stand for the spirits to eat. The incense is left burning. Then the babaylan continues his supplication thus:

"*Inde ca ro mag balos, inde mag bauba, hay guina pacaon camo, guina patag-yamon et sobra, guina pacaon et sobrado.*"

"Do not retaliate anymore, do not punish because we let you eat all that, you want until you are full."

He buries the ring of the patient in the ground to summon the good spirit, pro-

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A pagan priest, seated on the *buboc-buboc* (platform), officiating at the *buhis* ceremony. On the other platform is an offering to the spirits.

Working Student

By Ben. F. Rimorin

IT is only ten-forty, and now that the other fellows have gone to bed, I can read to my heart's content. Silence . . . at last. Peace. Quiet. But, gosh. . . it is still raining hard. Will it rain tomorrow? Hope to God it won't!

It is expensive, this rain. I can't hike to the office, and neither can I take a bus and pay only a three-centavo fare, because Taft Avenue, where the buses run, is a good walk from where I live,—Salsipuedes, a very narrow, dirty, oneway street. The walk to Taft Avenue, even with a good raincoat, soaks not only your shoes and socks, but the legs of your pants. So I must take a calesa. But it is no joy to ride in a calesa, comfortable though it is to ride alone and not crowded in between people in wet raincoats and with dripping umbrellas, as in a bus, because fifteen centavos makes such a big dent in my very lean pocket book and that amount means three cups of coffee. Always, without fail, I have to take a cup of strong coffee after office hours and still another after my classes or I would not be able to hold myself together.

On pay-days when I feel happy and excited because I have money again to spend after all those days of scrimping and scheming, I usually take a taxi, but once I am inside and speeding on my way to school, I begin to reproach myself.

Ben, you should have taken a bus, instead. Look, it is already twenty centavos. Before long you will be broke again. You know what that means.

But somehow a voice within me always wins: Ben, it is pay-day. It is pay-day. Pay-day. Enjoy yourself while you may . . . and can. Now. You may be dead and gone tomorrow.

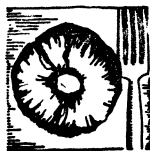
It must not rain tomorrow. Please . . . oh, God. There . . . in my purse I have only a peseta. Pay-day is way off yet, five days more. . . . Why did I go to the Red-Cross canteen twice this week? Why did I always insist on taking Nena to the loge when she did not want me to because it is so expensive. Pure bluff . . . show-off . . . and now I am down and out again.

Am I going to borrow? From whom? Not from these guys here in the room! Every one of them is flat broke, I am sure of that. And not from Taba, either. I don't like the way she goes about, talking about other people as if she and her family were all angels and saints and virgins and millionaires. She has been my casera for the past two years, and I do hate her.

Yesterday she was seated at the foot of the stairs in a rocking chair. Her arms were folded on her breast and she was staring vacantly ahead of her. I stopped to ask if there was anything wrong.

No answer.

As I was not in a hurry to go to the office then and was in the mood to talk, I talked and talked despite her withering, angry look at me. Nana, was it not a perfect day? Could she see the sky? Wasn't it blue? In the big garden across



the street, could she see the fragile and beautiful butterflies and buzzing bees? The lovely flowers? Red roses? White roses? Yellow roses? Dahlias? Azucenas?

"You . . . you, stop!" she said, leaning back wearily, and cupping her round chin in a stubby hand.

She could not stop me. There was nothing wrong, was there? I insisted, leaning against the door and enjoying a good puff at my cigarette.

Two smoldering eyes from behind thick eyelids and eyebrows shot at me. I smiled at her, while I said to myself: Steady now, Ben, steady. Why be afraid? She can't eat you!

"Do you know," she suddenly exclaimed, "that I paid six pesos for lights alone yesterday? Imagine, six pesos for lights. . . six pesos, think of it! Some of you people you . . . you, perhaps . . . must have gone to bed every night without turning out the light!"

"No! No! No! It could not have been I. I . . . I . . . always turn out the light."

"Imagine six pesos!" she sighed.

When I turned to go, she called me back, and bending forward, whispered: "Have you noticed if Amading and Denis have already received their money?" She smiled coyly and scratched her hair with an almost toothless comb.

"Why?" I asked.

"S . . . S . . . Sh!" she said, putting her forefinger against her mouth, "it is already the fifth of the month and they have not paid me yet for their board and lodging." Then, raising her voice so that the students upstairs could hear her, she went on, "I need money. I need money! Prices of things have gone sky high. Everything these days is very, very expensive. *Bangos* no bigger than this, cost fifty centavos each. What do you think?"

We boarders hear this sort of talk from her often, and have learned to keep silent, only nudging each other under the table when she is at it. . .

Nope, I don't dare to borrow from her, even if I have to walk in the rain.

My, it is getting chilly. I reach for my sweater hanging on the mosquito bar and put it on. It is already past eleven. Quite late. Ben, you have to speed up a little. Well . . . if all nights were like this; I mean, having the table and the light all to myself, perhaps my grades would all be 2's if not 1's.

"Tarzan" Denis looks like a mummy there in bed. He always enjoys himself immensely bothering us at our lessons, calling us names, making faces at us, even flicking our ears and noses. He can get away with murder because we are afraid of him. Very much older than the rest of us and tall and big-bodied, with bulging muscles—that is Tarzan, the big bully.

Tarzan keeps squirming, and his bed creaks annoyingly. He is a firster in sleeping. Taba told me some time ago when we were alone in the dining room: "It has taken him three long years to finish his pre-law; that is, if he passes this semester, which I doubt. If he were my son, I'd..." Taba stopped there and wagged her head.

I must confess that I would not know much of the goings-on in the house if it were not for Taba who hears all and sees all—and tells me all. For this is my daily routine: I leave the house for my work twenty minutes before eight, take my lunch at my desk in the office except on Sundays when I eat in the house, go direct to my classes after office hours in the afternoon and to the law library afterwards to do my reference work. I do not get back to the house earlier than nine-thirty in the evening or thereabouts, a very tired fellow, believe me!

"Engineer" Amading is the opposite of Denis, I mean physically. A short, but stout boy, barely four feet and a half, and very dark in complexion. We call him Haile Selassie when he is not around. Now, he is snoring. His bed-spread is all rolled up and wrinkled under him. Mosquitoes will feast on him tonight for he has forgotten to pull down his mosquito net. Well, let them.

This is his sixth year in Engineering. He has only two subjects and—oh, it is very easy, so he says. If you were to drop in on us, you could not fail to know where he parks or where his bed is because of the cigarette-butts and ashes.

Vancing, a lawyer to-be, is fast asleep, too. Such hairy and skinny arms, folded over a skinny breast! Like Denis, he likes to crack jokes and talk and talk. Also he goes in for striped polo shirts and striped ties in a big way. The game of love—oh no, not Vancing, although he also goes in for all sorts of facial creams. Not that he is dumb, but he is afraid.

There you have the bunch of us who share this small, dirty room. Denis. Amading. Vancing. And I.

Denis keeps on squirming like a worm, and, in so doing, out pop his head and neck from the white blanket which has hitherto covered him tautly from his toes up.

"Can't you sleep?"

"No," blinking at me. "Damn it, I can't sleep." Then he flings off his blanket, gets up, and throws his whole weight into the chair by the table opposite me, while he begins rubbing his eyes and with his other hand opens one of his books, piled high on the table, and takes out a letter.

"Ben," his eyes brightening, "this is from Chuchi. She is stuck on me. Yes, sir... I wrote her only once... and look, here it is, her letter."

"Dearest Denis... Can't we remain just pals? Why, we have known each other barely a week! Fast worker, yes

siree, that is me!" He stops to say I'd better read the letter myself and so he shoves it to me on the table. "I'm gonna date her up Saturday."

While his voice has throbbed with eagerness and self-assurance, I note a sudden drop or a change in his voice. "Ben... I... I..." he is saying. Sounds like a charity appeal.

"I am sorry." I know what he will say next.

Now he is at it: "Ben, you can spare me five or six bucks, can't you? You know me. No, I should not have no for an answer. Take my word, Ben. You will surely have it back as soon as my allowance comes... even with interest if you want it. Ben, it is a case of life and death. Now, come on."

"Sorry, old boy."

"Aw, come on, Ben. If you want to, I'll pawn you my watch. It is..."

I doubt that he would believe me even if I show him my purse, inside of which there is no more than a peseta. I doubt. But I must get rid of him so he will not disturb me further. I find myself saying: "Okay dokey, remind me tomorrow, before I go to the office. And stop talking now, I am busy, or else I'll change my mind. See," I say, exaggerating to him how thick is the portion of the book that I have yet to read.

Denis belongs to those smart-aleck student-Casanovas. Shoes must be of a certain make or brand. Suits must be sharkskin or pigskin or drill *de hilo*. Shirts must be Manhattan or nothing. Neckties and handkerchiefs for the breast pocket must match. A monthly allowance of sixty pesos a month is only chicken feed.

If I only had an allowance like that, sixty pesos, I'd live the kind of life Denis lives or even worse, I admit to myself. As it is, I hike to the office and back. I wear the common drill, black neckties, black shoes, *et al.* I go to twenty-centavo movies. I seldom go to a dance. Why? You would ask! It is because I receive only forty pesos and have no other source of income and that is that. With it I buy my own clothes, shoes, books, notebooks, etc. I pay my tuition fees, board and lodging, and so on. And these tough, wise guys here in the room, especially Denis, envy me and tell me that they wish they had a job like mine, and that I am very lucky, indeed. The job is the thing, is Denis' belief.

Already past eleven... late. And I am not yet half through!

"Ben," it is Denis again already in bed, closing his eyes and then opening them again.

(Continued on page 478)

Wind-Sewn

By Harriet Mills McKay

THE sea is gowned in silks to-day,
A lovely changeable moiré,
In softly blended blue and green,
And silver-tinged aquamarine.

The fingers of the wind have stirred
The flowing folds, and tucked and shirred
With stitcheries of rippled shine
To make a scintillant design.

What should a Nice Girl Think?

By F. Mañgahas

WHEN I ask what a nice girl should think, it is not to suggest the idea that a nice girl should be compelled to think something, nor that a nice girl is incapable of thinking for herself. I would not make such insinuations with respect to men, and common fairness should similarly protect the girls. If I ask what a nice girl should think, it is simply to hope that what I am thinking is as near as I can approach to what she may well be thinking.

The reader may, however, inquire if it is necessary at all for any nice girl to do any thinking. This is on account of a rather established impression that pretty young heads do not and never did expect to be bothered by the ideas that shake the world about them. I shall not pause to explode such a libelous impression. It should be sufficient to recall that a man once wrote a book called "The Influence of Women and Its Cure." If anything, the existence of such a book indicates that girls have minds and that they are, indeed, of some account, evil or otherwise, in the conduct of the world.

Woman's Place

What should a nice girl think, for example, about the home? You have heard of that orthodox conviction that woman's place is in the home. This was the battle-cry, indeed, at the height of the fight over woman suffrage, on the part of the stubborn irreconcilables who felt that to give women the vote would be to seal the doom of the family as a social institution on which the stability of civilization depended. In reality, of course, it proved to be nothing more than the last desperate cry of men who were frightened at the prospect that women might no longer be so easy to impose upon. Such men never visualised the patent miracles of love in this direction—how love, transcending human laws new or old, makes mockery of arrogant independence on the part of women or men, and makes one submit to the other on the strength and urgency of their personal need.

A nice girl would not think that woman's place is in the home only. It is there and everywhere that is home to her ideas and ideals, to her abilities and her gifts. No consideration of risk would restrain and restrict her so long as she is sure she has the gifts to back her and the faith to sustain her. Nothing should hamper her but her personal limitations, which to date, by reason of centuries of subjection, are still formidable enough.

The Bigger Home

Traditionalists note with dismay a definite moral recession in the home of today in the fact that it is no longer the compactly sealed hermit kingdom that it used to be,—a haven secure against external forces of disintegration, or a prison impregnable to liberating assaults from without. It can not be otherwise. Modern science and invention have significantly worked havoc with age-old fortifications and barriers, compelling men and women alike to live and



work together in the bigger home that is the community. Thus you find the modern woman looking after the welfare not only of her own children but of the thousands of other children with similar problems of health and education. Such a woman, properly prepared, knows how to make a demand upon the resources of the community and the state to meet those problems. Such a woman knows, too, that to promote the welfare of all children is to safeguard the interests of her own children as well. No longer does the state of the individual home condition the state of the community; it is the stability, efficiency, and happiness of the community at large that determine the security and peace of the individual home.

Rock of Ages

What should a nice girl think about the church? The immemorial conception is that it is the Rock of Ages in a storm-tossed sea, or that it is the last harbor of security and hope in a world lashed by sin and suffering, torn by disorder and disaster. The fact is that it is increasingly failing to be either. Of a lovely Sunday morning when a nice girl puts on her smart clothes and submits herself to the soothing ministry of church rituals, she can have no reason, to be sure, to complain that all's not well in this best of possible worlds. But a glance at the Sunday paper upon getting home will promptly jolt her back into a raw reality to which her church is practically powerless to apply a lasting sedative.

A nice girl should ask why things are that way, why the church is no longer so effective in reconciling men everywhere to the abuses and oppressions that come of the organised cupidity of a few individuals who have manipulated or gunned or inherited their way to dominance of the instruments which produce the goods to be consumed by their fellow-men. A nice girl should be capable of deriving social understanding from the fact that nations which for centuries were kept in subjection and peace by the steady flame of a faith, have finally taken their fate into their hands, breaking immemorial bonds, for a desperate try at fulfillment under an order that promises no oppression because the faith that numbs is at a discount.

Curious Alignment

A nice girl may well be curious about this striking contemporary situation. Wherever you turn you find the church wittingly or unwittingly aligned with reaction as against liberalism, with fascism as against democracy, with capital as against labor, with the rich as against the poor—except in a few isolated cases. The curiosity is not inappropriate by reason of the justifiable fact that the church has always enjoyed a greater claim on the loyalty and devotion of the women than of the men.

A nice girl should seek a satisfactory resolution to her doubts on this question if she would free herself of direct responsibility for the toleration of the existence of the increasing mass exploitation of men by men and of the

consequent costly conflicts between classes, between nations, and between races.

Victorious Resistance

And now what should a nice girl think about the school? But a few months ago the country witnessed a fierce struggle for power in the control of the public schools of the land (for this essentially was back of all the flurry and fury over the question of religious instruction). The conflict was a revelation of the extent to which the home and the church had abdicated their traditional share of responsibility in their respective spheres in the moulding of young citizens. Finding itself inadequate to meet the exigencies of a new day through its known and established ministries, the church sought to establish a foothold for ultimate control of the educational system and thereby exercise the influence that it failed to exercise in its own institutions. It did not succeed in securing that foothold, but there is no positive assurance that it will not in time succeed to reverse the decision.

Bulwark of Democracy

A nice girl may well consider whether the victory thus recently won should be preserved at all costs and insured against any future successful invasion. For the school system constitutes, under the wise direction of the state, the best guarantee to the preservation of our democratic institutions as long as we have the will to live under a democracy. Every surrender that a nice girl countenances in the matter of holding the school open to sectarian influence and control, would hold her definitely responsible

for endangering the stability of the same democratic institutions. The report has been heard not once but many times that the church looks to the women of this country eventually to help it secure dominance of the public schools by the directed exercise of their rights at the polls.

Every nice girl has a right to expect the school for its part to give her an honest report and explanation of the environment in which she lives, an intelligent insight into the existing social relations and their attendant problems, an effective technique with which to adjust herself in that environment, a formula for living that puts social wellbeing before personal fulfillment. In so far as the school fails to measure up to any of these functions, it becomes her business to announce its mistakes and omissions from the very rooftops until something is done to correct the mistakes and supply the omissions.

Liberation

Almost every nice girl has long tolerated the cynical observation that she is no better than a parasite in the body social. Despite her obvious sacrifices in the home and, on occasion, beyond its four walls, she has hardly done anything to remove the color of the unkind impression. But now that she has asked for opportunity and freedom to determine her own life inside the home and beyond, and now she has been given them, the time has clearly arrived to liberate herself from the stigma of parasitism and intellectual indolence. Nobody now should prevent her from thinking and acting upon a program that comes of her own cerebration.

The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

THE Japanese army did "better" last month than in the previous month, as it made some gains on both banks of the Yangtze; but its advance has been slow and costly.

On the southern bank, their attempt to march south for a frontal attack on Nanchang has definitely failed so far, for during the month they made no progress at all along the Nanchang-Kiukiang Railway. Their advance on this front took a southwesterly direction in which they reached Wuning, and they further claimed that a "serpent column" of theirs has "snaked" to Sianning, 45 miles south of Hankow on the Hankow-Canton Railway. This would be quite serious, if true, but their spokesman admitted in the same breath that their serpent column was still 25 miles from Sianning, which eased up the situation not a little. On the northern bank the Japanese forces scored victories by the captures first of Wusueh and then of Tienchiachen.

Japanese military experts claimed with great confidence and finality, that Chinese history proves conclusively that the fall of Tienchiachen inevitably means the fall of Hankow. This may or may not be true, but that is beside the point. The Chinese authorities fully realized the diffi-



culties in defending Hankow, and that is why, after the fall of Nanking, the Chinese capital, was officially removed not to Hankow but to Chungking. The Chinese Government will, of course, carry on the fight even after the capture of Hankow by the Japanese. The Chinese high command, in undertaking to defend Hankow, desired only to make the Japanese pay as high a price as possible for every inch of ground they gained, but considered it even more imperative to keep the army intact.

What the Japanese counted on at the beginning was a quick, decisive victory over China, and the fact that China is still fighting is in itself a defeat for Japan, its apparent military successes notwithstanding. I say "apparent successes" advisedly because it is now commonly agreed among neutral observers that in the territories said to be "occupied" by the Japanese, these self-styled "conquerors" exercise no real control for more than three miles beyond the railways or the highway lines of communication. Even within these narrow ribbons of territory, the Japanese are often attacked by Chinese mobile units.

The Japanese seem to be playing their trumps already. How royalty holds a spell over the Japanese people is well

known even to those who know Japan only casually, and today there is one column of Japanese troops in southern Honan commanded by a member of the royal family. This royal column is scheduled to enter Hankow first, though another column on the same front has an equal chance to do so. The two columns pushed westward from Kushi, southeastern Honan, confident that they would be able to wrest Shinyang, southern Honan, from the Chinese, whence they would swing southward and follow the Peiping-Hankow Railway to the latter city. The Chinese high command rushed some of its best mechanized troops to Shinyang, after which the Japanese "push" was brought to a standstill near Loshan for a fortnight, and there is yet no sign of the Chinese defence weakening. This means that the Chinese army is far from being a spent force but on the contrary can give an excellent account of itself whenever and wherever it wants to.

Elsewhere the Japanese army made an even poorer showing. At the beginning of this month, it was reported that the Japanese were about to launch a general attack on Wutaishan, in the northeastern corner of Shansi, through which corner they entered that province last year. In the neighboring province of Hopei, Changchow and Shihchia-chwang, important stations on the Tientsin-Pukow and the Peiping-Hankow railways respectively, were retaken by Chinese mobile units. In Honan, Menghsien on the northern bank of the Yellow River, dominating Loyang, too, was recaptured by the Chinese regulars. In Anhwei, Chianshan and Shwancheng, respectively north and south of the Yangtze, were wrested from the hands of the Japanese by the Chinese forces.

At home the Japanese fare hardly better. The Japanese military have made much of their "national" cabinet under Prince Konoye, and talked a good deal about a "spiritual mobilization". But differences still exist within the cabinet ranks, and a mad scramble for power between two ministers brought on a political crisis which was finally averted by the resignation of one almost at the point of a pistol. The bone of contention was the presidency of the newly created "China Bureau". The Ministers of War and Foreign Affairs

both aspired to the same post, and in a quarrel that ensued during a cabinet meeting, the former went so far as to draw his pistol. Subsequently the Minister of Foreign Affairs resigned and now the Premier heads the China Bureau. Evidently there is as much need of "spiritual mobilization" among the Japanese military (for the two quarreling ministers are both generals) as among the people.

China brought its case against Japan once more before the League of Nations, invoking Article 17 of the League Covenant, which covers cases of armed conflict between a member and a non-member of the League. Japan was invited to present its case before the League for a peaceful settlement of the difference, but it rejected the invitation, whereupon Article 16, providing for both economic and military sanctions against the aggressor nation, was invoked. The League went only half way, however, and there are no collective sanctions being taken against Japan, but member-states of the League may individually apply them if they so choose. There is little likelihood that any sanctions will be applied, but the Japanese statesmen got so excited over the prospect that they resorted to threats. This is most conclusive proof that Japan is at the end of its rope, and a last straw might even break the camel's back.

China's appeal to the League places it in a peculiar position. China had turned down peace terms proffered by Japan, and then went to the League to appeal for peace. Is China sincere? Certainly. China wants peace as sincerely, if not as badly as, Japan. But China wants peace on certain conditions. Much of its territory is still under forceful Japanese occupation, and China is therefore not in position to negotiate peace with Japan individually on an equal footing. China would certainly stand much to lose if it now seriously tried to negotiate for peace. If the negotiations were to be carried on in the open and before a properly constituted international organ for peace, China might hope, even if it were a hope against hope, for some degree of justice. As for Japan's refusal to lay its case before the League, the explanation is simple. Criminals, however bold in crime, fear a court of justice.

The Courtship of *Doña Isabel*

By Edilberto K. Tiempo

IYO Mori's story about the nightly supernatural visitations of "*Doña Isabel*" created no little sensation in our neighborhood. It received credence among the simple folk and also summoned home Na Penang, Iyo Mori's tall, lumbering wife, who had been away in Surigao on a visit to her daughter. *Doña Isabel*, Iyo Mori said, was an exquisitely beautiful woman, milk-white and tall, with the blackest eyes, and long, cascading silky hair that reached a little below her knees. She was clad in a flowing, snow-like gown, like those of the angels painted on the walls of the church. Her coming was preceded by a very sweet aroma that would fill his dingy, unventilated room, and wake him up when he was asleep. This enchanting being had visited him repeatedly and had



urged him to come and live with her in a cave on Mount Banahaw, supposed to be a haunted place, eight kilometers from the town.

Iyo Mori's story created a sensation in our neighborhood because, in the first place, the man is already sixty-two years old and labors furthermore under the disadvantage of a crooked back, although he is hale enough to carry a sack of copra on his shoulders from Busay, his mountain clearing, to Jo Ya, the Chinese abaca and copra dealer. His uneven teeth are colored from the chewing of *buyo*, and because he wears shoes only on special occasions, the toes of his feet are spread out like the ribs of a Japanese fan. But he can still chew dried meat and eat corn off the cob, and his feet are strong and the toes fit to hold fast to the slippery mountain trail on muddy days.

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In the second place, Iyo Mori is, in a way, deeply religious, and is the number one *vocal* of the church. He rarely misses an important service and during the religious processions, a big candle in one hand, he scurries back and forth in the street, barking orders at the people, especially the children, to keep them in line.

At the time of the strange visitations, as I have said, Na Penang, Iyo Mori's wife, was away. She is some fifteen years younger than he, but many inches taller and very much bigger. They appear, however, to love and respect each other and quarrels between them are rare. Although Iyo is not what is called "henpecked", Na Penang asserts the greater authority; she is the mind, he the hands.

Once or twice during the year Na Penang, and a small adopted daughter, Loling, to whom the two are deeply devoted, go to Surigao to visit the woman's daughter Duarda whose father nobody in the neighborhood seems to know. Duarda is said to be married to a prosperous farmer who owns big rice fields. Na Penang stays there for three weeks or so at a time, after which she comes home with sacks of rice enough to last the elderly couple and the little girl many months.

Last April Iyo Mori was left alone in the house, Na Penang having again taken Loling with her to Surigao. After a month had passed and they had not returned, Iyo Mori asked me to write a letter to his wife for him, asking what was detaining her. Was the harvest delayed? Or was perhaps Loling not well? The following week brought no reply, nor the next.

After the seventh week, Iyo Mori with a worried face came to our house. Mother asked him what was the matter, and then hesitatingly he told us that the night before while he was lying on his bed, the room weakly lighted by a flickering candle on the family altar, and he was thinking of Na Penang and Loling, he became conscious of a sweet, strange fragrance from nowhere. It was not the scent of the *dama-de-noche* nor the *manol* outside, which he had planted for Loling when she became big enough to attend the *Flores de Mayo* celebrations. This strange fragrance smelled like the balsam used to anoint the tiny image of the *Santo Niño* at Christmas time. Then, forth from the shadows in the doorway, came a woman clad in a flowing, milky-white gown. She was very beautiful, fair and tall, with long, cascading silky hair, and the blackest eyes. She moved three or four paces towards the bed, and Iyo Mori trembled in awe and fear. For a moment he thought that the strange visitor was an angel come to bring him tidings of his loved ones; but she had no wings! He tried to open his mouth to speak, but could not, nor could he move. He just lay there, as if his muscles were cramped, staring at the woman.

Presently the visitor spoke: "Don't be afraid. I shall do you no harm."

"Who are you?" Iyo Mori at last managed to say. "What do you want?"

"I am Doña Isabel, your friend. I live in a beautiful palace near the spring on Mount Banahaw. I come to keep you company."

Now the old man fully realized that the visitor was an *incantadora* who had come to beguile him, not a kindly visiting angel. He had heard stories of enchantresses before.

"*Hija de Satanás!*" he shouted (the old man has some snatches of Spanish), "I do not want your company. Go away!" He waved his hand and pointed a nervous finger at the door.

But the stranger stood motionless, the black depths of her eyes undisturbed. She spoke, "I am not a daughter of Satan. I shall be more than a friend to you."

A Latin invocation which a *mananambal* (quack doctor) had taught him as an antidote against the Evil One, flew out of his lips: "*Quod avertat Deus. Laus Deo, in saecula saeculorum. In hoc signo vinces,*" and he followed the statement with the sign of the cross, thrice repeated.

The visitor made three slow, effortless steps backwards (such beings are supposed not to turn their backs upon earthly people), and at the doorway she spoke in a sad voice: "I am now going, Mauricio, but I am coming back." Then she disappeared into the shadows, noiselessly as a cloud.

We told Iyo Mori that what he had seen was but an illusion, a dream. He had been worrying too much about Na Penang and Loling. We advised him not to go to his clearing that day, but stay home and rest and take a good cold bath in the afternoon. He would not see the strange apparition again, we assured him.

The next morning I went to his house, which is not far from ours. I found him sitting on top of the bamboo ladder before his door, his face in his hands. When he looked down, I knew that he had had a sleepless night.

"How now, Iyo Mori? Did she come again?" I asked jestingly.

He did not speak, but gravely nodded his head.

I thought that the old man was out of his mind, so changed he was. His face was haggard and his eyes had a wild look. After a while he said, "I shall tell *Padre Andres* about this." And he relapsed into silence.

"What you need, Iyo Mori, is company. Why don't you go out somewhere, to the market, for instance, and take some refreshments with your friends."

He had not listened to me, evidently, for he said: "She came again last night. She asked me to go and live with her on Banahaw. She lives in a beautiful palace in which everything is trimmed with silver and gold. She has many servants to do her bidding. They would do mine should I go with her. She says that I wouldn't have to work any more."

"That would be fine, indeed," I said. "I'd like to go to such a place if I were asked!"

He looked sharply at me. "What? You would live with an *incantadora*, a daughter of Satan?"

"Why not? If I got tired of her and her palace, I'd go home."

"You can never return once you have gone with such a one. She would not let you. And you could never find your way out."

Lightly I went on: "I'll sleep with you tonight, Iyo Mori. I'd like to see this beautiful woman myself. I'd like to be enchanted, too. Since you will not go with her, she might take me along instead. And I am younger."

He looked at me, unsmiling. "You should not speak that way, *Iti*" and then after a pause, he added, "Maybe you are right. But will you write Penang about this visi-

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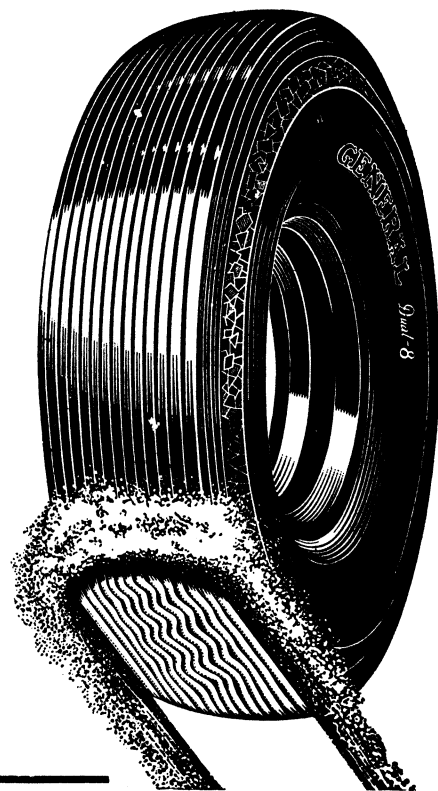
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tation? She has been away so long. Perhaps Loling is ill."

Iyo Mori lay on his wide *lantay* (bamboo bed), and I on a folding cot which I had brought along. The two small windows of the room I had opened wide, overruling the protest of the old man who said that night air is unhealthful. Instead of the faint candle light on the altar, we had a lamp which I had also brought along and which I placed within my reach on the table so that I could easily turn up the flame should occasion demand this. Iyo Mori had already said his prayers, and we lay quietly on our beds. A half hour later, the old man was snoring loudly. I laughed inwardly at his wild imaginings.

The place where we live is quite isolated from the rest of the houses of our barrio. After dusk, when the pigs have been fed and the chickens have gone to roost, there is absolute quiet, broken only by a stray breeze from the hills not far away, rustling the dry banana and bamboo leaves.

It was quarter past nine, and Iyo Mori's snoring sounded like a blacksmith's bellows, giving a certain weirdness to the otherwise silent night. Before long I noted the strong fragrance of the *dama-de-noche* outside coming in through the open windows. There is a superstition in our place about this plant: when it exudes its strong perfume, a fairy is resting under its leaves. I recalled this superstition, and supposed Iyo Mori must have thought of it, too, as he lay alone on his bed. The really eerie silence of Iyo Mori's place at night could cause fantastic imaginings. While trying to weave dreams of an incantadora of my own, I was greatly startled by the first guttural call of a *gecho* lizard hidden somewhere in a bamboo hollow above my head. But I soon became drowsy, and the next thing I saw was the stooped figure of Iyo Mori squatting on his bed just before dawn. He did not look well, and his shadow on the wall looked like that of the devil himself. He was muttering one prayer after another and he must have been doing so for some time before I had awakened. When he slowly lay down again, I asked him whether the fair charmer had come. He turned sharply and then, relieved at seeing me, he nodded his head. "She came when you were asleep, but she stayed only for a short time. She wants me to sleep here alone."

I wanted to laugh, but I stifled the impulse. At the same time I felt I had been deceived and was angry with myself. It was all bosh, I concluded, and went home in the morning with my cot and the lamp.

Four days later Iyo Mori went to the convent to ask Padre Andres to hold a special mass in his house the next day to drive away, once and for all time, the incantadora who now had the brazenness to visit the old man even in the afternoon when he was having his *siesta*. I received the news with indifference, only wondering cynically how a priest could entertain such nonsense.

To our surprise, Na Penang and Loling came home the afternoon of the same day that Iyo Mori went to the priest. She had received the letter which the old man had asked me to write, and so she had hurried home. She had not brought along much rice, but more sacks were coming.

Na Penang greeted her husband, who was no less surprised than glad to see her home, with a distinct chilliness. Look-

ing him straight in the eye, her first query was, "Is it true, Mori, this coming of a strange visitor?"

The old man flinched under Na Penang's steady gaze, but replied meekly, "It is true, Penang."

Her eyes still upon Iyo Mori's face, she spoke with lips that were firm and almost motionless, "Let us see."

Like a good commander, she ordered the sacks of rice which she had brought home stored in the *bandi*, and instructed the old man to give Loling a bath while she examined every nook and corner of the house, inside and out. Later she told Iyo Mori to sweep the premises while she arranged their belongings in a new order. Afterwards she went to the convent and asked Padre Andres to postpone the saying of a mass in her house, upon which the elderly priest looked much relieved.

They slept together on the wide *lantay*, the three of them in a row, Iyo Mori next to the wall, and Loling between him and Na Penang.

Dofia Isabel did not come to the room that night, nor ever after . . .

Working Student

(Continued from page 471)

Why can't he go to sleep, this mug? Why doesn't he let me alone?

"Ben, I . . ."

I must get out of this room. I pick up my book, turn out the light, and leave the room.

The door of the room next to ours is open. I can see that Romy is still up, bending over a book, and that he is alone at the table.

"Mind if I join?"

No answer from him but a smile and a nob. An understanding guy this Romy. He has also to work to go to college, like me, and has to cram in his lessons, too, whether he likes it or not.

"You know, Ben," he says after a while, just when I have gained a little momentum in my reading, "If we could find a cheap room, there is no reason why only the two of us should not board together."

"Why not?" is my answer. But, I don't mean it. I don't really like him. It is not because he is short and stocky and not easy on the eyes, whereas I am tall and slender and so on, but it is because he is a sphinx. An introvert. I prefer to knock about with the imps in the other room who crack jokes, tell fabulous tales about themselves, and are noisy, although I myself am by no means a noisy fellow.

"These birds"—he means his roommates who are all sleeping,—“they don't go to work as we do, and so they can read all day while we slave in the office. In the evening, the only time we can read, every one is talking, laughing, doing the Big Apple, shagging, trucking. I could kill them!"

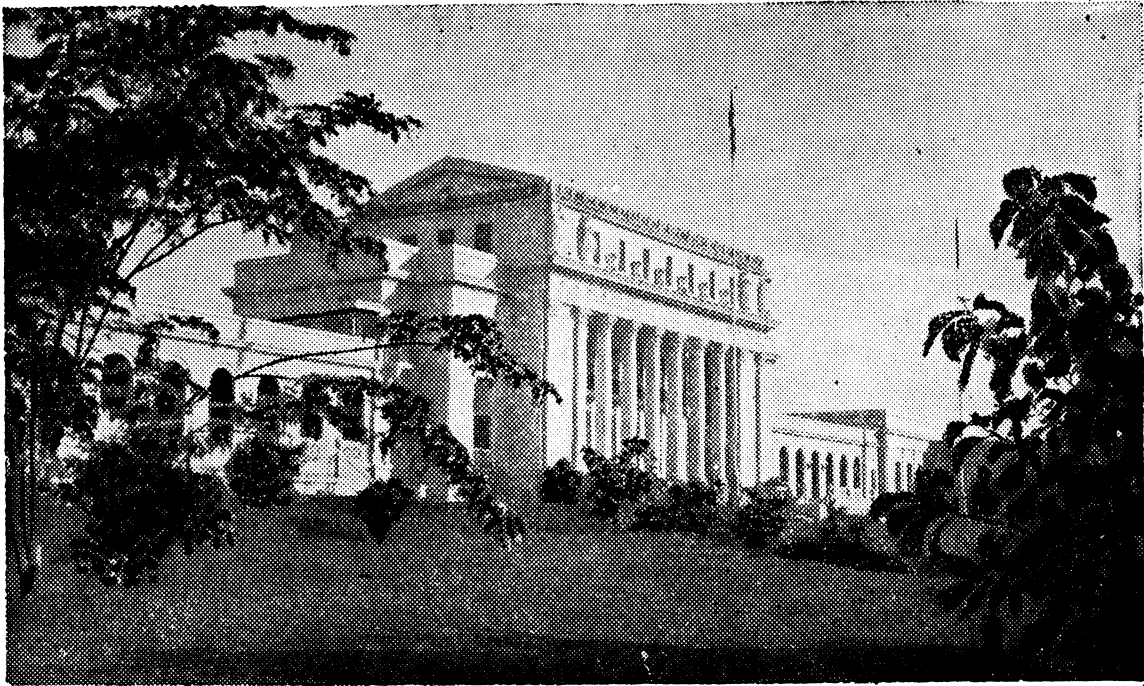
"Long assignment?" he asks, after a while.

"Yep," without bothering to look up.

"Going to the ball Saturday night?"

"Nope!"

"That is good. Then I can borrow your cross-tie."



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MANILA

I nod and then glue my eyes to the book before me. I am not reading now. No, I am thinking, thinking how he dares to borrow my tie again. Why, I've never borrowed a thing from him. It is the best "formal" tie I have. It cost two-fifty and I have worn it only once.

A door creaks and opens. Out comes Taba, blinking at us. Romy and I look at each other and at the light above us.

"You know, Ben, I am stepping out Saturday with Tita." He goes on and tells me of his romance. Where and when and how they met. Their first date. Their first kiss. Romy surprises me. He is not the Romy I used to know.

"Go on. Go on."

"It was moonlight. We were alone on the beach..."

Before I realize it, I have put Schopenhauer away and have begun telling him about the girls with whom I have fallen in love. Lilia. Leonor. Maria Luisa. Nena.

"Wait and I'll show you their pictures." And so I return to our room, switch on the light, and begin digging deep into my trunk, leaving everything in disorder.

"Isn't she the most beautiful of them all? Nena."

"You ought to see Maria Luisa."

Romy and I talk on and on far and still farther into the night about love. Old love. New love.

It is already morning. Two-thirty ... three o'clock. What of it? Tomorrow may find us waking up late, feeling bum, running to the office, and, later, hoping against hope that our professors may not ask us to recite. In this ... romance ... love ... the very thought of it and talk of it ... the hours don't exist ... I ... I live in a dream, forgetful entirely the gnawing of reality.

White Mare in the Corn

(Continued from page 467)

mat where his ailing uncle himself lay, in the sunshine, shaking with his ague. And a great wave of sadness possessed him.

That night the sad accusing look of the wounded mare haunted him.

He decided to go to the wood the next day. Following the blood tracks, he did not have to go far before he came upon the mare. But the animal struggled to her feet from her soft bed of dried leaves and limped away.

That was in the morning. He went back to the wood in the afternoon, but the mare was gone, and her tracks led down into the valley.

There, Alejo could find no more traces of her although he spent hours searching every bush and thicket. It occurred to him that the mare might have gone home, wherever that might be.

He roved about the countryside and upon passing an occasional lonely hut he would feel an almost irresistible desire to ask, "Has anyone seen an old white and wounded mare?" But a mysterious force rendered him tongue-tied. In fact, it was a feeling akin to shame. He felt that what had been done to the mare that had only trespassed upon his uncle's corn patch, was a grave wrong.

He began to picture the mare hobbling from clearing to clearing and being shooed away, and yet at the same time

causing people to wonder who had lifted a spear against such a half-starved, helpless creature.

"Will no one know?" Alejo made bold to ask his uncle, that evening.

"Will any one know, you ask!" exclaimed old Pantaleon. "Of course, every one will know! Every one will say, that's old Pantaleon's handiwork. It's the sort of thing my name is known for in these parts, if I may say so! The whole countryside knows your old uncle as the killer of animals that destroy his corn!"

This declaration terrified Alejo, so much so that he did not visit the other clearings that day or for many days. At length after a week the uncle said to his nephew, "Boy, go out now. Find that mare!"

Alejo, perplexed, stared at his uncle.

"Find her and tell me if she's not about to die. There's plenty of meat in that bundle of old skin. And we are poor folk, remember—with nothing but the corn..."

Four O'Clock In the Editor's Office



It is, I think, with pardonable pride that I present in this issue of the Philippine Magazine "The Decline of Lipa", the opening chapter of a new autobiography, that of Don Teodoro M. Kalaw, a notable work of which I hope to publish other chapters in subsequent issues of the Magazine. Don Teodoro is writing the story of his life and of his generation in the Philippines, in Spanish, but his daughter, Maria Kalaw Katigbak, is simultaneously at work translating the manuscript into English, in which language Don Teodoro wishes to see it published. Lawyer, journalist, one-time editor of the famous *El Renacimiento*, elected to the Second Assembly in 1909, appointed Under-Secretary and later Secretary of the Interior under Governor-General Francis Burton Harrison and Governor-General Leonard Wood, finally, after a period of retirement, named Director of the Philippine (now the National) Library in 1929, a position he still holds, he has ably served his country in various capacities and has acquired a wealth of experience and a knowledge of Philippine affairs, especially during the transition from the Spanish to the early American period and of what might today be called the middle American period, that will make his autobiography of the greatest historical value and interest. He is the author of many books, mostly in Spanish, on the Philippine Revolution, the Katipunan, Philippine Masonry, and the Malolos Constitution, as well as on constitutional and political theory in general, and as Director of the Library, he has published a notable series of collected documents and letters of such men as Rizal, del Pilar, Mabini, etc. He was born in Lipa, Batangas, March 31, 1884, the son of Valerio Kalaw and Maria Manguiat, and was educated, after his childhood years, in the Liceo de Manila and the Escuela de Derecho de Manila.

"China Mother"—the title is mine—by Ruth McCullough Mack, graphically embodies the direct, personal reaction of a young mother to the still "undeclared" war of Japan on China. Mrs. Mack, who recently joined the English Department of the Agricultural College, University of the Philippines, Laguna, was born in Indiana and holds a M.A. degree from Radcliffe College (Harvard). "From there", she wrote me, "I went to China and taught at Lingnan University for five years. I received much of value from the ancient culture of that country—including a Chinese husband and a baby".

Another personal narrative, of an entirely different sort, is that of P. D. Rogers, one-time Governor of the Province of Sulu, who tells of his encounter with the Awkasa *juramentados* in 1919, and how a humane official feels when he has, unavoidably, to order a killing.

Every Page Pulses with the Variegated, Vibrant Life of the Philippines

Read this issue of the Philippine Magazine attentively and decide for yourself whether it is true that the Magazine is not only a publication that gives one the "very feel" of the Philippines, but is, as such, one of the truly unique and intrinsically great monthlies of the world.

An American correspondent wrote to the Editor: "The thought will recur that mainland magazines should follow your movement toward Literature—away from hokum".

What is this movement? this Literature?

Read

of the late Spanish period in the Philippines, "The Decline of Lipa", the first chapter of a notable new autobiography—the story of the life and generation of one who was until lately one of the leading political figures of the country and today is recognized as the Philippines' foremost scholar, the Hon. Teodoro M. Kalaw.

Read

"China Mother", the spontaneous, personal, vivid narrative of an educated American woman, married to a Chinese scholar, whose baby is born amid the crash of Japanese bombs.

Read

the personal, first-hand account by former Governor P. D. Rogers, himself, of the Awkasa juramentados incident of 1919, and enter into the mind of a humane official who is faced with the grim necessity of ordering a killing.

Read

"Working Student", a short story, largely based on personal experience, and realize what rain means to the Manila office worker and that a 15-centavo carromata fare is the equivalent of the cost of 3 cups of coffee; learn why young men, working long hours in the day-time and studying until late at night, will sit up many hours longer to talk of their sweethearts.

Read

in the original and in translation the strange and impressive exorcisms of primitive Panay pagan priests written down by the author as he himself observed them.

Read

"What Should a Nice Girl Think?" "White Mare in the Corn", every other article or story in this number of the Philippine Magazine, and you will find that—

every article, every story is either an expression of authentic fact and genuine feeling, or of the authentic, creative imagination, so close to life as to be like life itself. Contemporary events and interests are set against a rich and vivid background, from which the past is seen to be a part of the present and as contributing to the future. The Magazine is not "sensational", not "yellow", but red with the blood of life, pulsating with human-kind's humor and strength, its earnestness, wisdom, and folly.

I have a number of stories by N. V. M. Gonzalez awaiting publication and selected "White Mare in the Corn" as the most unusual. He wrote me in a letter: "I'm in a sort of writing fever. Since the middle of last July I've finished ten stories and more are coming, I feel". I urged him to take full advantage of his *furor scribendi*. Readers may remember that Mr. Gonzalez is one of the Filipino writers mentioned among the writers of distinguished short stories by Edward J. O'Brien in his 1938 anthology of the world's best short stories in English.

Former Representative Eugenio Ealdama completes his series on the *Monteses* or mountain people of the interior of Panay, in this issue with his interesting account of various pagan religious ceremonies of these people. The series began in the January issue of this year.

B. F. Rimorin's short story, "Working Student", is also largely based on the writer's own experience. He is a graduate of the University of the Philippines and was until recently enrolled in the College of Law of the Ateneo de Manila. At present he is a clerk-stenographer in the Philippine Army. He hopes shortly to be able to resume his law studies.

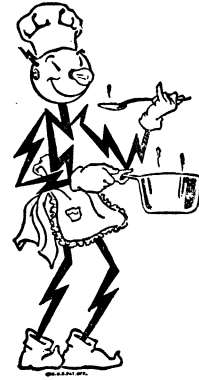
F. Mañahas asks, and answers to his own satisfaction, "What Should a Nice Girl Think?" A columnist of the Manila *Tribune*, he has been recognized for some years as one of the country's leading satirists, but he keeps himself well under control in this article.

Edilberto K. Tiempo, author of the short story, "The Courtship of Doña Isabel", is a member of the faculty of Silliman University, Dumaquete. His story of the supernatural Doña's nightly visits to the scared Iyo Mori is, I understand, a true one.

A. E. Litiatco's poem in this issue, "Good Bargain", I suspected of being an attempt to make amends for his sonnet, "Beyond Recall", published in the August number. When I wrote him that I thought it isn't just pure literature, but that I'd do my part to help and would print the verse, he admitted that my suspicions were not unfounded. "The fact is", he wrote, "that 'Beyond Recall' elicited from the demoiselle concerned a letter so irresistible, not to say fully explanatory, that inditing 'Good Bargain' became something of a duty..." Lucky poet whose poems hit the mark!

Mrs. Harriet Mills McKay, author of "Wind-Sewn", and other poems that have appeared in this Magazine, wrote me that she is no longer at Larena, Siquijor, but is now in Surigao, Surigao, address care of the Mindanao Mother Lode Company with which her husband is connected.

Among my correspondents this month is the secretary of a member of the House of Representatives, Congress of the United States, who wrote me: "I would greatly appreciate receiving your excellent magazine regularly if it is at all possible for you to enter my name on your free subscription list. It would be of inestimable value in helping me keep Congressman--informed of developments in your part of the world. Any attention you can give this request will be greatly appreciated." This is flattering and, of course, we will send the gentleman the Magazine. I want to do my part in helping to keep the Congressman informed—but who will help me in helping to keep the Congressman informed? This reminds me of a letter I received from J. C. Dionisio, who lives in Stockton, California: He said: "I am writing this in the San Francisco Public Library, Periodical Section, and in front of me is the June, 1938, Philippine Magazine. In it is a mimeographed sheet informing the Library that you will be forced to cancel it from your mailing list if you do not get a check for \$3.00. Couldn't some rich Filipino in the Islands send that check so San Franciscans can continue reading the Philippine Magazine? The Houses of Elizalde or Madrigal could easily do that. The investment is worth it. (Mr. Madrigal, by the way, received good publicity here when the Madrigal Line's first trans-Pacific ship dock at Alameda last week.) Mr. Dionisio's suggestion is one I humbly pass on to the Houses mentioned. I sent a mimeographed notice to a number of libraries in the United States which we had on the free list. From one of them I received the following letter signed by the "Acquisition Librarian": "We have received your notice of discontinuation of our name on your gift list. We are sorry to be notified of this fact, since it is impossible under the present financial conditions for us to add another magazine to our already over-burdened general list. We understand your action, however, and can only express our gratitude that you have been so kind as to send it in the past. We have enjoyed having it on our shelves, and are sorry not to be able to take up its purchase in the future." A State University Librarian wrote: "We wish to thank you for the free copies of the Philippine



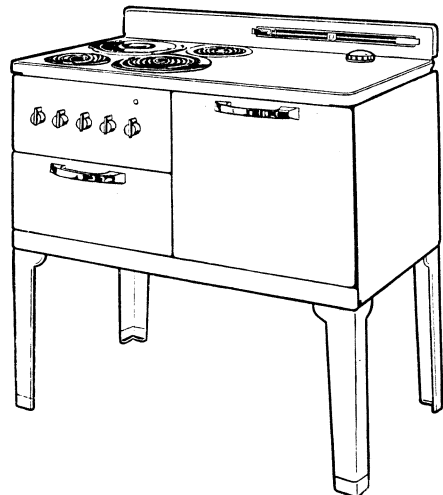
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MANILA GAS CORPORATION

Magazine sent us the past year. We receive a great many magazines in this way, and always place these where they will be accessible to the students. However, with our small library budget, we do not feel that we can add another periodical to our already lengthy list.” Note this Librarian says the Library “receives a great many magazines this way”. I'd like to keep up sending the Philippine Magazine to these institutions; it's the best kind of publicity for the Philippines. But somebody will have to help me bear the burden if I am to do so.

I had a letter from another official, during the month, the Librarian of the U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. When I looked at the letter-head I gasped. Had I broken some mailing law or other? But, signed by Matthew A. McKavith, it read as follows: “The July, 1938, issue of your Philippine Magazine has arrived at this Library. We liked your editorial on Democracy versus Fascism—or ballots versus force [This was my editorial on U. S. High Commissioner McNutt's Flag Day address.] Unfortunately, here is the dilemma. The civilized man, who detests force, must brutalize himself and use force against brutes (mostly ignorant cannon-fodder directed by brutes) to keep a civilization! What is the remedy to *that* situation? *Slow education of the masses.* Meanwhile, you say, while the educational process is going on, the brutes occasionally get control and tear down the educational process. *That* is another dilemma! However, tragic as things seem, I still have faith in the fundamental spirit of man. I liked the poetry in your magazine, too. Very much. Joseph Man's ‘Towards Poetry’ was a delicate lyric; true poetry. Keep up the good work. Unofficially and sincerely, etc.” Well, that's a fine letter for a busy man to write an editor whom he does not personally know. I replied as follows: “I must thank you for your kind letter of August 26. The problem of the substitution of reason for force in the management of world affairs is indeed a fundamental and pressing one. At this moment, the Munich Conference (called at the instance of the voice of reason speaking through our great President) is in session and the outcome is not yet known. It does seem that people everywhere are beginning to realize the horrors of modern warfare sufficiently to make very strong efforts to prevent a war. It is certain that a *casus belli* between great powers must today be stronger than ever before in history to result in war. Yet the events of the past few weeks demonstrate with painful clarity that Brutality is still firmly in the saddle in certain areas, although as a concession to the true spirit of humanity, it is dressed in the habiliments of loyalty and other fine qualities.”



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A letter from a stranger, Elbert L. Sitton, of Fort Worth, Texas, read as follows: "Editor Hartendorp, Sir, greetings! Before I start, my apologies for the poor stationery and the perhaps impolite demands on your time that this letter will make—but then, I have some things to communicate. . . . As a student of mankind and a color-bearer of literary culture, I was interested no end upon encountering your Magazine yesterday—Sunday—at the public library. The Philippines have long intrigued my fancy. It used to delight me in Los Angeles, to observe the gayly-clad young Filipinos . . . they are doubtless mistreated in California. Those I associated with at the University of Texas found themselves welcome enough. You may well tell your Filipino friends, those who contemplate studying in the United States, that they will meet with friendlier treatment in Texas than in the 'Republic of Los Angeles'. I was especially interested to note the type of matter in your well-printed organ and was gratified to see that the contents were as attractive as the make-up. My congratulations, Sir. You are an artist. The poems were especially good. Is 'Anonymous' a Filipino? Faith, our little countrymen have genius! As regards your editorial, I have long wished that the Philippines form a State in our Union, also Alaska and Hawaii. . . . But there are so many damn fools in our government! You offer to send sample copies to interested persons. I submit the following: Jack Sitton, *Daily News*, Amarillo, Texas; Jerry Sitton, Features Editor, *Daily News*, Kilgore, Texas; Douglas Meader, Editor, *Tribune*, Matador, Texas; Memphis High School, Memphis, Texas; Jeane Parks, Box 112, Gravelly, Arkansas; Ernest Redmond Buckler, Bridgetown, Nova Scotia. More names may occur to me later. *Certainly the thought will recur that our mainland magazines should follow your movement toward literature—away from hokum.* Incidentally, is the *Southwest Review*, Dallas, on your exchange list? The best of luck to you. If I ever get me a permanent address, I'll subscribe myself." Now that is a letter! Many thanks, Mr. Sitton!

From the other side of the world, came a letter from my good friend, Ifor B. Powell, British authority on the Philippines. Writing from 100 Westward Rise, Barry, Glam, Wales [what poetic names], he said: "I have just realized that I have not yet paid my 1938 subscription. Here it is at last, and with it my appreciation for the Magazine, which seems to me to be better than ever; certainly, both editorials and articles in recent issues have been very good indeed. I wish I could stop to comment on some of them, but in the morning I push off for a few days' holiday. One day I really will write at length. I have laughed time

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Manila, P. I.

and again at the story Dr. Barton told you about the old Ifugao and Quezon, and I am sure Don Manuel has had a kick out of it, too. I think it is the best Philippine story that has come my way. [See Four O'Clock column, December, 1937.] I ask for a few more back numbers—January, 1930; May, 1930; November, 1931; November, 1932—and hope you can spare them. And would you please make a purchase for me: Mata's 'Sulu'? I don't know where to order it direct and hope you won't mind and also that I am sending enough to cover everything. . . Well, the amount he sent me was enough, and book and magazines are on the way.

Director of Education Celedonio Salvador has asked for permission to reprint in the Bureau of Education's new Philippine Prose and Poetry series of texts for the high schools, in addition to the material he has already asked for, the following: "Nipa Hut", by Lydia Villanueva-Arguilla, Philippine Magazine, November, 1935; "Rajah Indara Patra and the Dragons", Manuel E. Buenafe, September, 1936, issue; "Balloon", Ligaya Victorio Reyes, January, 1935, issue; "O Perfect Day", Estrella D. Alfon, June, 1937, issue; and "Looking Toward a Philippine National Theatre", Jean Garrott Edades, February, 1936, issue. The Institute of National Language has recently issued in a special pamphlet Ignacio Manlapaz's "Filipino Drama: A Sketch", from the November, 1931, Philippine Magazine, as an appendix to Severino Reyes's "Ang Dulang Tagalog".

The New York Sun in its issue of September 2, editorial page, reprinted some of the Pampango proverbs and Ilocano riddles published in the July issue of the Magazine (Jose Torres Macaspac and Jose Resurreccion Calip), stating that these "have the strength of the soil" and "serve to remind the reader that wherever man dwells, he runs the same course, and, generally speaking, reaches similar conclusions". "The people from whom they were collected had achieved an advanced culture when the Spaniards reached them; they were not then, and are not now, 'primitive'." As for the Magazine itself, the writer declared: "The Philippine Magazine is a monthly periodical of sap and substance judiciously directing its attention to politics, news, art, literature, and history, and confers favor on its readers by presenting to them vivid snapshots of native customs, enlightening selections of folklore, and similar tidbits".

Brentano's, famous New York Fifth Avenue book-shop, recently ordered a number of copies of the Philippine Magazine, since which time we have almost weekly been receiving peremptory notes demanding to know why these have not been received by them, those good people apparently overlooking the trifle of the width of the Pacific Ocean.

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NATURAL SWISS MILK

G. D. SANTOS

The Montes of Panay . . .

(Continued from page 469)

tector of the sick, and hangs his shirt on the altar or stand as a tribute to the evil spirits. Then he again implores the spirits to give back to the sick his former health.

The babaylan next digs up the soil with a trowel to recover the ring buried a while ago, and says:

"Sulighawon coy dungan na, sagapon coy arabo na." "I will look for his (the patient's) spirit-protector."

Finding the ring, he picks it up. This means that the spirit-protector has already come. Then he orders the procession to return to the house of the sick. As soon as he reaches the house, he places the ring on the head of the patient and blows his forehead three times to drive the evil spirit away. Then he addresses the patient thus:

"Inde ca ro, Pagsandan, mag padaug cadang mga himata sa liuan, hay sobra doy guin bayad ta." "Pagsandan (Master babaylan), do not let those evil spirits overpower you because we have already paid them more than enough."

In the evening, the babaylan burns the leaves of *tuba*, *balante*, and red-pepper, and as the smoke rises, he exhorts the spirits to go away, saying:

"Isul camo, umantad, hay maga butangco ro ca hiwit; conmasacpan camo cag mag caramatay, waay camo et basolon, hay naca impasaco, naca pasobra ca mga nasal-an canino." "Withdraw and stay afar, because I am now placing a poison. Should you happen to be within its range and be killed, you would have nobody to blame but yourselves, inasmuch as I have already paid and paid in excess, for those who have offended you."

After this ceremony, is the sick assured of recovery? No. That has still to be determined by the babaylan. He chops off the hind legs of the pig and strikes any portion of them with a trowel. If the veins move or quiver, it is a sign for

the recovery of the patient; if otherwise, the patient will die.

The ceremony ended, the babaylan calls for the portion of the pig that was reserved for him. This and the money or some useful objects given him by the patient constitute the fee for his services, besides the gratitude of the sick and his family, which is always shown him on all occasions thereafter.

The Tadang Ceremony

Although the spirits, by their very nature, may be anywhere, they prefer the forest for their home. Attributed with great powers over the life of the Montes, their homes are called *mari-it* or *palhi*, that is, "private and dangerous." A Montés will never dare to clear a forest area unless he is assured that the *tagrugal* or its invisible inhabitants give him permission, which can be secured only after a *tadang* or "exploration" has been made and the will of the spirits has been communicated to him directly or indirectly.

After an area for a clearing has been selected, the farmer, or the "applicant", goes to a *manog-tadang* or "forest explorer." At an appointed time, both the explorer and the farmer go to the forest, bringing with them food for the spirits. As they go around, the *manog-tadang* exhorts the invisible inhabitants of the forest to leave it and thus allow the farmer to clear it for a *caingín*. As they go along,

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the manog-tadag throws bits of food around and addressed the spirits substantially thus:

"Here are the foods offered you by(naming the prospective farmer), in exchange for your homes. Leave this forest, if it suits you, and allow him to have his caifigin here. He will make further offerings to you from the product of his caifigin."

He repeats these or similar words as he goes along until the whole forest has been explored. Then he anoints the applicant and closes the ceremony by again addressing the spirits thus:

"Please communicate your wishes to us by any sign, so that we may be guided accordingly. Especially make us dream in such a way that we may easily understand your decision—if favorable, let our dreams be beautiful; otherwise let them be unpleasant."

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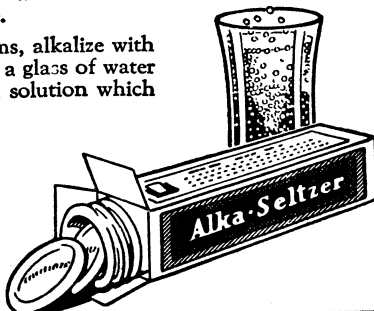
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Then they go home.

After a few days, they meet and communicate to each other whatever has happened to each, or what dream, if any, each has had. Usually, it is said, they dream. If the dream be about a bountiful harvest, for example, it is taken as a sure sign of a gracious concession on the part of the spirits; if it be about rats or any pest, it is interpreted as a denial. Or, if the farmer succeeds in a new undertaking or finds himself in a more buoyant spirit than usual, it is regarded as a manifestation of the approval of the tagrugal; if it is otherwise, of their disapproval.

Other Invisible Creatures

The Montés also believes in *camá-camá*; in Tagalog *tia-nak*; *muwá*; *layhó* or *sayhó* or *lambá*, *bawa* and *tomaw*. The *camá-camá* is a gnome or dwarf; and the *muwa*, a big, bearded, and hairy man with three teeth, long nails, and vertically-set eyes. The *layhó* is horse-like animal and the *bawa* is a small-sized animal that live in the forest. These creatures have no other mission than to do mischief to human beings. They are invisible most of the time, and when seen, they allow themselves to be chased but when about to be captured, they disappear.

The *tomaw* is the invisible creature that lives in an invisible mansion, usually in the *lonok* tree. This or any other place inhabited by the *tomaw* is called *mari-it* or *palhi*, which, as said, means "private and dangerous". Whoever dares to disturb these beings becomes sick, and is known as *binulao*, that is, punished by the *tomaw* for trespassing.

Omens, Prohibitions, and Charms

The Montés may be prepared and ready to go on an important errand, but when he hears the chirping of the *amilisbis*, the song of the *tagwati*, or the humming of the *corocoro* and *alimocon*, there is no power on earth that can make him proceed. He puts off his trip, because the sound produced by any of these birds is regarded as ominous—as an announcement that something untoward would happen to the traveler on the way. When a newly-born baby sneezes, a trip is also put off.

In Antique during the first three days after the new moon and the full moon, the Monteses do not hunt lest they capture or kill the pets of the spirits or other other-world beings. They do not chop down the *lonok* tree because it is often shelters the *tomaws*; they do not reveal some medicinal preparations such as the *himag* and the *panuli*, otherwise the *tomaws* will take away their healing properties.

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The Monteses, unlike the Negritos, do not eat the *amó* (monkey), *halo* (iguana), *uyac* (crow) or *du-ong* (owl). They do not even dare to touch the carcasses of any of these animals, otherwise Laonsina the goddess, will be displeased and will surely cause the death of any or all of the children of the offender.

Like many ignorant lowland Visayans, the Monteses believe in the *asuang*. An *asuang* is a human being who has the power of transforming himself into a black bird. So transformed, he flies at night to distant places to look for children whose livers he relishes. Its presence can only be known by a loud "silic-silic" or "tic-tic" sound. In the deep of the night, when this sound is heard, the Montés closes his door and window very tightly to keep the *asuang* out. If the *asuang* succeeds in entering, the liver of the child may be partly or totally eaten up, and as a result the child becomes sickly or dies.

The *asuang* is so much feared that children do not dare to go out at night alone. When a child weeps the mother can usually quiet him by telling him that an *asuang* is in the neighborhood looking for children, especially those who are weeping.

The *tiw-tiw* or fish-charm described under "Fishing" on this series of articles, is believed to have another very important power. If a piece of root taken from a tree, the name of which the Monteses do not like to reveal, is added to the concoction it will have the power to attract a woman to the man who has it. This preparation is called *lomay*, meaning "to attract".

Lomay is employed only when a woman refuses to accept the love of a man. The man waits for the day when the woman goes to the stream to take a bath. He secretly goes upstream, a few meters away from where the woman is bathing, bringing the *lomay* with him. Then holding the *lomay* with one hand or hanging it on his belt so that it touches his body, the lover looks for a frog or insect, which he attaches to the point of a stick or a small branch. He dips this like bait into the water, but instead of a fish or lobster or eel being attracted, the lover finds the object of his love running toward him, ready to surrender herself completely!

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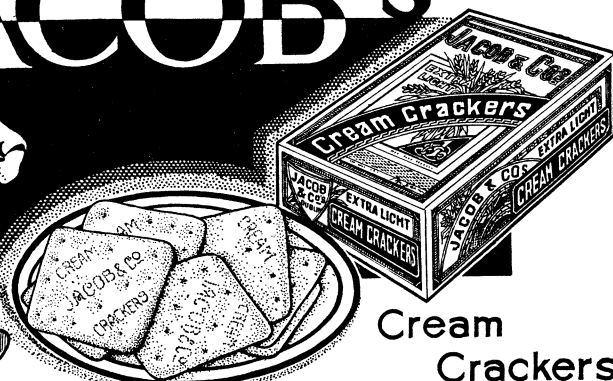
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The other method of employing the lomag, which is like the method used by some lowland Visayans, is to anoint the woman with it. The immediate effect, so it is averred, is that the woman feels an irresistible attraction to the man possessing the mysterious substance!

News Summary

(Continued from page 457)

to the International Non-intervention Committee, not rejecting its proposals for a withdrawal of foreign troops outright, but making so many counter-suggestions as to amount to as much.

Aug. 22.—Sun Fo, son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, states in Hongkong that the German alliance with Japan is aimed at the British Empire. Guerilla fighters battle Japanese near Shanghai's Hungjao airdrome, burning a number of bridges, and inflicting heavy casualties.

Over 100 Hungarian Nazis are arrested in Budapest for creating disorders during the St. Stephen Day celebration; officials are disturbed by the fact that the renewed Nazi activity coincides with the absence of their leaders on a visit of state to Germany.

Italy replies to Britain that allegations regarding the sending of fresh troops and war materials to Franco are without proof. Italy orders a special census of Jews; school principals have been ordered to eliminate Jewish teachers effective October 1.

Aug. 23.—The Japanese army moves its headquarters from Shanghai to Nanking and begins an intensified offensive throughout the Yangtze area.

A preliminary agreement is reported to have been reached between Hungary and members of the Little Entente (Czecho-slovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania) covering a wide range, including a pact of non-aggression; believed Italy played a part in bringing about the agreement which is considered a set-back to Germany.

Italian Foreign Minister Count G. Ciano is reported to have admitted to the British Charge d'Affaires that Italy is sending officers, men, and munitions to Spain, but that the men are considered "replacements" and not reinforcements.

French labor leaders rally their forces to fight for the retention of the 40-hour week after an announcement by Premier Edouard Daladier that because of international difficulties the 40-hour week must be sacrificed to strengthen the national economy and defense; the Minister of Labor and the Minister of Public Works have tendered their resignations.

Aug. 24.—Japanese war planes attack an airliner of the Chinese National Aviation Corporation, bound from Canton to Chungking, and force it down into the Pearl River about 40 miles from Hongkong, continuing to bomb and rake the plane with machine-gun fire and sinking it possibly to insure that there would be no survivors. The American pilot, H. L. Wood, the Chinese co-pilot, the radio-operator, and the steward escape by swimming ashore, all the rest of the 19 people aboard, including 2 women and a small child, all Chinese, being reported killed. Reported that Sun Fo had intended to take the plane.

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— PARACALE

but changed his plans. The gunboat *U. S. S. Min-danao* is searching for possible other survivors. Japanese censors are halting all incoming dispatches. Before the outbreak of hostilities, the CNAC was jointly operated by the Chinese government and the Pan-American Airways Company and there has been a tacit American-Japanese understanding that the CNAC liners would not be attacked.

Japanese troops, after suffering heavy losses yesterday and strongly reinforced, land on the west bank of Poyang Lake. They also claim the capture of Juichang, strategic city on the Yangtze south bank.

The Radical Socialist Party decides to back Daladier's decision to abandon the 40-hour week in view of the need of strengthening French defenses.

The Fascist Party and the Catholic Action in Italy reach an agreement permitting the members of each to be members of the other, but Catholic Action is to limit its activities to purely religious and spiritual matters.

Aug. 25.—The Japanese naval Spokesman in Shanghai tacitly warns that civilian airplanes flying over what the Japanese claim is a war area extending from Pakhoi, near Canton, to Sian, are liable to be shot down. He states the CNAC plane yesterday was flying over an area of hostilities, attempted to escape from Japanese patrol planes, and was assumed to be an enemy bomber, claiming it was attacked before it was fully identified. He declares that while there was no attempt made to shoot down this particular plane, the Japanese authorities can not guarantee that CNAC planes will not be attacked in the future. He states the planes frequently carry Chinese military officials. "It is an established provision in international rule that non-combatant aircraft passing zones of hostility do so at their own risk. All aircraft companies must know this and realize the responsibility is theirs and that they can not claim any damages if an accident occurs", he states. China accuses Japan of using poison gas in northern Kiangsi, sending the accusation to all members of

the League of Nations.

Chancellor Adolf Hitler stages a big military show for the Hungarian visitors and is reported to have indicated to Horthy that he envisions a three-way collaboration between the Reich, Hungary, and Italy. France reaffirms to Britain its determination to fulfill its obligations under the Franco-Czechoslovakian treaty if Germany marches into Czechoslovakia. According to London reports, Britain is expected to issue a warning to Germany that if it attempts to annex the Sudeten area in Czechoslovakia it would be difficult to avoid a general European war.

Nearly 80,000 Spanish troops are defending positions in the Ebro sector against some 60,000 rebels and their allies, with heavy fighting in progress, the rebels having effected a liaison and holding a continuous line through southern Spain from Toledo to Cadiz and Cordoba.

Aug. 26.—Ambassador Joseph C. Grew protests to the Japanese Foreign Office against the destruction of the CNAC air-liner, stating that the action contravened assurances that neutrals would be protected, "jeopardizing lives of American as well as other noncombatant occupants of unarmed civilian planes engaged in clearly recognized and established commercial services on a regularly scheduled air-route. . . . Not only was the life of an American national directly imperiled but loss was also occasioned to American property and interests as Pan-American Airways has a very substantial interest in the China National Aviation Company". The Chinese claim the recapture of Juichang.

The German government-controlled press opens a new editorial offensive against Czechoslovakia with a secondary fire directed against Britain and demanding that it push through a speedy solution of the Sudeten problem.

Premier Daladier obtains parliamentary support for a measure making the 40-hour labor week elastic enough to enable a speeding up of the work of national

defense. It is pointed out that Hitler effected his Austrian coup during the up-set in the Blum Cabinet.

The Mexican government seizes more American-owned farm lands to be operated by as agrarian communities.

Renewed Arab-Jew disturbances in Palestine lead to loss of 38 lives.

Aug. 27.—The British Ambassador to China is reported to have formally protested against Japanese censorship of incoming messages; the Japanese spokesman states the censors use discretion in handling business messages and guarantees that the censorship will not result in financial losses. The Tokyo War Office spokesman denies Chinese charges that Japanese forces are using poison gas, stating that what the Chinese saw may have been "harmless smokescreens". The gunboat, *U. S. S. Monocacy* in the Yangtze near at its anchorage off the Standard Oil Company wharf Kiukiang has a narrow escape as two mines blow up near the ship only a few hours after Japanese mine-sweepers had supposedly carried out thorough sweeping operations; later two other mines, apparently loosed by the explosion drifted down close to the *Monocacy*.

The British Ambassador to Germany comes by plane to London to discuss the situation with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax. Hugh Wilson, American Ambassador at Berlin, flies to Paris to confer with William C. Bullitt, American Ambassador to France. Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a semi-official statement made at Larmarck, Scotland, calls upon Germany to cooperate in the maintenance of peace and warns that any invasion of Czechoslovakia might force Britain into war; he emphasizes the conciliatory attitude of the Czechoslovakian government and expresses the hope it will meet with a "constructive response". He praises President Roosevelt's Ontario speech and the recent speeches of Secretary Hull, stating these "awaken a responsive echo in many British hearts". Berlin officials cri-

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ONIONS, Crystal White Wax. . .	.25	.70 2.25	4.00 7.40			TURNIPS, Large Yellow or											
Yellow Bermuda.25	.70 2.25	4.00 7.40			Amber Globe.25	.35	.55 .80	1.35							
PARSLEY, Extra Curled Dwarf.	.25	.35 .55	1.00 1.65			Purple-Top White Globe.25	.35	.55 .80	1.35							
PARSNIPS, Long Smooth						Snowball.25	.35	.55 .80	1.35							
Hollow Crown.25	.35 .70	1.00 1.65			WATERMELONS, Fordhook											
						Early.25	.35	.70 1.00	1.65							
						Cole's Early.25	.35	.70 1.10	1.90							
						Kleckley Sweets, Improved. . .	.25	.35	.70 1.10	1.90							

citize Simon's speech as side-stepping the real issue which concerns the "moral and legal rights" of the Sudetens, and declare that Hitler has repeatedly emphasized his desire to effect a peaceful solution. Rome comments are to the effect that the speech should have been addressed to Prague instead of Berlin. Winston Churchill states: "It is most grievous that at present the fate of Europe should be in the hands of a single man. . . . For a country which itself is not menaced by anyone and which fears nobody to place more than a million and a half soldiers on a war-footing is a very grave step". Reported that 42 British warships are steaming into the North Sea for autumn maneuvers.

Pope Pius again criticizes Italy's racial creed. Aug. 28.—Washington officials express the belief that the mine explosions near the *Monocacy* were accidental. Foreign Office officials say that an immediate reply to the American protest against the destruction of the CNAC plane is impossible because of the discrepancies in the American and Japanese versions of the incident which requires additional investigation. Both the CNAC and the German Eurasia Corporation have suspended their services between Honkong and Hankow and the Chinese press protests stating that this is just what Japan wants and that at least the mail service should be continued. The Chinese retake Tsientshan and Taihu on the Yangtze north bank and the Japanese are falling back to Anking.

Reported that Nazi leaders are over-ruling German military officials, the former demanding a more forceful stand in the Czecho-slovakian issue. Catholic priests all over Germany read a pastoral letter charging the Nazis with attempts to destroy the Church and up-root Christianity.

Aug. 29.—A Chinese guerilla band invades the western borders of Shanghai, sets fire to a bridge, hoists the Kuomintang flag, and gets away before Japanese troops could dash to the scene. Some 400,000 Chinese troops and 100,000 Japanese are locked in bloody battle on a 100 mile front in the Yangtze Valley. On the Anhwei front the Japanese win an important victory in taking Luan. The Foreign Office spokesman states that the Japanese airmen did not fire on the CNAC plane after it landed in the river and that he believes the United States government will accept the Japanese version after a full investigation.

In response to inquiries from Berlin, Russia, Rumania, and Yugoslavia are said to have warned that they would help to defend Czecho-slovakia in case of an invasion; France has also again warned Germany. Prague reports state that Lord Runciman, British mediator, has warned Konrad Henlein, Sudeten leader, that Europe is on the brink of war and that he should immediately agree to the concessions made by the Czecho-slovakian government.

Aug. 30.—Japanese authorities reported to have informed Admiral Harry Yarnell that due to military necessity, the *Monocacy* can not be permitted to move either up- or down-river, but that the Japanese

Navy is willing to provide food, fuel, and mail facilities to both the United States and the British ships in the region. Japanese report that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek may have been wounded in an air attack on Kingshan, 125 miles from Hankow yesterday where some 200 bombs were dropped, killing some 1000 people. The Japanese take Hwoshan, Anhwei province. Chinese state 2 whole companies were wiped out by poison gas southwest of Laohushan, in the Kuling sector, yesterday, this being the third time poison gas has been used in this area.

The Sudetens issue a bulletin demanding local self-government "similar to that of Ireland", and Germany addresses a note to Britain advising that it forcefully warn Czecho-slovakia to accede to the demand. Informed sources state the German high command believes Germany could not stand up for more than 2 months against the potential combination of Czechoslovakia, Britain, France, Russia, Rumania, and Yugoslavia; Poland is taking a reserved attitude. Ambassador Kennedy calls on Chamberlain and receives full information as to the situation which he is said to have reported in detail to President Roosevelt.

Aug. 31.—Shanghai is reported nervous for fear that the Japanese army might seize the city in case of a European war. American business men in Shanghai send an urgent message to Secretary Hull recommending all possible steps be taken to terminate the Sino-Japanese hostilities, and to secure the restoration of the Hongkew District to the International Settlement, the return of American property being used by the Japanese military, the breaking up of the blockade of the Yangtze river, and of other transportation routes; the message states that Japanese encroachments are growing, and that losses are enormous and will soon necessitate the withdrawal of numerous firms and the curtailments of mission, educational, and medical activities. The American business community in Shanghai is reported to be planning to send a permanent representative to Washington and to attempt to organize a permanent bloc of congressmen to sponsor their interests. Japan delivers a note to the American Embassy in Tokyo in reply to the American protest against the destruction of the CNAC air liner stating that "the company to which the aircraft belonged, being Chinese, is the juridical person in the incident, which is not one that involves Japan directly with any third power"; the Japanese government believes the circumstances justified the attack as the plane was within the Japanese field of military operations and "acted in such a manner as to justify the suspicion of being a Chinese military craft; the Japanese planes ceased attack, the note declares, after they identified the plane. The Japanese spokesman in Shanghai warns of the danger of flying non-combattant planes over the Yangtze Valley war zone and states the army desires it be notified of any such prospective flight at least a week in advance and be given a description of the plane and a list of all aboard, the army reserving the right to refuse permission for such a flight

In spite of the government propaganda campaign' the German public is reported to be nervous, uninterested in the future of the Sudeten Germans, and in dread of the barest possibility of war. The British Ambassador to Germany returns to Berlin with instructions to deliver a warning and an appeal to the German government, and a similar warning is said to have been prepared by France. In an attempt to ease the tension, the Czecho-slovakian government repeals a recent edict that prohibits Nazi political meetings, salutes, and emblems which the Sudetens challenged as unconstitutional. Italian officials state Italy's position is that of a neutral observer, although friendly to Germany. It is said, however, that Italy has warned Henlein it will not fight to back his claims.

The Riga correspondent of the London *Times* reports that the Soviet naval ministry has admitted that the chief Russian admirals and naval experts were executed a few months ago, including Admiral Orloff, Commander-in-Chief, the head of the Naval Academy, and the commanders of the Baltic Fleet, the Pacific Fleet, and the Far Eastern Amur River flotilla; "The Red Navy has not today a single officer who occupied a high post last year".

Sept. 1.—Chinese reported to have scored a smashing victory near Juichang on Yangtze south bank in spite of heavy Japanese reinforcements. The worst typhoon in 32 years hits Japan causing over 100 deaths and doing great damage to ships and houses.

Henlein leaves for Berlin to confer with Hitler. Believed that the Czecho-slovakian government has offered to divide the country into cantonal districts similar to the Swiss system, and a grant to the Sudetens of one-third of all new appointments to the civil service and other official posts until the representation amounts to 23%, equal to the population proportion.

All private schools, religious and secular, are ordered closed in Austria, the Nazi party to assume exclusive control of the education of youth.

Italian government issues decree ordering all foreign Jews residing in Italy, Libya, and the Dodecanese islands to leave within 6 months, regardless of their religion, exemption being made if one parent is not Jewish; some 10,000 out of a total of 44,000 are affected.

The Sultan of Johore, enormously wealthy, 65-year-old Malayan ruler, leaves on a 2 or 3 year vacation, arrangements having reportedly been made for him to meet Hitler and Mussolini; later he may proceed to the United States.

Sept. 2.—Continuing uneasiness over the Czecho-slovakian situation leads to an intensified exodus of European capital to the United States.

The Italian government bans all Jewish teachers and students from the public schools. Some 1500 Jewish professors and 8000 university students are affected.

Sept. 3.—Following a meeting of the French Cabinet it is reported that the government will urge

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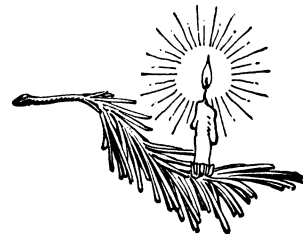
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Czecho-slovakia to "consider any concessions short of actual dismemberment".

Reported that some 800,000 Germans in Poland will form a union and that the government has no objection provided the members remain loyal to Poland.

Sept. 3.—A heavy Japanese air armada blasts Chinese defenses along the Nanchang railway, great destruction being done in Nanchang and also at Tahan. The Japanese capture Mahuling.

Germany advises Britain it will hold naval maneuvers off Scandinavia coincident with the British maneuvers off Scotland. The Rhine frontier opposite Strasbourg is heavily reinforced.

Demonstrations and strikes break out in France against Daladier's plan to scrap the 40-hour week in the war industries.

Anti-German riots break out in Bielsko, Polish Silesia.

Premier Imredy declares Hungary will back the interests of Hungarians in Czecho-slovakia.

Ambassador Bullitt, speaking at Bordeaux at the base of a monument commemorating 161 years of Franco-American friendship, states: "We hope and pray we may remain at peace with every nation of the world, but, as I suggested on February 22, 1937, if war should break out again in Europe, no human being could undertake to prophesy whether the United States would be involved". He stresses that the United States would "aid France to help safeguard peace".

Sept. 5.—After repeated set-backs, the Japanese, reinforced, again open a desperate drive on both sides of the Yangtze. Three Japanese planes machine-gun a Sino-German Eurasian Aviation Corporation passenger plane and puncture the wings and the gasoline tanks, but the plane lands without loss of life.

The sixth annual Nazi Party convention, with 800,000 in attendance, opens at Nuremberg to continue for 8 days. The rush of apprehensive Europeans to convert their currencies into American dollars or gold drives the pound sterling down to the lowest level since 1935.

Some 50 persons are killed in Santiago, Chile, in putting down a putsch launched by Chilean Nazis,

among those arrested being Carlos Ibañez, former President, who recently returned from exile.

Sept. 6.—Japanese planes machine-gun a second Eurasian Corporation passenger plane near Hankow; no lives are lost. China delivers another note to the League of Nations charging the Japanese are using poison gas.

Hitler in a proclamation read at Nuremberg glorifies the German Reich, rejoices in its friendship with Italy, denounces Bolshevism and the Jews, declares Germany no longer fears any foreign blockade because of the nation's economic self-sufficiency, but does not mention the Sudeten problem. The British Ambassador to Germany is reported to have stated to the German Foreign Minister when he expressed doubt that Britain would fight to aid Czecho-slovakia: "Then you are mistaken".

A revolt against Franco is reported brewing in Spanish Morocco.

The Dominican Republic offers the International Refugee Committee to accept a substantial number of German Jewish expatriates; the Union of South Africa has indicated it will not allow an immigration of Jews.

Sept. 7.—The Japanese capture Hushin and claim the inner line of the Hankow defense is on the verge of collapse. Hankow authorities announce the temporary suspension of all air services between Hankow and west and southwest China.

The London Times suggests editorially that if other solutions fail, the Czechs should "permit the Sudetens to secede to Germany". Lord Runciman is said to have cabled a strong protest and reported to be considering resigning because of dissatisfaction with London developments. The government is reported to be alarmed and to be making hurried efforts to patch up the damage done by the editorial which is interpreted in Germany as showing the British are weakening. Premier Hodza hands the Sudetens his "last word" in connection with the concessions, but informed Nazis state they believe they will not be considered sufficient. Hitler is reported to be seeking from Britain "more effective pressure on Prague to yield still further". Defense Minister Pirov of the Union of South Africa tells the Assembly that the Union would not participate in a war in which Britain is involved unless the interests of the country make this inevitable and only on a mandate of the people. The Executive Committee of the British League of Nations Union approves a resolution recognizing "the vital importance to all Europe of maintaining the independence of the Czecho-slovakian state . . . and resistance to any attempt by the German government to settle the Sudeten question by intimidation or military action."

Pope Pius is quoted in the *L'Observatore Romano* as saying that the fascist racial doctrine "concerns a great and serious error which reaches the steps of the altar and touches Catholic doctrine".

Sept. 8.—Japanese troops on Yangtze north bank walk into a trap and several thousands are reported cut off while the rest are forced to retreat.

Japan is reported to have assured Germany of its "moral support". The Italian semi-official *Informazione Diplomatica* warns Czecho-slovakia it must "surrender to the reality of the situation in order to avoid an even graver situation"; Italy's attitude, it explains, was established during the recent Hitler-Mussolini talks in Rome. Hitler is said to have urged Sudeten leaders to resume negotiations after they had been halted following reports that Czech mounted police at Machrischostrau charged into a crowd of Sudetens with whips, Berlin newspapers charging that the Prague government is no longer master of its own police. Nazi officials state that Hitler will demand a "plebiscite" in the Sudeten districts to give the British a chance to save face upon failure of the mediation because the "plebiscite idea is democratic". Czecho-slovakian citizens bring fresh pressure on the government to make no further concessions, and the government broadcasts a radio appeal for calm, emphasizing it honestly desires to conciliate the Sudetens. British Trades Union Congress and Labor Party leaders meeting at Black pool, issue a statement declaring that "no state has a better record of ordered, democratic government in post-war history than Czecho-slovakia and that no state has treated its various nationalities more generously. . . . The government has made a generous offer to the Sudeten minority, acceptance of which would remove any legitimate grievance. Democracy forbids dismembering the Czecho-slovakian state. Should Germany make war on Czecho-slovakia, it will brand itself a traitor to humanity". The French army and navy are reported ready for action; the labor situation has eased and dock-gangs and others have speeded up operations. Women in the border regions of Germany and France flock to the churches to pray for peace.

Sept. 9.—The Chinese claim the recapture of Kwangsi. The press publishes a manifesto appealing to the League of Nations to impose economic sanctions against Japan. A Chinese wading in the Whangpoo river at Shanghai is shot and killed by Japanese soldiers for thumbing his nose at them.

Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Foreign Commissar, arrives in Geneva to attend the League meeting opening next week and tells the press Germany is "bluffing". The British government is reported to believe that the Czecho-slovakian crisis has "reached the explosion point".

A five-day rebel offensive in the Ebro region comes to a complete stand-still which is attributed by them to the torrential rains.

Sept. 10.—The Chinese reoccupy Shuanchenyi and Tahopu.

Field Marshall Hermann Goering, head of the air force, delivers a scathing address at Nuremberg and prophesies that "if Fate should will another war, Germany will not lose, but win. He brands Czecho-slovakia "a little state guilty of oppression, a cultureless people, coming from none knows where, and oppressing people of culture, pignies themselves, but backed by Jew and Marxist demons with promises

they will never keep; the air service is technically perfect and numerically the strongest, he states "never in history has Germany been so strong". He declares Germany is self-sufficient and invincible and that "what our Fuehrer does is always right, therefore we will follow wherever he leads us."

Sept. 11.—Ambassador Wellington Koo delivers a note to the League requesting the application of sanctions against Japan unless it agrees to discuss peace through the League.

Hitler in an address to the Storm Troopers makes his first reference to Czecho-slovakia stating, "I see before me a Germany happy in unity, but there are other Germans to whom this happiness is still denied. Our hearts fly out to them as we know their hearts are with us. . . . You make it easy for me to be a Fuehrer. I can rely blindly upon you. I see about me millions of unfinching, nay fanatical national socialists. . . . We are bound by a spirit that is determined to capitulate before nobody". Children chanted at each pause, "We thank our Fuehrer". President Benes states in a radio broadcast "I know our state will emerge victorious from its present difficulties. . . . I have an unshaking faith in our state's health and strength and its powers of resistance through its brilliant army, indomitable spirit, and the devotion of the entire population". He emphasizes the government's wish to cooperate with all its neighbors, "especially our greatest neighbor, Germany". French officials are reported annoyed by Britain's hesitance to warn Hitler flatly that it will fight if any war is started by an invasion of Czecho-slovakia, declaring that Britain is playing with fire.

After nearly 7 weeks of savage fighting in the Ebro region, the situation still remains unsettled, and rebel losses due to deaths, wounds, capture, and desertion are claimed to be 70,000.

Sept. 12.—Hitler speaks passionately for 78 minutes at Nuremberg, declaring that Germany is determined to see to it that the "harrassed German minorities" in Czecho-slovakia get their rights of self-determination, regardless of the opposition of rival powers. He claims they are being "systematically ruined and doomed to slow extinction" and that the cause of peace will not be served by creating the impression that Germany is indifferent to the fate of the 3,500,000 Germans in that country. He states Democracy and Bolshevism are arranged in a solid front against Nazi Germany and that it is a "bloody mockery of history that the democracies are allied with the most brutal dictatorship in the world". He fails to make clear whether Germany would use force to achieve its ambitions in Czecho-slovakia and diplomats believe the speech was purposely ambiguous to avoid a crisis. The Czecho-slovakian government presents Britain with a complete outline of its position and declares it would not accept a plebiscite and is determined to resist German encroachment. Ambassador J. P. Kennedy calls on Chamberlain. Britain warns Hitler that Britain and France would certainly interfere if Germany invades Czecho-slovakia. The London Times states Britain is not bluffing and that if Germany wants a peaceful settlement it must contribute to it. The Paris press hails the British pronouncement as the fullest factor for peace that could have been brought into play at this moment; "England has spoken, has done what she failed to do in 1914; Germany now knows what adversaries she would meet and this should counsel prudence at Nuremberg". Former Premier N. Jorga, now adviser to King Carol, states in a speech that Rumania would join with the democracies in the event of war, and,



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while not naming Germany, refers to the "hatred and brutality with which unjust demands are being made and the banners of death and destruction waved in the hands of fanatics". At the opening of the League of Nation's 19th session, the New Zealand representative warns that "even those countries which appear to be most remote may not be neutral in the next war". Eamon de Valera, Prime Minister of Eire, is elected President of the Assembly.

Sept. 13.—Rioting breaks out in the Sudeten areas and several people are killed, alarming Prague officials who fear the disorders may furnish a pretext for German aggression, and martial law is declared. Henlein demands the government withdraw the martial law order and withdraw all Czech police from the Sudeten areas within 6 hours. A frenzy of patriotic ardor sweeps Germany, the people chanting "One Reich, one people, one Fuehrer!" A Soviet spokesman at Geneva states Geneva is the logical place from which to make a reply to Hitler. The German press states *anschluss* is the only possible outcome of the situation. A communique is published in Rome stating that "only separation of the Sudeten areas from Czechoslovakian sovereignty" will avert war. The French press expresses surprise at what they call Italy's "about face". Daladier is given emergency powers.

Sept. 4.—The Japanese take the Matouchen forts above Kiukiang on the Yangtze. Twelve U. S. Navy men are carried from Shanghai to the U. S. S. *Monocacy* by a Japanese bomber as replacements. Ignoring Henlein's "ultimatum", the Czechoslovakian government declares martial law in three more Sudeten areas amid increasing violence as armed Sudeten legionnaires from across the German border reinforce the rioters. As the French government notified some 2,000,000 reservists to be ready for instant mobilization, the Paris press suddenly turns front and urges the government to seek peace at any price. King George returns to London from Scotland, as mobilization plans are discussed in a Cabinet meeting. Reported from Geneva that of the British Dominions only New Zealand is willing to fight to prevent an invasion of Czechoslovakia, this explaining Britain's reluctance to take a firm stand, but Ottawa officials express amazement, stating that "Canada has not been asked to give commitments and that Britain does not need assurances of Canada's support". The Japanese Foreign Office spokesman states Japan is "willing to join Italy and Germany in the spirit of the anti-Comintern pact; this passes almost unnoticed in the United States, being taken as merely a general statement, but observers believe that in case of a European war American "policing" responsibilities in the Pacific would be greatly increased and a decision regarding the retention of naval bases in the Philippines would certainly have to be postponed. Reported from Geneva that there is reason to believe that Rumania has agreed to allow Russia a 5-mile-wide corridor for passage of troops in case of a German attack on Czechoslovakia. In a move without parallel in history, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, in a

spectacular exchange of messages, arranges for a meeting with Hitler at Berchtesgaden tomorrow. Reuter's states the move received the immediate strong approval of Daladier and President Roosevelt, and at the news London crowds weep and dance in the streets. Amazement amounting almost to disbelief is registered in Washington official circles at the news of Chamberlain's forthcoming visit. Faced with the magnanimous British move, it is believed that Hitler will have no alternative but to parley, according to London reports. It is said Chamberlain had private information that Germany was preparing to march into Czechoslovakia as he did into Austria. The *Journal de Moscou* blames British indecision for the crisis and charges that Czechoslovakia is being handed over to Hitler on a silver platter because of British pressure on Prague; it advocates joint action by France, England, and Russia, with the eventual participation of the United States.

Sept. 15.—Lloyd's cancels all contracts involving war risks, effective in 48 hours. Henlein issues a proclamation demanding German annexation of the Sudeten areas; the Czechoslovakian government proclaims martial law in 5 more Sudeten districts and radiocasts an appeal to the people to be quiet and to trust the government. Lord Runciman confers with Henlein lieutenants in an effort to halt the disorders. The Associated Press states that Prague officials would reject British overtures to sacrifice Czechoslovakia and that the people are ready to defend their country's integrity. It also reports from London that American born Lady Nancy Astor and Lady Austin Chamberlain, widow of the Premier's half-brother, influenced him to make the trip to Germany; the former leads the pro-Germany "Cliveden set" and the latter has just returned from a tour of Spain as Franco's guest. Washington officials are said to consider the report of the coming conference was "the first ray of hope", and Premier William Mackenzie King of Canada states the visit is "emphatically the right step". A Berlin spokesman states "much is expected from the visit in the interest of European peace; the British Premier's offer was accepted in the same spirit as he made it and is appreciated here; it shows Britain recognizes the seriousness of the situation which has reached a stage making speedy settlement imperative". Usually reliable Paris sources state that France would be willing to permit German *anschluss* of the Sudeten areas if it could be peaceful. Opinion in Geneva is divided according to the Associated Press, some saying Chamberlain's trip is "humiliating", borders on surrender, and spells "English *anschluss*", while others say that if Hitler is not ready for war, Chamberlain has opened the way out of a dangerous bluff, permitting the German dictator to make a demonstration of sacrifice for peace. The United Press states authoritative sources believe Czechoslovakia may be obliged to scrap its alliance with France and Russia. The *L'Observateur Romano* calls on all nations to show "the virtue, merit, and strength not to resort to force" as the world would agree in no sense to the sacrificing for 3,500,000 Sudeten Germans the lives and means of life of millions of other men. Chamberlain arrives at Berchtesgaden at 4 P. M. on a special train from Munich, which he reached in a specially chartered plane from London, accompanied by Sir Horace Wilson, chief industrial adviser to the government, and William Strang, Foreign Office expert.

Sept. 16.—Chamberlain has a three-hour interview with Hitler and returns immediately to London, accompanied as far as Munich by Foreign Minister J. von Ribbentrop. According to Reuter's, he looked extremely tired and preoccupied after reaching Munich, but the United Press states he looked calm and unworried, and his whole entourage looked glum-faced while German officials took little pains to conceal their satisfaction. In Berlin it is reported that Hitler demanded cession to Germany of the Sudeten areas and binding assurance that Czechoslovakia's foreign policy will be in harmony with Germany's; also that Czechoslovakia should fit itself into the German economic system, Germany for instance, to have the deciding word as to the destination of the output of the Skoda munition works at Pilsen. Said that Hitler left no doubt that he might feel it necessary to resort to drastic measures. Chamberlain is said to have come apparently prepared to concede some form of *anschluss*, but whether Britain and France are ready to support Hitler's demand for a virtual protectorate is the question believed to have prompted his immediate return to London. The general feeling in Germany is reported to continue to be a general abhorrence of war. Czechoslovakian government is said to have decided to dissolve the Sudeten German Party and to arrest Henlein on charges of high treason. The Slovak People's Party deserts the Henleinists and comes over to the government. Anti-German riots break out in Belgrade Yugoslavia, the crowds shouting, "Down with Hitler and fascism!"

Moonrise and Moonset

		Rises	Sets
October	1.....	11:56 a.m.	11:36 p.m.
October	2.....	12:42 p.m.	.....
October	3.....	1:25 p.m.	0:26 a.m.
October	4.....	2:07 p.m.	1:14 a.m.
October	5.....	2:47 p.m.	2:02 a.m.
October	6.....	3:27 p.m.	2:51 a.m.
October	7.....	4:07 p.m.	3:40 a.m.
October	8.....	4:48 p.m.	4:30 a.m.
October	9.....	5:31 p.m.	5:22 a.m.
October	10.....	6:16 p.m.	6:15 a.m.
October	11.....	7:05 p.m.	7:11 p.m.
October	12.....	7:57 p.m.	8:08 a.m.
October	13.....	8:53 p.m.	9:07 a.m.
October	14.....	9:51 p.m.	10:06 a.m.
October	15.....	10:50 p.m.	11:03 a.m.
October	16.....	11:50 p.m.	11:58 a.m.
October	17.....	.....	12:50 p.m.
October	18.....	0:49 a.m.	1:39 p.m.
October	19.....	1:46 a.m.	2:26 p.m.
October	20.....	2:43 a.m.	3:11 p.m.
October	21.....	3:38 a.m.	3:55 p.m.
October	22.....	4:33 a.m.	4:40 p.m.
October	23.....	5:27 a.m.	5:26 p.m.
October	24.....	6:21 a.m.	6:12 p.m.
October	25.....	7:16 a.m.	7:00 p.m.
October	26.....	8:09 a.m.	7:49 p.m.
October	27.....	9:00 a.m.	8:38 p.m.
October	28.....	9:49 a.m.	9:28 p.m.
October	29.....	10:36 a.m.	10:17 p.m.
October	30.....	11:20 a.m.	11:06 p.m.
October	31.....	12:02 p.m.	11:54 p.m.

Phases of the Moon

First Quarter	on the 1st	at.....	7:45 p.m.
Full Moon	on the 9th	at.....	5:37 p.m.
Last Quarter	on the 16th	at.....	5:24 p.m.
New Moon	on the 23rd	at.....	4:42 p.m.
First Quarter	on the 31st	at.....	3:45 p.m.
Apogee	on the 2nd	at.....	7:00 p.m.
Perigee	on the 16th	at.....	4:00 p.m.
Apogee	on the 30th	at.....	3:00 p.m.

The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 6:05 a.m. and sets at 5:47 p.m. The planet may be found in the constellation of Virgo, but too close to the sun for observation.

VENUS rises at 8:42 a.m. and sets at 7:44 p.m. In the early evening the planet may be found in the western sky in the constellation of Scorpius near the bright star Antares.

MARS rises at 3:58 a.m. and sets at 4:06 p.m. In the early hours of the morning the planet may be found in the eastern sky in the constellation of Virgo.

JUPITER rises at 2:19 p.m. and sets at 1:47 a.m. on the 16th. Until midnight the planet will be found in the constellation of Capricorn.

SATURN rises at 5:15 p.m. and sets at 5:21 a.m. on the 16th. During the entire night the planet will be found in the constellation of Pisces. It transits the meridian of Manila at 11:22 p.m.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p.m.

North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Aldebaran in Taurus	Achernar in Eridanus
Deneb in Cygnus	Formalhaut in Pisces Australis
Vega in Lyra	Altair in Aquila



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October, 1938

By the Weather Bureau



Sunrise and Sunset

	Rises	Sets
Oct. 1....	5:46 a.m.	5:46 p.m.
Oct. 6....	5:46 a.m.	5:42 p.m.
Oct. 12....	5:47 a.m.	5:39 p.m.
Oct. 18....	5:48 a.m.	5:35 p.m.
Oct. 24....	5:49 a.m.	5:31 p.m.
Oct. 31....	5:51 a.m.	5:28 p.m.

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PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

VOL. XXXV

November, 1938

No. 11 (367)



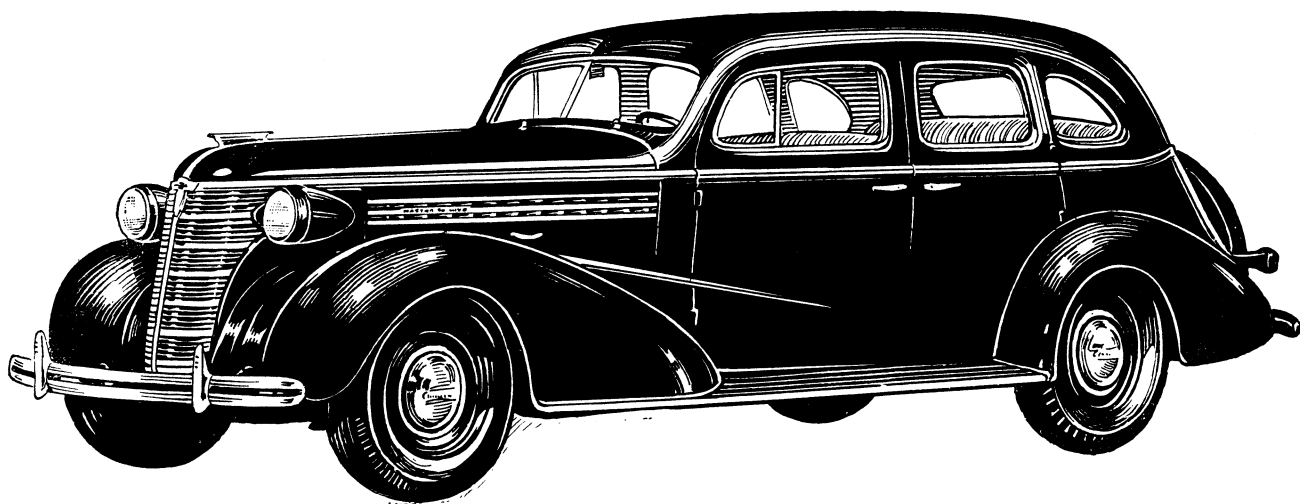
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PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

A. V. H. HARTENDORP, *Editor and Publisher*



VOL. XXXV

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Philippine Economic Conditions

By J. Bartlett Richards

American Trade Commissioner



THE National Development Company continues to expand its interests, achieving at the same time a greater degree of diversification by engaging, in September, in sugar refining and suburban real estate development. Among its other investments are inter-island shipping, a pineapple plantation, an abaca company, a cotton textile factory, a can factory, a cannery, a company engaged in warehousing, milling and distributing rice and a cement company. It is believed that these various activities will take up a considerable part of its ₱26,000,000 capital, but it still retains a substantial cash balance available for further investments.

Two of the three sugar refineries in the Philippines, the Insular, with an export quota of 37,961 short tons, and the Malabon, with a 9,220-short ton export quota, were purchased for a total of ₱4,200,000. The latter will probably be closed down and its quota transferred to the former, which has ample capacity to handle both. The new government refining company will continue to produce refined sugar for export and for the domestic market and will try to expand the latter. It has been announced, however, that the Government is prepared to dispose of the properties and their quotas, if a satisfactory offer and assurances should be received from private capital.

The suburban development will be in the hands of the Commonwealth Realty Corporation which has been incorporated with a capital of ₱2,000,000 as a subsidiary of the National Development Company. A 1,600-hectare estate has been purchased, a few kilometers from Manila. Plans have not been completed, but it is understood that some 500 kilometers of streets will ultimately be laid out. A complete sewage system will be installed, as well as water, electricity, gas, etc. The commonwealth Realty Corporation will build public school buildings

as well as shops, theaters, etc., but it will be left to the purchasers of the lots to erect their own residences. It is estimated that there will be in the neighborhood of 20,000 lots for sale in the subdivision, most of which, it is hoped, will be purchased by people of small income. The connection of the National Development Company with the project is said to be only a temporary one. Its investment will be refunded as soon as the money can be appropriated from the General Fund of the Insular Government.

Of the other National Development Company interests, good progress is being made with the cotton textile factory, installation of the spinning and weaving machinery having been nearly completed. The bleaching and finishing plant will come later. The cannery in Guagua is nearing completion and the can factory is expected to be able to turn out caas within the next three or four months. A new unit is being built for the cement factory, doubling its capacity, and it is expected to be ready by March. Organization of the National Abaca Corporation, intended to stabilize the abaca market and, if possible, increase the uses for abaca, has not been completed.

Plans for the erection of a power plant at the Pureza Compound of the National Development Company, to supply power to the various enterprises of the company located in that compound, have been abandoned, at least temporarily, and power will be purchased from the Manila Electric Company. The National Power Corporation is planning a hydro-electric project to develop 15,000-20,000 KW on the Caliraya River, and if this is done, it is hoped that arrangements may be made for transmission of part of that power to the Pureza Compound.

The Bureau of Public Works has just completed and turned over to the Department of Labor the Government's first housing project, comprised of 114 tenements in two-story concrete buildings, renting at ₱15.00 per month. The cost of the project was ₱250,000, not including the land. If the project is successful, it is expected that other similar projects will be undertaken to supply housing to laborers and others with small incomes.

The scarcity of rain continued throughout September and even oldest inhabitants find difficulty in recalling so dry a rainy season. Reports from Central Luzon indicated, however, that earlier reports regarding the damage to the rice crop were somewhat exaggerated. The damage has undoubtedly been considerable and although opinions differ, it is very probable that the crop will be appreciably below the 1937-38 crop and certainly inadequate to meet the needs of the domestic market.

Trade continued generally quiet throughout the Islands in September. Demand for building materials was excellent and the domestic cement factories were unable to meet the demand from public and private building contractors, even though the Manager of the Cebu Portland Cement Company urged that all government projects, excepting the most urgent, be deferred until the new unit of the cement company is ready for operation. Among consumption goods, imported foodstuffs were in fairly good demand. Retail sales of cotton textiles continued slow, but dealers' stocks are being reduced and ordering improved in September in several lines. Automobile sales fell off, despite price cutting, but truck sales were good. Price cutting was encountered in the tire trade. Sales of leather slumped, the poorer people apparently being unable to afford leather shoes. Some seasonal improvement in general business may be expected in October, but it is improbable that any notable degree of prosperity will be restored until export markets for the principal Philippine products, particularly copra and hemp, improve. Purchasing power may be augmented by government expenditures for public works, but it can hardly be expected that such expenditures will fully make up for reduced revenue from crops.

Credit conditions continue good in the import trade, with requests for extensions slightly reduced as imported stocks are being gradually liquidated. Domestic collections are good in Manila and generally satisfactory throughout Central Luzon, but slow in the Visayas and the Southern Islands.

There was no considerable trading in export sugar, with the supply of 1938 quota exhausted, and producers and exporters not yet prepared to make commitments on new crop sugar. The domestic market held its August gains and achieved new strength in the latter part of September, when proposals for a single selling agency were again brought up in connection with the Government's purchase of sugar refineries.

The copra market was fairly firm around the middle of the month but fell back to approximately the opening level before the end. Arrivals at Manila

and Cebu were reduced, but production is believed to continue heavy. Exports of copra and coconut oil were very good. Possibilities in the manufacture of coconut products appear to have attracted business interests in September, when three companies were organized to manufacture lard, margarine and soap, and a large oil mill made arrangements to purchase a going plant.

The abaca market continued quiet in September, despite improved Japanese purchases, and prices receded 25 centavos on most grades in both Manila and Davao. Stocks again increased and have reached a record level.

Leaf tobacco shipments were again negligible in September, while cigar shipments were fairly good.

The tone of the rice market was set by the National Rice and Corn Corporation, which controls a large part of the rice supply for distribution. The NARIC sold second-class Macan throughout the month at ₱6.65 per sack, but reduced the price to ₱6.50 early in October, at the request of consumers' organizations. The NARIC augmented its stock by imports of Saigon rice during the month and is planning to place orders for American rice.

Log shipments appear to have been small in September, but lumber exports were good, particularly to the American Pacific Coast and to Europe.

Gold production again fell off a little, amounting to ₱5,341,196 in September. An oil company was successful in striking oil at a depth of 567 feet in Tayabas, but it is not yet possible to say whether the oil is in sufficient quantity to warrant development.

Consolidated bank figures show a substantial decrease in cash, offset partly by an increase in balances abroad and partly by a decrease in bank note circulation. These changes were due to transactions involving the Philippine National Bank and were mainly responsible for a decline of ₱23,000,000 in active circulation in the hands of banks and the public. The exchange market continued quiet and steady.

General Fund collections by the Bureau of Internal Revenue fell off in September, due mainly to reduced income tax collections. Customs collections were about the same as in August but lower than in September last year. Omitting Special Fund collections, receipts of the Bureau of Customs and Internal Revenue for the first nine months are nearly five percent lower than in the same period last year.

KZRM opened its new broadcasting studios during the month and is planning to expand its broadcasting facilities.

There were 20 new corporations registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission in September. They had an aggregate capital of ₱4,919,000, of which ₱1,752,695 was subscribed and ₱1,407,990 paid-up in cash or property, mainly the latter. Of the total, four companies, with ₱948,000 subscribed, are controlled by Americans; one, with ₱120,000 subscribed, by Spanish citizens; and the balance by Filipinos. The principal American investments are in shipping, including ₱850,000 subscribed and paid-up mainly in the form of ships. It is understood that the ships forming the company's principal assets were formerly of Chinese registry but that application has been made for Philippine registry. A steamship agency formerly incorporated in the United States was registered in the Philippines.

News Summary

The Philippines

Sept. 17.—U. S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt is made a member of the Philippine Bar in the presence of President Manuel L. Quezon, members of the Supreme Court, and other high officials.

Sept. 19.—Edgar Snow, noted correspondent and writer on China, arrives in Manila and tells the press that Japan holds only narrow zones along the railways and highways.

"We Americans speak of our Far Eastern policy as isolationism or neutrality. That is nonsense. Japan's army is moving into China on American motor cars, using American gasoline. Its airplanes are often American-made or are manufactured according to patents sold by us, or with essential parts made by us. Many of the bombs Japan drops over China's cities, killing and maiming thousands of innocent noncombatants, are made with American scrap-iron.

Prince Louis Ferdinand, grandson of the former Kaiser, and his Russian bride, Grand Duchess Kira,



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arrive in Manila on their honeymoon voyage and begin a long round of entertainments.

Announced that Assemblyman Vicente Rama has accepted the position of Mayor of Cebu to take the place of Mayor A. V. Jacinto, resigned.

Sept. 22.—Rafael B. Alunan, Malacañan-Assembly liaison officer, writes a letter to a prospective candidate who wishes to oppose Assem. Maximo Kalaw, that "in a democracy no man or government can prohibit anybody from presenting his candidacy for office; that is his constitutional privilege. As the leader of the Nacionalista Party, however, His Excellency [President Quezon] expects every Nacionalista to support the official candidate of the Party". Some 54 incumbent assemblymen have already been proclaimed official candidates, besides 9 others, including Secretary of Justice Jose Yulo.

Sept. 23.—Announced that Secretary of Interior Elpidio Quirino and Secretary of Justice Yulo have resigned their posts; both are candidates for the Assembly.

Sept. 25.—Ilocos Nacionalista leaders, taking literally President Quezon's recent statement that the choice of Speaker is exclusively the Assembly's prerogative, despite insistent reports that the administration's choice is Yulo, formally launch the candidacy of Quirino for the position, the latter having made no direct statement however, but declaring in a speech that the Ilocano provinces "must be adequately represented in the central government"; he is opposed by Assem. Benito Soliven who seeks reelection.

Benigno Ramos stuns a Sakdal meeting at Santa Cruz, Laguna, by announcing the fusion of the Saks with the Nacionalistas "as there is no use fighting a party with similar aims". Manila Nacionalista leaders state they know nothing of the move, that such a proposal would have to be ratified at respective party conventions, and generally consider the matter a joke.

The National Rice and Corn Corporation brings in 46,000 sacks (2,600,000 kilos) of rice from Saigon, paying full duty of P2.50 a 100 kilos because a state of emergency has not been declared to exist.

Sept. 26.—Malacañan announces that former Representative Agustin Alvarez of Zamboanga has been named Governor of Bukidnon.

Sept. 27.—At a luncheon in honor of Secretaries Yulo and Quirino, President Quezon praises their records in office and states that their resignations

offer a lesson to the country and show that men who have risen to Cabinet positions do not thereby acquire a sort of title to the office and should not be considered as having failed when they leave it; he states that their seeking election to the Assembly sets a patriotic example. He declares that in the selection of his Cabinet he will not consider what provinces his appointees come from but only the interests of the country at large. "It is important that we should feel like Filipinos, nothing more and nothing less. There are no separatists here, I believe, but if there are, let us throw them overboard; they are better dead than alive. The issue of separation of provinces has been settled in the American civil war and that issue has been settled for us, too. There will be no 'nationalities' here. We are one nation and we will live and die as one nation. . . . We must put an end in the National Assembly to the feeling of responsibility to one district. . . ."

The Division of Aeronautics issues a commercial license to the first Philippine-made aircraft, a snipe low-wing monoplane, allowed to carry one passenger and baggage to any part of the Philippines; the owners are authorized to construct sister ships.

Vice-Admiral Jules le Bigot, commanding a French squadron on a visit to Manila, in a press interview notes the harmony of American-Philippine relations and praises the mutual goodwill existing between the two peoples. He states the Philippines would do well, in view of the difficulty of small nations nowadays to survive alone and unaided by a bigger nation, to remain under American protection.

Sept. 28.—Announced that H. M. Cavender, General Agent of the Dollar Steamship Lines in Manila, has been appointed Manager of the Manila Hotel.

Sept. 29.—Announced that President Quezon has accepted the resignation of Quintin Paredes as Philippine Resident Commissioner in Washington and has appointed Joaquin M. Elizalde.

Sept. 30.—The National Rice and Corn Corporation reduces the price of rice from P6.85 to P6.50 a cavan, effective October 8, because the "harvest is well under way in the southern provinces"; it is indicated the price will be further lowered later.

Oct. 2.—Some 20,000 men and women, representing 21 organizations, attend a meeting in San Fernando, Pampanga, to celebrate the organization of the Collective Labor movement, advance demands for higher wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions, and express the solidarity of the Philippine workers with the working class throughout the world. A message from President Quezon, written at the request of Pedro Abad Santos, Socialist leader, is read, stating that "every fair-minded man will have to admit that the workingman in the Philippines is not receiving his due"; that it has been his "most earnest endeavor to ameliorate his lot and secure for him just and equitable treatment", but pointing out that the problem here is complicated due to an "archaic system inherited from our ancestors" and that it requires not merely the "enactment of progressive laws that have been found successful in other countries" but their intelligent and constructive adaptation to the social and economic structure "lest we so disorganize our industries as to bring about a total economic collapse which in the end will do more harm to the laboring class itself than to other elements of our community. . . . I need the sympathetic cooperation of all the elements in our population so that I may make substantial progress in this undertaking". The singing of the Internationale was a part of the program. Leader expressed themselves as pleased with the manner the Constabulary handled the situation, remaining in the Municipal Building "instead of going out into the street with bayoneted guns, watching the paraders as if they were criminals".

Oct. 3.—Reported that the government has bought the S.S. *Santa Ines* of the Grace Line which operates between Hawaii and Australia, and that the ship will be placed on the inter-island service; it is larger than the *Mayon*, having a gross tonnage of 4,576.

Announced that Assem. Manuel Roxas, Chairman of the National Economic Council, has been appointed a member of the Board of the National Development Company.

Oct. 5.—President Quezon appoints 5 new judges including former Senator Emiliano T. Tirona, assigned to the Court of First Instance of Rizal.

The Far East Oil Development Company is reported to have struck oil at a depth of 567 feet near San Andres, Tayabas (Bondoc Peninsula); the amount available is not reported.

Oct. 7.—Announced that the National Development Company has bought the Insular Sugar Refining Company from the Refined Syrups and Sugar Company of New Jersey for P3,600,000, including the company's quota of 35,000 tons and its sugar refining process known as the "suchar" method; the Development Company has also bought the Malabon Sugar Company from Smith, Bell & Company for P600,000, giving the government a total of 43,000 of the 50,000 ton quota of refined sugar allotted to the Philippines by the Tydings-McDuffie Act.

Announced that Dean Francisco Benitez, of the College of Education, University of the Philippines, has been designated acting Director of the Bureau of Private Education vice Lino J. Castillo who has become a member of the technical staff of the National Economic Council.



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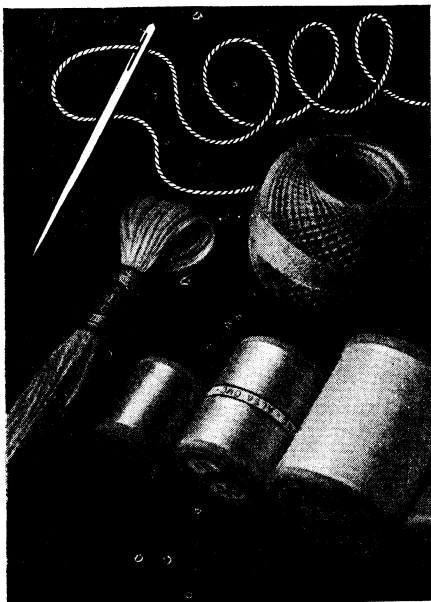
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REGISTERED TRADE MARK

Oct. 8.—Announced that the government has bought 1,000 hectares of land for 5 centavos a square meter off Calle España, Manila, from the Tuason family, for the construction of a model housing district for workers; also announced that the government is considering purchase of the Diliman Estate, acquired by the National Bank for debt, as a possible new site for the University of the Philippines.

Oct. 9.—H. B. Pond, President and General Manager of the Pacific Commercial Company returns from a 6-months' visit to the United States and tells the press there will be no "realistic reexamination" of American-Philippine political relations unless the Filipino people request it and that even then there

will be considerable opposition to granting such a request. He states he was impressed by the ignorance and indifference of the American people with respect to the Philippines who believe the Philippine question to have been settled, but states he finds this natural in view of their being harassed by many problems of their own. The country is plagued with strikes and labor trouble of every sort, heavy taxation, and so much government interference that most business men hardly know where to turn. "The more one sees of the rest of the world, the more of an Eden the Philippines appears".

Dr. Edward Charles Elliot, President of Purdue University, Indiana, arrives in Manila, on invitation of the Board of Regents, to advise on the reorganization of the University of the Philippines.

Reported that a university professors association has recently been organized with Dr. Bernabe Africa as President, Prof. Gabriel Bernardo as Vice-President, and Prof. Horacio Lava as Secretary.

Oct. 10.—Reported that Brig.-Gen. Guillermo B. Francisco has been appointed Chief of the Philippine Constabulary.

Isabelo de los Reyes, patriot, author, organizer of the first labor union in the Philippines, and one of the founders of the Philippine Independent Church (Aglipano), dies in Manila, aged 74.

Oct. 11.—President Quezon issues an order transferring for the third time the date of the taking of the census, this time from November 15 to January 1, 1939, in order to eliminate, according to an announcement, political influence in the appointment of enumerators and supervisors as the elections will be held on November 8.

The National Development Company organizes the Commonwealth Realty Corporation to take charge of the administration of the model workers residence district. The Company accepts the resignation of Secretary of Finance Antonio de las Alas as Chairman of the Board, as he is shortly leaving for the United States; he remains a member of the Board.

Oct. 12.—President Quezon issues instructions to all governors of provinces and mayors of municipalities to permit everybody, regardless of party or political affiliation, to hold public meetings, following a conference with Guillermo Capadocia, Communist leader, who protested against the action of certain authorities in interfering with public meetings.

Oct. 15.—In connection with the departure of Vice-President Sergio Osmeña for the United States within a few days, President Quezon issues a statement declaring: "I am sending the Vice-President to the United States as my official representative to present the views of the government of the Commonwealth regarding contemplated legislation covering the report of the Joint Preparatory Committee. The Resident Commissioner is, of course, the representative of this government in its relations with the government of the United States, and the Vice-President is not going to perform those duties, but his activities will be specifically devoted to that one task and others which relate to the functions of the Department of Public Instruction".

Announced that the request of Jesus Obieta, acting Collector of Customs, that he be allowed to resign has been approved, and that Under-Secretary of Finance Guillermo Gomez will take over his duties in addition to his present ones as Under-Secretary.

The United States

Sept. 16.—The government, through the American Red Cross, is sending 60,000 barrels of flour to Spain for distribution to the indigent on both sides in the civil strife.

Sept. 17.—Reported from Puerto Rico that the United States plans to build a large air base there in

connection with Panama Canal defenses.

Sen. Key Pittman states at the American Legion convention in Los Angeles that he believes Britain and France have done all that was possible to avoid a military climax in connection with the Czechoslovakian situation, and that while the American people's sympathies are with the small democracies, they rebel against the sacrifice of American lives "in defense of democracies that can not be trusted to defend themselves"; "the Senate will not vote for any treaty or measure authorizing entry into any foreign war or alliance or joint action with any foreign country in behalf of any country at war".

Sept. 19.—Officials of the Bureau of Insular Affairs are said to be studying the possibility that the report of the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs be withheld from Congress at its next session if international tension does not abate.

Sept. 21.—Maj.-Gen. Oscar Westover, Chief of the U.S. Army Air Corps, and Sergeant Sam Hynes are killed at the Burbank, California, Union Air Terminal, in a crash resulting from a stalling engine when preparing to land.

Sept. 22.—The American Legion reaffirms its stand in favor of "universal and equal service in war time with profit and private privileges for none"; Stephen F. Chadwick, Seattle lawyer and Democrat, is elected National Commander.

A terrific 100-mile-an-hour hurricane and an accompanying tidal wave sweep New England, flooding 8 states, inflicting enormous damage, and killing some 600 people.

Sept. 26.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt sends a personal appeal to Fuhrer Adolf Hitler and President Edward Benes of Czechoslovakia "on behalf of 130,000,000 people in this country and for the sake of humanity, not to break off negotiations looking toward a peaceful, fair, and constructive settlement of the question at issue. . . I earnestly believe that so long as negotiations continue, differences may be reconciled. Once broken off, reason is banished and force asserts itself, and force provides no solution for the future good of humanity. . . The fabric of peace on the continent of Europe, if not throughout the world, is in immediate danger. The consequences of its rupture would be incalculable. Should hostilities break out, the lives of millions of men, women, and children in every country involved most certainly would be lost under circumstances of

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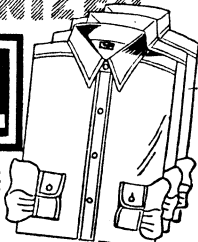
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unspeakable horror. The economic system of every country involved might well be completely wrecked. . . It is the supreme desire of the American people to live in peace; but in event of a general war, they face the fact that no nation can escape some measure of the consequences of such a world catastrophe. . . It is imperative that peoples everywhere recall the civilized nations of the world voluntarily assumed the solemn obligations of the Kellogg-Briand Pact to solve controversies only by pacific means. In addition, most of the parties to the Pact signed other binding treaties obligating them to preserve peace. Furthermore, all countries have today available, for such peaceful solution of any difficulties which may arise, treaties of arbitration and conciliation to which they are parties. . .

Stated in official circles that the European situation is likely to be a strong factor in preventing High Commissioner McNutt from carrying out his plan to return from Manila soon by way of Europe; it is suggested that his presence in the orient is desirable while the present acute situation continues.

Sept. 27.—President Roosevelt sends Hitler another message, declaring that the United States has no political involvements in Europe and will assume no obligations for the conduct of the present negotiations, "yet it is our right to recognize our responsibilities as part of a world of neighbors."

He suggests a conference might be held at some neutral spot which would create an opportunity for the present and related questions to be solved in a spirit of justice and fair dealing and in all probability with greater permanence. "The question before the world is not a question of errors or of injustices committed in the past, but of the fate of the world today and tomorrow. . . I do not and need not undertake to pass judgment on the merits of the dispute, but the differences could be settled by peaceful means. . . The alternative of a general war is unnecessary and unjustifiable. . . In the light of the experience of this century, continued negotiations remain the only way by which the immediate problem can be disposed of on a lasting basis. The resort to force in the Great War failed to bring tranquility—victory and defeat alike were sterile. In the event it is necessary to supplement present negotiations, nothing stands in the way of widening the scope of the conference to include all the nations directly interested. . ."

Sept. 28.—President Roosevelt sends a personal message to Premier Benito Mussolini "in the interest of preserving world peace" which is not released for publication. The Tokyo Foreign Office spokesman states that Ambassador Joseph Grew called on Foreign Minister K. Ugaki and requested that Japan seek further Czechoslovakian-German negotiations along the lines of the Roosevelt proposal, General Ugaki replying that the suggestion "will be given serious consideration from Japan's own standpoint and appropriate measures taken."

Sept. 29.—Mayor F. LaGuardia of New York issues a proclamation summoning New Yorkers to pause for 5 minutes at 12:30 to "pray for the peace of the world."

Thomas Dewey, New York City District Attorney famous for his drive against racketeers, is nominated Republican candidate for Governor of the state.

Sept. 30.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull states that the Munich agreement "affords a universal sense of relief", but officials refuse to comment on the terms agreed upon. The New York Times states: "Let no man say too high a price has been paid for peace in Europe until he has searched his soul and found himself willing to risk the lives of those nearest and dearest to him. . . Let no man say that the statesmen of Britain and France have committed an outrage. . ."

Joaquin M. Elizalde takes the oath of office as Philippine Resident Commissioner in the presence of the Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring. He is considered well qualified for the post in view of his wide business experience and his membership on the Joint Preparatory Committee.

Oct. 2.—The State Department reveals that 11 other American republics joined President Roosevelt in his appeal to Hitler and Benes.

Reported from "well-informed sources" in Mexico that the government has indicated a willingness to suspend expropriation of American-owned farms until an international commission has established the value and set terms of payment, and it is learned at Washington that Secretary Hull told Mexico it only had to indicate it would abide by such a commission's rewards, for the American government to

send a conciliatory note, thus ending the exchange of acrimonious correspondence.

Oct. 3.—Under-Secretary of State Sumner Wells states in a radiocast that before the President sent his second message to Hitler the State Department had received "information of unquestioned authenticity . . . that 2 p. m., September 28, had been fixed for the entrance of the German armies into Czechoslovakia."

Oct. 7.—The State Department announces that a note has been sent to Italy recommending that American Jews there be left to pursue their peaceful occupations without molestation, pointing out that Italian nationals in the United States are not hampered by discriminatory laws. The Italian government is reported to be "irritated".

Oct. 10.—The Supreme Court refuses to review the case of Thomas J. Mooney, labor leader serving a life term in connection with the Preparedness Day bombing in San Francisco in 1916.

Oct. 12.—Reported from Washington that both the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization are contemplating extending their influence to the Philippines, perhaps first in helping to organize longshoremen and dock workers' unions. The CIO has been active in Hawaii where a water-front strike has just been settled. Pointed out that such a movement would tend to cement American-Philippine ties as heretofore. American labor has been generally opposed to measures facilitating either trade or political relations beyond the mainland borders.

Naval officials state that the Japanese thrust into South China further demonstrates that America's chief strategic interest will likely continue to be in the Pacific except in the case of an actual outbreak of war in Europe and that the problem of future American-Philippine relations has been projected sharply into the foreground. Observers say that there has been no relaxation of studies regarding an American defense system in the Pacific area and believe that the Aleutian-Hawaii-Canal Zone defense triangle may be reinforced in the near future.

Secretary Woodring asks the Department of Justice to seek dismissal of the suit of B. M. Chancy, Filipino lawyer, challenging the constitutionality of the Philippine Independence (Tydings-McDuffie) Act on the ground that Congress lacks authority to alienate sovereignty over any territory of the United States. Woodring makes no reference to the technical or legal aspects, but states the War Department is interested in seeing that the Act is upheld.

The American Federation of Labor convention at Houston, Texas, reaffirms its opposition to fascism, nazism, and communism, and also approves a resolution urging the people to boycott Japanese goods.

Oct. 14.—Bernard Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board during the World War, after returning from a 3-months confidential mission in Europe for the government, is reported to have warned President Roosevelt that Hitler plans to make a thrust for nazism in South America as German expansion in Europe will not result in great gains in raw materials or markets; already Germany, Italy, and



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Japan have made deep inroads in South America.

President Roosevelt tells the press that recent foreign developments have led to a major survey of American defense needs and intimates that the defense budget may be considerably increased.

Other Countrile

Sept. 15.—Some 140 Arabs are killed or wounded in a battle between British troops and a large band of Arabs north of Jerusalem. During the past 7 months there have been 222 murders, 288 attempted murders, and 1252 cases of serious assault in the Holy Land.

Sept. 16.—Japanese claim capture of Kwangchow and Shangcheng in the Taipeh foothills which protect Hankow from the north; also occupation of Wusueh, on Yangtze north bank, opposite Matouchen.

Sept. 17.—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain is reported to have told King George of Britain "must agree to any deal so long as war can be averted". A British Cabinet member states: "The outlook is terrible". Some London newspapers call Chamberlain's move "another Hoare-Laval deal"—which led to Italy's rape of Ethiopia. Konrad Henlein, Sudeten leader and fugitive from Czechoslovakian justice as accused of treason, is reported arming Sudetens on the German side of the border. The Hungarian government protests against "recent Czech measures", presumably the calling out of army reserves.

Dr. Wellington Koo, at League of Nations meeting, states that the present situation in Europe is not unconnected with the war of aggression which is being allowed to continue in Asia and asks whether his hearers are prepared to accept the pronouncement that the League is dead. He states 1,000,000 civilians have been killed in China, 30,000,000 rendered homeless and destitute, and charges that Japan is deliberately encouraging the narcotics trade "in order to destroy the soul as well as the body of the Chinese people". The British and French delegations are reported to be ready to support China's demand for the application of Article 17 of the Covenant.

British naval vessels in the Far East are concentrating at Hongkong.

Sept. 18.—Premier Milan Hodza of Czechoslovakia states in a speech that the government will reject proposals for a plebiscite in the Sudeten areas. The Foreign-Office spokesman states, "There is only one answer to the reported demands; we will defend every millimeter of our territory". A state of emergency has been proclaimed. Men believed to belong to Henlein's "Sudeten Free Corps" twice attack the Asch customs house with machine guns, wounding two employees, but retreat across border after heavy return fire. Germany said to have notified the government it will take reprisals against Czech citizens in Germany if any Sudetens are court-martialed. Hitler in an interview with G. Ward Price of the London *Daily Mail* states that the "existence of Czechoslovakia as an ally of Russia is a threat pointed at the heart of Germany" and has forced him to create an air force that in turn has led Britain and France to redouble theirs. He states Germany does not dream of attacking France and does not want to fight England. "They have no interests at stake... The Czech trouble must be ended once and for all. It is a tumor in the whole European organization and if allowed to continue will infect international relations until they break down in fatal collapse. While Czech oppression of the German minority keeps Europe at fever heat, I must be ready for whatever may come... The creation of the heterogeneous Czechoslovakian republic was lunacy..." Premier Edouard Daladier and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet of France arrive in London, and after a 12-hour conference (the conferees are reported as seeming very tired), Chamberlain issues a communique stating that the representatives of Britain and France are "in complete agreement as to the policy to be adopted with a view to promoting a peaceful solution of the Czechoslovakian question; the two governments hope that thereafter it will be possible to consider a more general settlement in the interest of European peace". Full details have been reported to Prague "it is understood", and the International News Service reports that Chamberlain will not come to a final decision on any plan with Hitler "without sounding the United States' attitude". French political quarters show impatience at the trend of events, saying that Hitler is maneuvering the rest of Europe into opposition to the Czechs, this to end with a diplomatic victory of winning the Sudeten areas either by annexation or plebiscite with British and French approval; such a development would wreck the basis of French collective security, destroy the Little Entente, and remove French political influence from Central Europe. French centerists, however, laud Chamberlain for his "courageous, noble initiative". Leon Blum states in a signed editorial in *Populaire*, "Is it not time that President Roosevelt address himself to Europe with all the prestige of his person and with all the authority of the state whose moral and material support would be final and decisive in any general war?" Premier Benito Mussolini, addressing a large crowd at Trieste, states that in the event of war, "Italy has chosen the side on which it will fight", and observers believe he meant the German side. He, however, praises Chamberlain's peace efforts and urges a plebiscite to solve the Sudeten controversy.

Pablo de Azcarate, Secretary-General of the League, attacks the cowardice of the air raids on open Spanish towns and with reference to Mussolini's recent praise of the Italian air force fighting in Spain, states "only foreigners would undertake action so abominable".

The Chinese in a smashing victory retake Mah-weiling on the Kiukiang-Nanchang railway; the town has changed hands several times during the past 2 weeks.

Sept. 19.—Reported that the French Cabinet has ratified the agreement reached at London, al-

though Blum is said to have warned the government not to accept the British solution and the French Foreign Office has issued a semi-official statement saying that Bonnet "raised the question as to whether peace at Hitler's price was not too precarious and referred to the Franco-Czech mutual assistance pact which still exists in all its entirety and France may be called upon to respect its obligations". Reported that Hitler will send troops into Czechoslovakia between September 25 and 30 if attempts to reach a peaceful settlement fail. The Polish Army command issues a manifesto declaring that Teschen, in Silesia, Czechoslovakia, "must again be Polish territory".

The League Council decides to comply with China's request for the application of Article 17 of the Covenant (dealing with sanctions against a non-member state). Julio Alvarez de Vayo, Spanish delegate, states that "it is not the aggressors but their accomplices on whom the greatest responsibility falls" and declares that League sanctions against aggressor nations should be consistently applied or scrapped.

The Japanese-sponsored *Hsin Min Hui*, or New Citizens' Society, opens a contest in which entrants must guess the date and hour the first Japanese troops will enter Hankow.

Sept. 20.—Frontier clashes between Sudetens and Czechoslovakian authorities continue, believed part of a German campaign to spread disorder to furnish excuse for intervention. The government extends martial law to 3 more Sudeten areas, and the Cabinet decides to postpone a reply with respect to the British-French plan. A communique is issued stating that the government is negotiating with friendly states and declares its aim to be "protect the life and interests of its nationals and the interests of various national groups" in the country. Indications are that the government realizes it can not fight Germany alone, although the general staff is reported to believe the army could hold back the German war machine for at least a month, and that it will undertake negotiations to obtain the best possible settlement under the circumstances. Reported from Paris that Hitler will insist on immediate and almost unconditional acceptance of his demands and will not tolerate "haggling". Former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden describes the proposed British solution as an "ignominious surrender"; the

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British press is also highly critical, and even conservatives in Parliament appear ready to revolt. Russia is reported to be quietly moving troops into strategic positions on the Ukrainian frontier with naval maneuvers in progress in the Baltic and Black Seas and in the north Pacific. Sources close to the Russian delegation to the League at Geneva state that Moscow has informed Prague that if it will resist a German attempt to seize territory, Russia will give its support. Mussolini states at Udine that Italy is ready for war: "The fascist march is not yet finished and nobody will stop us!" Premier Bela Imredi returns to Budapest from a conference with Hitler and states Hungary will defend and support the Hungarians in Czechoslovakia in their fight to obtain self-determination. The Polish Ambassador to Berlin confers with Hitler.

Sept. 21.—The Czechoslovakian government replies to Britain and France, it is understood, in a spirit, of conciliation, that it can not subscribe to their propositions, made without Prague's consent, and asks that the controversy be submitted to arbitration in accordance with the treaty drawn up with Germany in 1925. Twenty-two German divisions are reported massed on the frontier and a Berlin spokesman states that every day of delay will raise Hitler's price of settlement. According to authoritative sources, Britain and France notify Czechoslovakia that its reply to their proposals is "not satisfactory" and state that the government must deliver an unconditional acceptance of the plan within 24 hours or accept the consequences of a German invasion, warning that Hitler has issued marching orders for late tomorrow unless the Czechoslovakian government submits in the mean time. Reported that Chamberlain expects to meet Hitler again tomorrow and the Paris press urges Prague to yield prior to the meeting for, "although Czechoslovakia has the right to request further discussion, Hitler has already succeeded in militarily isolating Czechoslovakia and is prepared to strike in event of the slightest delay." The Cabinet accepts the British-French proposals for cession of the Sudeten areas, but semi-official sources state it will be necessary to call Parliament immediately to affirm the decision in accordance with the Constitution. Reported that the army is enraged by the surrender and may repudiate it and establish a military dictatorship. The left-wing press states that no Czechoslovakian government could accept the "humiliating Anglo-French proposals" and declares, "Let us rather have a war and go down fighting". Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Foreign Minister, states at Geneva that Britain and France are seeking to avoid a possible war today in return for a certain large-scale war tomorrow. Our war department is ready immediately to participate in a conference with representatives of the French and Czechoslovakian war departments to discuss measures appropriate to the moment". Czechoslovakia rocks with demonstrations against dismemberment, crowds shouting "Benes must resign", "Down with Hitler!", "Chamberlain sold us out!", "Shame on France!", "Put the army in power!" Women and children, weeping bitterly, throw themselves to the ground and kiss the soil. The government desperately appeals for calm by radio broadcast, the spokesman stating: "God knows it takes more courage to live than to commit suicide. . . The government action has been taken after it had been exposed to pressure for which there is no precedent in history. . . We have submitted to avoid misery and bloodshed. We are sacrificing ourselves to save peace as Christ sacrificed himself to save humanity. We shall not attempt to place the blame where it belongs but will leave it to the judgment of history. We stand alone but we shall be Czechoslovaks together. We are not vanquished. . . A new life is now before us". Mussolini states at Treviso that all minority problems in Czechoslovakia must be settled "integrally". Chamberlain in reply to a letter from C. R. Atlee, labor leader, states that Parliament "would of course have the opportunity of confirming or rejecting any government proposals arising from the present international situation", but that to summon it now, when he is engaged in the "peaceful solution of a problem of the utmost delicacy" and for him "to take part in debates now" would "make his task well nigh impossible". English audiences hiss and boo news reels of the Chamberlain-Hitler meeting at Berchtesgaden. Leon Blum and other socialist and communist leaders attack the government for its surrender to Hitler and demand a convocation of Parliament, which Daladier refuses. The Moscow *Pravda* states that the Western democracies which agreed to submit to brigandage, are playing with fire, since tomorrow the same issue may arise in Asia and Africa." The Soviet Union calmly views the spectacle of the Imperialist Beast disposing of this or that colony or independent state, since we do not differentiate between German and British plunderers." The British Liberal Council passes a resolution condemning the government for taking the initiative in international agreements without first consulting Parliament, and characterizes the present action as yet another surrender to force and a reversal of the government's announced policy of a fortnight ago when a firm lead would have preserved world peace with honor. Eden states in a speech: "Let us not

delude ourselves. Each recurrent crisis brings us nearer to war. . . The best the world can hope for now is uncertain peace, soaring armaments, and ultimate war or general disruption. . . The people know the stand we must take and pray it will be taken before it is too late. Not for the first time in our history are we faced with such a challenge, but till now we have always stood firm for liberty and law therefore prevailed. . . No official statements are made in Washington, but the New York *Times* speaks of the "staggering blow to the prestige and power" of Britain and France, and the *Herald-Tribune* declares: "Czechoslovakia has had plunged into her side a knife pressed upon her with indecent urgency by two great colleagues, themselves impelled by a contemptuous kick from Hitler's boot". The British naval squadron visiting Istanbul is ordered to proceed to Alexandria, Egypt, for maneuvers. The French Mediterranean fleet sails for maneuvers off the coast of Provence.

Negotiations between Nazi authorities and Cardinal Innitzer of Vienna break down following his signature to a letter circulated to every Catholic priest in Austria banning the "Union for Religious Peace", an organization of pro-Nazi Catholic priests, and containing a scathing denunciation of the new marriage laws and of the program of confiscation of Church property and suppression of Catholic schools.

A 6-day battle north of Teinchiacheng, on Yangtze north bank, ends in a Japanese retreat. Reported that the Yangtze campaign has already cost the Japanese 80,000 casualties.

Sept. 22.—Hitler arrives at Godesberg in a special train and is welcomed as a conquering hero; Chamberlain and the others arrive in automobiles. During the 3-hour conference, Hitler, flushed with victory, warns that the whole Sudeten question must be cleared up before October 1. Poles and Hungarian lobbyists stand in the background hoping to participate in the partition, the French pointing out that their demands might prove a boomerang as Poland has incorporated 3,000,000 Russians from the Ukraine and some 1,500,000 Germans in the Polish corridor. After the meeting Chamberlain issues a statement asking for the cooperation of all concerned and that they refrain from provoking incidents. Members of the Cabinet present their resignations to President Benes, agreeing to remain at their posts, however, until the formation of a new Cabinet. Thousands of men and women, boys and girls march in the streets of Prague singing the national anthem and shouting, "Give us arms!" The Lord Mayor broadcasts a radio appeal stating, "Disorder will aid our enemies. We have full confidence in our President and we must make it possible for him to lead the Republic toward a new life. . . If others desert us in these fateful hours, there is no reason for us to desert our own cause." A new Cabinet, headed by Gen. J. Sirovy, Inspector-General of the Army and a national hero, assumes power, but it is announced that the new regime will not be a military dictatorship or even a military government. The French Foreign Office spokesman states that France is ready to extend financial aid to Czechoslovakia for use in connection

with problems arising from surrender of the Sudeten areas. Former Premier Stanley Baldwin calls on King George, leading to speculation as it is known Baldwin is extremely friendly to Eden. Daladier works desperately to forestall a Cabinet revolt as the Minister of Colonies, the Minister of Justice, and the Minister of Pensions resign in protest against French policy. Foreign Office experts in both London and Paris begin the heartbreaking job of reassembling the wreckage of British and French post-war diplomacy in order to determine what may still be salvaged. *Izvestia* warns that "the fate of Czechoslovakia is the fate of France".

Japan informs the League that it declines the Council's invitation based on Article 17 of the Covenant, stating that it holds firmly to the belief that the method envisaged by the League can not bring about a "just and adequate solution" of the Sino-Japanese conflict. Japanese forces take Loshan.

Sept. 23.—The continuation of the conference at Godesberg, set for today, is postponed as Chamberlain sends Hitler a letter, understood to have French approval, stating he is awaiting a reply to proposals made yesterday believed to include insistence on a withdrawal of certain of Hitler's demands and at least a partial demobilization as conditions to continuation of the conference. Pierre Cot, French Radical Socialist leader, announces, "Premier Daladier has authorized me to say that France has gone to the extreme limit of concessions and that if Germany carries out a coup de force in Czechoslovakia, France will fulfill its treaty commitments". President Benes orders a general mobilization of 800,000 regular troops and 1,200,000 reserves. French forces on the German frontier are increased to maximum strength. Italian officials are reported to hope that a pacific solution will be reached and that Hitler will not be too rigid, "otherwise the British and French might suddenly abandon their present retreat". Amid increasing English resentment at the secretiveness of the government, Lord Halifax issues a statement urging the public to refrain from forming premature conclusions and to await with patience the time when "Chamberlain will be in a position to fully acquaint the country with the facts". A crowd parades in Trafalgar Square shouting, "Chamberlain must go!", "Stand by Czechoslovakia!", "Britain's honor lost today means Britain's peace lost tomorrow!" A plane is sent from England to Prague to bring home the wives and children of the British legation staff.

Sept. 24.—Chamberlain states at Godesberg that he could not term the situation hopeless, but that "it is up to the Czechs". Returned to London, bearing Hitler's "final proposals", he states, "The peace of Europe in our time depends on a peaceful solution of the Sudeten problem." It is rumored that Hitler's attitude is conciliatory but that he demands German occupation of all Sudeten areas where 75% of the population is "German" by October 1 and evacuation of Czech officials and soldiers from these areas, and plebiscites in the remaining Sudeten

(Continued on page 541)

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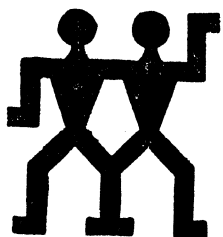
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Editorials

In a brilliant and even witty statistical analysis, U. S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, in a message read before the National Foreign Trade Council of the United States, early this month, demonstrated the falsity of the conception that because the United States buys more from the Philippines than it sells there, the difference constitutes a "loss". He cited trade figures (for 1937) that may be tabulated as follows:

Country	Negative balance or "Loss"	Per cent of the Total Trade	"Reason"
Brazil.....	\$ 52,000,000	28	Coffee
Chile.....	22,000,000	31	Nitrates
Cuba.....	56,000,000	23	Sugar
British India.....	60,000,000	40	.....
British East Indies (Malaya).....	226,000,000	92	Rubber, tin,
Dutch East Indies.....	90,000,000	64	Vegetable oils, rubber
Adding the Philippines to this table:—			
Philippines.....	41,000,000	19	Vegetable oils, sugar

Thus, said the High Commissioner, "the critics of negative balances might find a dozen examples more 'horrible' than the Philippines". And he asked: "Following the theory of these critics, stop trading wherever we have repeated negative balances, and what will have been accomplished?" He answered: "This much we do know would happen: not a few American factories would shut down for want of raw materials; not a few workmen would join the relief rolls for want of employment; we would do without tea or coffee; we would use iron tires on our automobiles; we would cut down on the use of soap and sugar". The absurdity of this is obvious, and Mr. McNutt concluded: "In a country whose trade is so great and so dispersed as that of the United States, negative balances with some countries are as normal as favorable balances with other countries".

Mr. McNutt next made light of the view of certain government economists who have said that the present free trade between the United States and the Philippines results in the United States forgoing more tariff revenue than does the Philippines, by pointing out that their calculations are based on the "super-rates of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff of 1930 in the United States and the moderate rates of the Philippine Tariff enacted for the Philippines by Congress in 1909 and not generally revised since that time", and that an upward revision of the Philippine tariff could result in the Philippines forgoing more revenue on United States goods than the United States now does on Philippine goods.

Viewed from the angle of the forfeiture of trade revenue, he pointed out, the negative balance with the Philippines is not as large as the figure of \$41,000,000 (\$41,029,000 to be more exact) indicates, holding that the value of Manila hemp imported from the Philippines, \$7,620,000, which is needed for rope-manufacture and has never received any preference or protection in the American market, should be deducted, leaving a negative balance of \$33,409,000.

The High Commissioner next set himself to breaking down the figure of \$33,409,000, and the facts he brought forward may be tabulated as follows:

The United States Purchases from the Philippines		United States Sales to the Philippines	
OFFSET BY			
Products	Values	Products	Values
Tobacco products, mostly cigars.....	\$3,418,000	Tobacco products, mostly cigarettes.....	\$ 5,615,000
Hemp yarn, twine, and cordage.....	679,000	Cotton thread, twine, and cordage.....	792,000
Wood products.....	1,669,000	Wood and paper products.....	3,101,000
Coconut oil and copra used for manufacture of mar- garine and other edible products.....	11,813,000	Farm products principally meat, milk, flour, fresh and preserved vege- tables, fruits, and nuts, leather goods, but not tobacco.....	11,942,000
Coconut oil and copra used in non-edible pro- ducts, principally soap.	23,625,000	Mineral oils, chemical products, textile pro- ducts principally cotton goods.....	25,076,000
Other commodities except sugar.....	18,035,000	Machinery and vehicles, including automobiles, typewriters, sewing ma- chines, radios.....	19,095,000
		Balance in favor of U.S....	\$ 6,382,000
Sugar.....	\$59,198,000	Offset partly by gains in the foregoing trade....	\$ 6,382,000
		and sales of iron and steel goods, hardware, and rubber goods.....	19,407,000

From these balanced figures, High Commissioner McNutt concluded: "Thus it may be reasonably said that United States-Philippine Trade in 1937 was offsetting or reciprocal, except for \$33,409,000 worth of sugar". He pointed out that of the 7,000,000 short tons of sugar annually consumed in the United States, 4,000,000 are produced on the mainland, and in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands ("incorporated territories" of the United States), and that the deficit of 3,000,000 tons is made up by importing something over 2,000,000 tons from Cuba, some 970,000 tons from the Philippines, and the rest from foreign countries other than Cuba. "One is forced to conclude that up to the present time Philippine sugar has not replaced mainland sugar". "I feel certain", he stated, "that if, in the future, Philippine sugar should come into direct competition with mainland sugar, the Philippines would be willing to share with Cuba and foreign countries appropriate reduction in their quota"; and he also indicated that quotas and duty-free limits could be set to prevent other harmful competition when it threatens to arise.

Finally, the High Commissioner called attention to the fact with respect to the character of the trade with the Philippines, that the Archipelago is a "peaceful place", that its currency is backed 100% by dollar reserves, that there are no "blocked" pesos, no restrictions on the purchase and sale of foreign exchange, and no quotas on incoming goods—which, in these days and in comparison with other countries, should be a series of most astounding statements to those who are unaware of Philippine facts.

"If we accept the only common sense interpretation of trade between two countries, 'purchasing what you need but have not, and selling what you have but do not need,' the trade between the United States and the Philippines as it has developed under the free trade provisions, can be shown to be wholly normal and mutually advantageous. In this day, when the United States seeks a market for

surplus goods, this trade should be maintained. It can be maintained through appropriate legislative action."

The High Commissioner's exposition of the simple facts,—but which were no longer so easy to see after the years of tortuous reasoning resorted to in an attempt to rationalize and excuse a deliberate policy of destruction, actually scheduled in existing Congressional legislation (the Tydings-McDuffie Act), a policy even more vicious than it is foolish,—comes as a burst of clear sunlight, a gust of fresh ocean air, dissipating a miasma of deceit, stupidity, and error.

Those who profess to believe that good relations can be established between the fascist and other nations, are either deceiving themselves or trying to mislead others because they themselves are fascists at heart.

Fascism and the Sacred Flame



The fascist state is, as such, a war-state, with the belief in and the will to war, organized solely for deliberate aggression and conquest. The only solution the fascist leaders see or want to see to the economic and social problems of the day—actually it is not a solution—is imperialist war and expansion.

Intervals of peace are to them only times of preparation for war. They look upon frontiers not as natural divisions or as points of contact for peaceful trade and cultural interchange, but entirely with a view to war-strategy. The talk is of security, but the plans are all for aggression. The set aim is for an in fact impossible self-sufficiency in raw materials, self-sufficiency for war.

Alliances are, according to Hitler, in his book, "*Mein Kampf*", "senseless and worthless unless the purpose is war"—war, first, on the chosen victim; then war on the ally. The dream is "the conquest of the world and the subjection of inferior races by the highest type of man!"

They deny equality of rights either between men or nations. Hitler will not tolerate the "development of two continental powers in Europe". Any attempt to organize a second military power on the German frontier, must be regarded as an attack on Germany; if such a state exists, it must be destroyed, he wrote in his book. And, according to a German military journal, the *Deutsche Wehr* (German Army), that means that "the enemy must be destroyed—and buried. This and this alone means victory; through this alone may the survivor hope to exist in security and under tolerable conditions".

This means madness, and the fascists unwittingly admit this. Quoting again from the *Deutsche Wehr*:

"The will to war must be hammered into the individual through all the arts of influencing the masses. It is necessary to arouse his inner willingness and readiness for sacrifice. In this way, the energies which would otherwise be devoted to private affairs or frittered away in the thousand petty concerns of everyday life, must be brought together at a single point, in one mighty accumulated charge. To the individual, the war must mean not only his own individual participation, but it must be the idea which dominates everything else, filling him completely and leaving no room for anything else, his great passion, his sole pleasure, his vice and his sport: a real monomania of war!"

This is the mad-dog madness of fascism, the fascism of Germany, the fascism of Italy, the fascism of Japan. Of them all, German fascism—which has behind it all the hatred of a defeated nation, all the mystic passion of which the German mind is capable, all the resources of modern science manipulated by men without ethical conscience—is

the most menacing.

It is today not merely a question as to which great Power shall dominate Europe. If that were all, the dispassionate and unprejudiced might well say, let the strongest, the greatest Power win. Let some great leader unite Europe, even if he has to make war to achieve this, grievous though the incident loss of life and destruction of wealth might be; the result might justify the means.

Neither is it today a question between merely military and unmilitary nations. Mere militarism has always been a symptom of decay and the chief cause of the breakdown of great nations. An excess of militarism brought destruction upon the Assyrian Empire, the injuries it inflicted on others being far exceeded by those it inflicted on itself. The devouring militarism of Timur the Lame prematurely exhausted the energies of the Iranic world. Sparta was destroyed by the wolf of militarism in its bosom. Militaristic geographical expansion has often been, as the historian Arnold J. Toynbee has pointed out, a serious handicap, symptom of the disease of a culture, an elephantiasis, representing "a vain effort to give the lie to its own unacknowledged but agonizing consciousness of incompetence and failure and doom".

But fascism is a new development in the world. Men have been enslaved and regimented before this. But never before have any rulers possessed the knowledge of mass psychology and the means of mass suggestion at the command of the modern dictators. To "totalitarianize" their people, they not merely suppress the free speech and press of democracy, but seek to extinguish intelligence and thought itself. They aim not merely to delude, but to numb the brain, to de-humanize and make robots of men. Millions of bodies and legs and arms that once were men, they seek to forge into gigantic armies that will be the mindless and involuntary instruments in their criminal and insane programs of conquest and world domination.

Fascism commits the crime that transcends all crime, the crime not against liberty alone, but against intelligence, individuality, the human spirit, the flower and fruit of unmeasured eons of life on earth.

If this anti-human spirit is not extirpated before it is too late, it will precipitate a catastrophe that will swallow the despots with their victims, destroy the world as we know it, and set back civilization for centuries.

Fascism can not finally succeed because it disregards and defies human nature, against which its rods and axes and spidery banners can not prevail. Men are social beings, whose lives are built on cooperation with their fellows; they are not solitary carnivores or birds of prey. Neither are men mindless insects; their lives can not be reduced to the sleep-walking of the hypnotic state and to reflex obedience to command. Under direst oppression, in deepest night, the sacred flame of mind will rise to kindle the fire on the altars of freedom.

Fascism may not even succeed in the countries of its origin, and this must be our prayer. While the issue hangs in Fate's balance, any aid given to the fascist leaders, even countenance, is treason to world civilization and all our lives, and suicidal folly.

*Quoted in "Hitler's Conspiracy against Peace", by S. Erckner (pseudonym of a former staff officer in the German Army), Gollancz, London, 1937.

Letter and Reply

Dear Mr. Hartendorp,

THERE was seldom a letter that has made me so sad as yours, but I am glad you told me how things really are. I can not say that I was shocked, as I did not expect pleasant information. However, I ask myself, how much longer you can keep on, and the one important thing for you to do, in my opinion, is to look for a "landing place." The present solution is only a temporary one, and later your problem will be the same or even more difficult.

I am not all surprised that you apparently have had no success with the foremost statesman, and that he has no understanding of your work. In fact, I think there are but few among the Filipinos who have, although there may be more who pretend to have.

I would so much like to talk to you now, as I feel it would do you some good if I could induce you to examine all your opinions and ideals again before it is too late.

The more I came to know the people, the more I felt that nobody does them a favor in feeding them philosophy . . . music. The setting up of this pseudo-culture here by idealistic Americans, does not do the Filipinos any good. I am strongly in favor of technical training, medical education, hygiene, anything along that line. But I think it is the greatest mistake to attempt to make the Filipinos feel as Westerners do. It is absolutely contrary to their mentality. I doubt, for instance, that there are more than a very small minority of Filipinos who have any qualitative feeling for music, to whom a Beethoven symphony says more than a movie hit; or who get more satisfaction from a good novel than from a common romance or a crime story.

That this people have so little of their own along lines of cultural development is most likely due, to a great extent, to the fact that Western nations have tried to educate them in their own ways and have thus instilled wrong ideals, outside of the Filipino character, mentality, and traditions. First came the Spaniards and forced them to repeat the words of the Catholic ritual, and then came the Americans and made them repeat the words of modern ethics, politics, science, etc. They are now, with few exceptions, like parrots trained to speak different languages. These few exceptions, if they had been left alone, would probably have been able to create something that would look like a Filipino civilization. Unintentionally, unconsciously, a crime has been committed against these people. They are now deprived of everything that would have enabled them to develop a culture of their own.

If I could talk to you, I could make myself much clearer, but what I want to say is briefly the following: If you want to continue in your present type of work, you will have to switch over, without reserve, to your own people. You can not give the Filipinos what you have to give; they may repeat your words—and then tell you that you publish "very nice articles". And then they turn to what really interests them. I hope you will not misunderstand me. I have no racial prejudices. I do not "hate" or



"despise" any people. But I have, I think, a feeling for racial differences, as they, for instance, also exist between Jews and Germans. I did not have to wait for Hitler to find this out.

I noted that the Mountain people of Luzon have much more culture than the Tagalogs, who have, in fact, none. The Tagalogs have water-closets and neckties and night clubs and the newest phonograph records of the sweetest Hollywood songs, and there may be some good doctors and clever businessmen among them.

These people have nothing that can respond to your efforts. This goes for the Philippine Magazine and the Manila Symphony Society, too. If there were a part of the population that does not fit into my picture, your Magazine and your personality would have attracted them. They would be around you and stand by you. But count the persons who come to you and for whom you can think you are justified in making such a tremendous effort as you are making. You are on the wrong side of the fence.

I am afraid of two things: One, that you will not be able to admit the truth of what I say because there may be inside you something so strong that it will prevent you from ridding yourself of all your ideas and ideals and from looking at things, even once only, as if from outside yourself and from outside of the Filipinos; Two, that after having devoted the greater part of your life to those ideas and ideals you may not be able to find the new contacts in the world where you belong, even should you see that I am right.

I am not afraid, however, of one thing: that you will be angry with me for writing to you in this way and criticising your whole attitude. I feel sure that you will know what feelings are dictating these words. If you should object to my writing as I do, please tell me, but even then I shall not regret that I have told you what I think and feel.

I do not know whether the Philippine Magazine could ever be made a success financially, but I think I know that it can never be a success in this respect along its present basic policies. If I were you, I would do the following: I would make it a magazine for the Americans and Europeans in the Islands and elsewhere. I would report Asiatic events. I would describe the Philippines and the Filipinos, their own interesting customs and traditions in such regions as they survive. I would publish articles about the history, the economics, the trade of the country—everything that is of interest. But all this with eyes on the foreign readers. I would eliminate, with few exceptions, the short stories which, in my opinion, is not the stuff that wins readers. (I tried again and again to find something in them, and the only one that impressed me was "It Isn't Just Horses"—I believe that was the title.) You might be able to get good fiction from other sources. I think it would be possible to get original articles from Americans there in addition to what you already get. There are plenty of readers of the *Atlantic*, the *American Mer-*

cury, the *Reader's Digest* in the Philippines. There would be a buying and subscribing public among the whites if they cared for the Magazine. And, most important from the business point of view, the Filipinos themselves would probably like your magazine better if it were not so Filipino. As the Magazine is now, as I see it, it is *mestizo*. It is a magazine edited and written by an American in an effort to make it typically Filipino or what it seems to him is the ideal Filipino. The answer to the general American effort of which your work, in a way, is a part, gave the world a mestizo with the ambition to be the Roosevelt of his country!

If I were you I would make a last effort: go out among the Americans in Manila and the provinces, in the Army and Navy, in the mining camps. It would be absolutely in your line if you worked for the interests of the American importers and exporters, as you already do, but not in such a way as to get their full support. For them it is still a Philippine magazine, not an American magazine. That makes a lot of difference in their attitude. They are more interested in the New Deal in the United States than in Philippine politics. Give them an American review and perhaps a European review every month; once in a while a discussion of tax problems, defense questions, etc. Such

a move could be carried out within two months without alarming anyone.

Please accept this letter in the spirit in which I am writing it. I am worried about you and your children. Talking of your children, you once said that you are attached to the country because it is the country of your children. I don't mean that you should *de-attach* yourself. But I do think that you should be yourself, and you are not a Filipino, and never will be one, and never will be liked by them, and never be understood. Your children would not suffer from any change in the Magazine or a change in your attitude such as I suggest, and you can like this people just the same. Your children, in fact, would gain considerably if their father is not broken into two parts.

I regret so much that I have to say all this in writing, and in English, which is not my tongue. It would be easier to talk, as then any misunderstanding that might arise could be immediately corrected. But I hope, as you know me well, that you will understand me right in spite of this difficulty.

Don't let me wait too long for an answer, even if it consists of only a few words telling me you received this letter and don't hate me for it.

Yours, _____

Reply

My dear Friend:

YOU did not write your letter to me for publication, but, with care to conceal your identity, I am taking the liberty of publishing it together with my reply because what you have said to me brings up, with all the unconscious eloquence of friendship, truly vital questions—political, cultural, psychological—that affect matters far more important than the Philippine Magazine or my own personal fate, and because I believe or at least hope that our discussion of these questions will serve to clarify and illuminate them.

First of all, let me say that despite what I believe are incorrect, though unmalicious, generalizations with respect to the Filipino people, the general American policy here, and my own efforts as publisher of the Philippine Magazine contained in your letter, I am touched by and deeply appreciate your evident personal concern, and value also the serious thought you have obviously given to the problems of the people of this country.

I must grant, immediately, in fact, I previously told you, that the Magazine is at a crisis, but I can not admit that this is due to a wrong *editorial* policy on the one hand, or to any racial or characteristic shortcomings of the Filipinos, on the other.

Monthly magazines are facing difficulties everywhere; in America we have of late years lost some of the greatest of them, such as the *Century*. In the United States and in Europe, no more than in the Philippines, can one expect that the type of publication usually designated as a "quality monthly" will ever have the popular success of publications that appeal to less intelligent and less developed tastes.

What I believe has chiefly affected even the oldest and best established monthly publications is not only the increased tempo of modern life and the dissipation of interest by the movie and the radio, but, among the more cultured classes, by the increased bulk of newspaper and book publication and the development of magazines of narrower scope, appealing to more specific interests. The economies of mass production in the publishing field also handicap the smaller publishers who can not take advantage of them. Most general quality monthlies abroad are supported largely by book publishing houses, societies of one kind or another, or specially interested groups which the Philippines is, admittedly, not yet advanced enough, culturally if not economically, to have been able to form.

This is not a matter of kind, but of degree. I have abundant proof that the type of readers which reads the *Atlantic*, the *American Mercury*, and the *Readers' Digest*, which you happened to mention, also enjoy reading the Philippine Magazine, whether they are Americans or Filipinos. The trouble is that in no country are there today relatively many of such readers, and in the Philippines, naturally at the present state, that proportion is even smaller than in other countries where the general educational level is higher. In spite of that the circulation of the Philippine Magazine is creditable, and I may also point out that the Magazine is used as a literary text in the high-schools.

In the Philippines even those publications which are pitched to a lower level of reader-intelligence have no easy time of it. I doubt that I have the ability and I certainly do not have the desire to attempt to compete with such publications in their own fields. What would be the justi-

fication for attempting to add merely one more magazine of that type to those already struggling for existence? As you know, I am not at all interested in just making money. As it is, and from the strictly *business* point of view, the Magazine has already achieved a degree of success away beyond what could have been expected under the circumstances and has established a record unequalled by any other similar periodical in the Philippines, all of which, with this one exception, proved abortive after the publication in many cases of but a few issues.

Yet is the value of every enterprise, every institution, to be measured by its private-profit-producing capacity? Does a national parliament "pay"? Do schools and universities, museums, libraries, and archives pay? Do parks and playgrounds pay? The monthly magazine is a valuable and indeed necessary intermediary between the voluminous and hasty daily press and the slower and more formal book. In the monthly review of current affairs, the reader may pause and take stock. The monthly purview is more easily assimilable. The monthly affords points for the crystallization of opinion. The monthly is also the most suitable and available outlet for contemporary writers—researchers and controversialists, historians and biographers, essayists, fictionists, and poets; the monthly is their training, trial, and experimental ground. The monthlies foster the clearer, higher thinking in politics, ethics, art. The monthlies, too, are the most valuable repositories of the record of the developing culture of a people. It isn't just "philosophy . . . music".

I realize that in the foregoing I have not squarely met your argument, but it was necessary for me first to say what I have about general conditions and general policy. You say that I should edit the Magazine more or less exclusively for Americans and foreigners here and abroad, first, because I myself am an American and, second, because along this line, you believe, I would meet with better response and be more likely to achieve financial success. You have obtained the impression that the Philippine Magazine is "too Filipino", yet, in fact, neither American nor Filipino, but *mestizo*. You even ascribe a sort of split personality to me and picture me as broken in two.

I am not conscious of any conflict within myself and I am certain I have never attempted to be anything but myself. I have always thought of the Philippine Magazine as being just what its name implies—a Philippine publication, neither narrowly Filipino nor American. In simplest and barest terms it is a monthly published in the Philippines, each issue the joint effort of chiefly Filipino and American writers, with, incidentally, an editor who happens to be an American, and who, if I may say so, has certain talents for the job.

The Philippines is the field of Filipino-American cooperation; what is there unnatural about their cooperating in the issuing of a publication? The Filipinos who contribute to the Magazine remain Filipinos, the American writers remain American, I remain what I am. In my own articles I do not attempt to write as a Filipino; I write as an American who has lived here a long time; who has formed ties in this country as all persons do who live anywhere for a long time; and who has, undoubtedly—how could it be different?—the stamp of the country upon him. I am not the less

myself for all that; I have not, thereby, become in any way disloyal to what I have been from the beginning.

Naturally, I write from the Philippine-American point of view, rather than from the point of view of the continental American. Neither willingly nor unwillingly, but inevitably, I have come to a large extent to identify myself with the people of this country, Filipinos, Americans, Chinese, Europeans, all who live here. As the poet made Ulysses say: "I am a part of all that I have met". This I count a gain.

I have a certain psychological sensitiveness, and, unlike you, apparently, I have been impressed rather with the underlying identity of the races of mankind than by the differences. Rightly or wrongly, I feel I understand people, regardless of race, and, as an editor frequently must, I have at times, made myself the spokesman of others, believing I felt as they did, and could speak for them as well as myself, honestly and sincerely. I see nothing mystic or perverted in that; it merely calls for the ability to put oneself mentally in the place of others. If I ever followed any intentional policy in my own thinking and writing with respect to the relations between Americans and Filipinos, it has been an effort on my part to interpret the one to the other, in other words, to serve both equally to the best of my ability.

I can not and would not try to "edit" a magazine in the Philippines exclusively for either Americans or Filipinos. I do not think in such terms. Great as my affection for you is, much as I respect you, I feel that you urge me to adopt a course that is not alone actually impossible, but which to attempt would lower me in my own eyes. It is impossible for an honest man to *cater* in his ideas, to peddle made-to-order and made-to-please opinions. I know that you can not have thought your suggestion out so far, but that, it seems to me, is what the ultimate implication is.

I am not worrying about whether I am "liked" or "understood" by the Filipinos—or the Americans or any one else. It seems to me I am easily enough understood and, anyway, it is enough for me not to be disliked to be grateful. I am not a puppy that feels he just has to be petted. I am doing work I like to do, work I think I am fitted for, work that I think is of some importance. If this work receives the support I believe it is worthy of, it will give me great satisfaction. The main thing is the work, not myself. I do have a few loyal friends. That is as much as any man can expect. And when I count them over, I see that there are as many Filipinos as Americans among them.

You may find it hard to believe, but I mean it when I say that I should rather be editor of the Philippine Magazine than the editor of even such publications as the *Atlantic* or *Harper's*. I am taking part in a work here that I could do nowhere else. Here we are pioneering, bringing about something new and unique, especially in the sense that we are developing a new branch of the great world tongue we still call English, contributing something fresh and alive to the literary culture of the world. The Philippine Magazine also contributes to the political, economic, social, and ethical developments on this side of the Pacific which will prove of increasing importance to the future of

(Continued on page 534)

The Spanish Fortifications of Manila

By Irma Thompson Ireland

WHEN the Spaniards came in 1570 they found a primitive Moro village tucked into an angle between the Pasig river on the north and Manila Bay on the west. The strategic value of that location had

apparently been recognized by the native inhabitants, and since their greatest danger was from the sea they had protected their settlement on the two exposed sides by means of a crude stockade of palm-tree logs banked with earth. At intervals there were spaces between the logs through which protruded brass cannon.

This artillery had no doubt served to discourage former marauders who ventured close enough to get within range, but a fleet of Spanish sail was a different matter. The armor-clad Spanish soldiers were equipped with muskets which, carefully aimed, could pick off a native bombardier¹ before he had a chance to touch a light to the powder in his cannon.

So the Spaniards came, and conquered; and Maynilad,² the Moro village, became Manila, a Spanish city. When Legaspi assumed the role of victorious invader and was proclaimed the first Governor-General of the Philippines, he, too, saw the defense value of that point of land between river and bay.

Twice the village had been swept by fire and his Mexican roustabouts knew little or nothing about building houses or forts. Lack of tools, difficulty of obtaining materials, the heat and unaccustomed food, made the task Legaspi envisaged for himself an impossible one, and he died long before he could make his dreams come true.

Little wonder, then, that in November, 1574, the Chinese corsair, Limahon, and his pirate crew found the Spanish garrison weak and ill-prepared to repel an unexpected assault. Only the fortunate return of Captain Juan Salcedo with fifty trained soldiers, saved the city from complete annihilation. Martin de Goiti, veteran Master-of-Camp, living some distance from the fort to be near his soldiers, was killed during the surprise attack, made by a



Before the walls were built, old Manila was surrounded by a palisade.

Courtesy, Department Library, Fort Santiago

A Chinese merchant warned Governor Guido de Lavezares, Legaspi's successor, that Limahon would return and advised strengthening the fortifications and removing inflammable straw roofs from buildings in the city. An additional palisade extending from the wall to the sea was, therefore, hastily constructed of tree-trunks and boxes and barrels filled with sand. Although, during the second attack, some of the pirates succeeded in breaking into the fort at this point, they were driven out and eighty men were killed before they could get back to the beach, and this defeat so discouraged them that they fled to their boats in defiance of Limahon's order that they stay and fight it out.

Meanwhile hundreds of native Moros, taking advantage of the general confusion and believing the Chinese would conquer, were showing themselves to be so hostile that the Spaniards were unable to follow up their advantage and destroy the retreating invaders.

With an unpredictable enemy outside and a horde of hostile natives around the camp, it was impossible for the Governor to do anything more in the way of fortification than to repair the damage done and to try to maintain a degree of law and order in the settlement.

Francisco de Sande was the next to take the reins and responsibilities of government. In his own "*Relación*" he stated in no uncertain terms that conditions in the city of Manila at the time of his arrival in August, 1575, could not have been more discouraging.

"There is no artilleryman here who knows how to fire or cast artillery—nor is there any artillery . . . We need also master workmen, weapons and armor and 500 lances . . . There are so few of us and the country breathes nothing but war."

Later he wrote in a more optimistic tone:



Fort Nuestra Señora de Guía (Our Lady of Guidance) so-called because it was built near the church and convent of that name.

"I have set about fortifying the city but the work is not yet completed because I do not wish to keep the friars from their duties of instruction nor the Indians from their fields. It will however soon be completed and will be a palisade joined with keys¹ all along the shore and across the river and a cavalier¹ for defense where some artillery is to be mounted when the Indians have gathered in their harvest."

At this time Manila was constantly open to attack, not only by Chinese and Japanese pirates, but by Portuguese forces, jealous of Spain's success as a rival in Oriental trade, and by English free-booters already beginning to prey upon Portuguese and Spanish merchant-ships; besides, there was the constant menace of the hostile Moros from the South.

Sande continues:

"I had all the river staked in, as also the point of the sea, and have had the latter filled with earth until it is all level."

He then adds prophetically:

"It is not safe to go unarmed . . . nor must one begin an attack without having a fort to receive the return blow and be able to retain it."

Governor Santiago de Vera was the next one to complain about the poor defenses of Manila. In a letter to Felipe II, dated June 26, 1585, he wrote:

"Where the river enters the sea, the land forms a point upon which is built a very small and dilapidated wooden fort. Neither on the sea-coast nor in any other part was there any defense.³ On this account I resolved to set about fortifying the city although the poverty of the city and of your Royal Treasury could not assist me. I have constructed a stone tower on the beach near the city, and, lower down, where it seemed more necessary, I am constructing a very strong and handsome fort, the plan of which accompanies this letter."

De Vera's fortifications were planned and executed by Father Antonio Sedeña who had been educated as a military engineer before he became a priest. Although he did the best he could with primitive materials and Chinese labor, we are informed that de Vera's tower near the river and sea was not very satisfactory.

De Vera continued:

"From this fort [meaning Santiago] and the beach near the sea, I have dug a deep ditch, 34 feet wide, which fills with the incoming tide and even at low tide has sufficient water to float several vessels used in carrying materials to the said work. This ditch extends from the sea to the river and at that side around the entire city in such wise that the latter is an island formed by sea, river, and the ditch.

"In the place of the wooden fortress, I am going to build a bulwark to defend the entrance to the river and beach which can correspond to the tower already built; and the new fortress will defend both sides of the ditch and the sea.

"Along the river bank I have ordered stone breastworks to be built, extending from the old wooden fortress, on one side, to the ditch, on the other. With this I think the city

will be well fortified, and it would be more so if your Majesty were pleased to have us provided with a garrison of 200 soldiers already paid."

As to the stone used (volcanic tufa), he wrote:

"The stone is so suitable, that when it is wet, it can be worked like wood, and when dry it is very strong and durable; and it is better than brick for artillery."

In August, 1589, King Philip appointed Gomez Perez Dasmariñas Governor-General of the Philippines, and gave him instructions to enclose the

city of Manila with stone and erect a suitable fort at the junction made by river and sea. He also ordered Leonardo Iturriano, a professional engineer, to accompany the new Governor for the purpose of designing and building these fortifications.

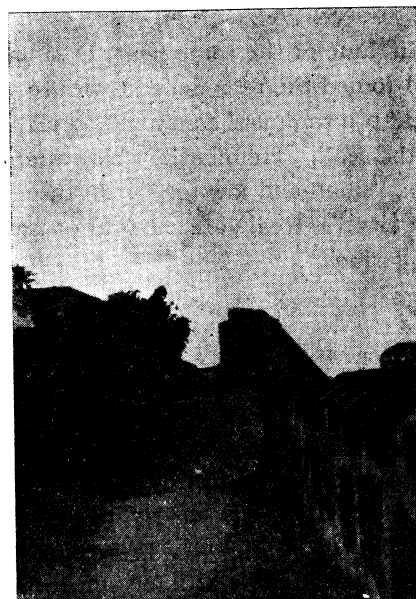
Finding upon his arrival in the Islands that no funds were available for building purposes, Dasmariñas solved the immediate problem by establishing a monopoly on playing cards, imposing fines for excessive play, and by punishing fraudulent practices among provision dealers. He added further to the local source of income by granting the "merchants peso", a tax on Chinese goods, for a period of two years.

The last of May, 1592, Dasmariñas reported that the new fort, called Santiago⁴, had been raised more than twice the height of a man, and that in one completed ravelin¹ eight pieces of artillery had been mounted.

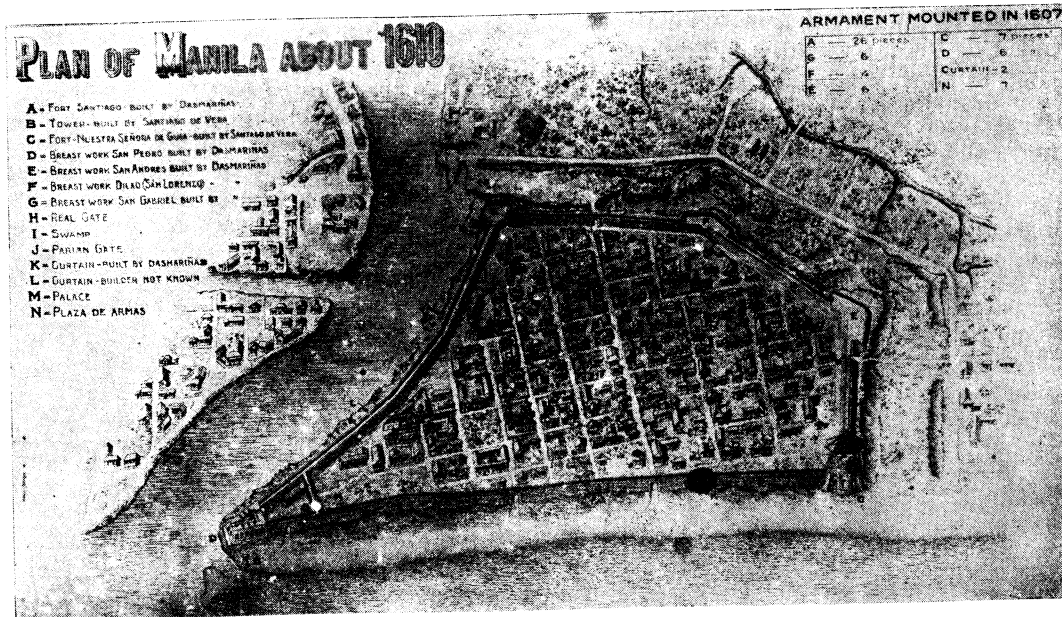
"All the beach from the fort of Santiago to the fort of Nuestra Señora de Guia is now occupied by the curtains¹ and traverses¹: the latter two

and one-half estados in height. It needs nothing but the parapet¹ which is being built.

"Although the defense already built was called a fort, it is not one, nor can it be of any use; for it is but a large tower badly cemented; and, falling in four places, was braced by four buttresses¹ called cavaliers which cost your Majesty a large sum of money. Everything is now being rebuilt to put the fort



Breast-high parapet on top of the rampart over Postigo Gate.



Map showing the early walls, also Fort Nuestra Señora de Guia in lower right-hand corner.

Courtesy, Department Library, Fort Santiago

in good condition."

In June of the same year, Dasmariñas, reported that he had joined the remodelled tower to "a defense of cut stone and to a rampart¹ commanding all of the country and part of the sea". He mentions also a rampart built on the land side, "small and low for the defense of the principal gate of the city,"—Real gate, now in disuse, opposite the present Aquarium.

"From this gate the wall is being continued along the land side toward the river as far as its entrance, with the same thickness, height, and shape as the other wall, and each with its traverses. The city is now enclosed by sea and land so that only one small portion fronting on the river is open between it and the fort on the point."

Dasmariñas explains that he ran so short of funds that he was compelled to leave this bit of shore uninclosed, but he believed it was amply protected by the San Gabriel bastion and Fort Santiago.

The walls remained for some time as Dasmariñas left them, although we are given to understand that his successors did not concern themselves so earnestly as he had with the fortifications.

Governor Francisco Tello de Guzman claimed credit for having the supply of powder removed to a stone vault within the fortress, but a letter from the Royal Fiscal, dated June, 1599, stated that:

"for three years past nothing of importance has been done to the wall, although there are many places which need repairing and finishing."

Events of 1603 brought the Spanish settlement to a sharp realization of the price of neglect and mismanagement. Although the causes of the first Chinese revolt have been variously stated by different historians, it is probably safe to believe that the actual conflict was brought about by an accumulation of doubts and suspicions originating in the memory of Limahon's invasion, augmented by the mysterious visit of two pompous Chinese Mandarins who came to Manila in March, 1603, and whose stay in the city created excitement and distrust among natives and Spanish alike.

From de Morga's account it is quite evident that the whole bloody business was precipitated by a diabolically successful whispering campaign centering in the activities of an arch-traitor called de Vera, a wealthy and influential Chinese who pretended to be a "a good Spaniard".

When the Spanish garrison realized what a hell's broth had been brewed among the Chinese outside the city "their

confusion and grief was so great it prevented them from taking precautions and exercising diligence."

They fortified the gate of the Parian⁵ and the Bastion of Dilao (San Lorenzo) as strongly as possible, and although the Chinese assaulted the city with everything they could get their hands on, using scaling ladders to attempt the wall, they were forced to retire with heavy losses and eventually were put to rout by the timely arrival of Spanish reinforcements from the river under command of Captain de Velasco.

Considerable damage was done to the walls and gates from the outside, but the significant fact, of course, is that the fortifications proved strong enough to withstand a continued siege and fierce assaults.

Governor Pedro Bravo de Acuña, in a letter to Philip III, dated December 23, 1603, after a lengthy account of the uprising, wrote:

"Undecided as to what to do with 500 more Sangleys⁶ who have been kept alive for the galleys, I have continued the fortifications with the aid of other natives. Several bastions have been erected which were still incomplete, and the wall is being made higher in those parts where necessary."

Verifying different plans and specifications of the walls and forts of Manila we find that

"The Royal Stronghold of Santiago, as Dasmariñas left it, consisted of a castellated¹ structure without towers, trapezoidal¹ in trace,¹ its straight, gray front projecting into the river mouth.

"Arches supported an open gun-platform above, called Santa Barbara. These arches formed casemates¹ which afforded a lower tier of fire-through embrasures.¹

"Curtain walls of the simplest character extended the flanks to a fourth front facing the city."

Writing in 1609, de Morga adds to our information:

"The city has been lately fortified on the land side at the Plaza de Armas where it is entered by a strong wall and two salient towers defended with artillery, which command the wall and gates.

"These fortifications have their vaults for storing supplies and munitions; and a powder magazine well guarded and situated in the inner part, besides a copious well of fresh water.

"The fortress has a company of 30 soldiers with their officers and 8 artillerymen, who guard the gates and entrance by watches, all in charge of a commandant who lives inside and has guard and custody of the fort.

"The wall [around the city] has a circuit of about one *legua* which can be made entirely on top and has many broad steps of hewn stone at intervals inside.

"On the land side where the wall extends [from Fort de Guia] there is a rampart called San Andres which mounts six pieces of artillery and some swivel-guns¹ that command in all directions.

"Farther on is another Traverse, called San Gabriel, opposite the parian of the Sangleys, with a like amount of artillery. Both have some soldiers and an ordinary guard.

"There are three principal gates on the land side and many other posterns¹ opening at convenient places on the river and beach for the service of the city. Each and all of them are locked before night-fall



Moss-grown, majestic . . . walls of old Manila.

¹For this and other military terms used, see the glossary on page 533.

²*Maynilad*—first name given to the city of Manila by the Moros. Derived from a Tagalog word *manilad* meaning "a place overgrown with *nilad*, the name of a small tree bearing white flowers (*Ixora manila*). Rev. T. C. Middleton O.A.S.

³Governor de Sande's palisades must have been destroyed by fire.

⁴Santiago (St. James) was the patron saint of Dasmariñas. De Goiti's soldiers used the cry "Santiago" when they first attacked Manila in 1570—"It was decided to give the 'Santiago' among the Moros, that being the war-cry of the Spaniards when engaging with Moros or other infidels."

⁵*Parian*—the Mexican word for market-place. Used in Manila to designate the Chinese quarter outside the Walled City. Blair and Robertson.

⁶*Sangley*—a name given to the Chinese by natives of the Philippines—derived from the Chinese words *hiang* or *xiang* and *ley*—literally, a traveling merchant or trader. Blair and Robertson.

(Continued on page 531)

The Mats

By Francisco Arcellana

FOR the Angeles family, Mr. Angeles's homecoming from his periodic inspection trips was always an occasion for celebration. But this homecoming—from a trip to the south—was fated to be more memorable than any of the others.

He had written from Mariveles: "I have just met a marvelous mat-weaver—a real artist—and I shall have a surprise for you. I asked him to weave a sleeping-mat for every one of the family. He is using many different colors and for each mat the dominant color is that of our respective-birth stone. I am sure that the children will be very pleased. I know you will be. I can hardly wait to show them to you."

Nana Emilia read the letter that morning, and again and again every time she had a chance to leave the kitchen. In the evening when all the children were home from school, she asked her oldest son, Jose, to read the letter at the dinner table. The children became very much excited about the mats, and talked about them until late into the night. This she wrote her husband when she labored over a reply to him. For days after that the mats continued to be the chief topic of conversation among the children.

Finally, from Lopez, Mr. Angeles wrote again: "I am taking the Bicol Express tomorrow. I have the mats with me, and they are beautiful. God willing, I shall be home to join you at dinner."

The letter was read aloud during the noon meal. Talk about the mats flared up again like wildfire.

"I like the feel of mats," Antonio, the third child, said. "I like the smell of new mats."

"Oh, but these mats are different," interposed Susana, the fifth child. "They have our names woven into them, and in our ascribed colors, too."

The children knew what they were talking about: they knew just what a decorative mat is like; it was not anything new or strange in their experience. That was why they were so excited about the matter. They had such a mat in the house, one they seldom used, a mat older than any of them.

This mat had been given to Nana Emilia by her mother when she and Mr. Angeles were married, and it had been with them ever since. It had served on the wedding night, and had not since been used except on special occasions.

It was a very beautiful mat, not really meant to be ordinarily used. It had green leaf borders and a lot of gigantic red roses woven into it. In the middle, running the whole length of the mat was the lettering:

*Emilia y Jaime
Recuerdo*

The letters were in gold.

Nana Emilia always kept that mat in her trunk. When any one of the family was taken ill, the mat was brought out and the patient slept on it, had it all to himself. Every one of the children had some time in their lives slept on it; not a few of them had slept on it more than once.



Most of the time the mat was kept in Nana Emilia's trunk, and when it was taken out and spread on the floor the children were always around to watch. At first there had been only Nana Emilia and Mr. Angeles to see the mat spread. Then a child—a girl—watched with them. The number of watchers increased as more children came.

The mat did not seem to age. It seemed to Nana Emilia always as new as when it had been laid on the nuptial bed. To the children it seemed as new as the first time it was spread before them. The folds and creases seemed always new and fresh. The smell was always the smell of a new mat. Watching the intricate design was an endless joy. The children's pleasure at the golden letters even before they could work out the meaning, was boundless. Somehow they were always pleasantly shocked by the sight of the mat: so delicate and so consummate the artistry of its weave.

Now, taking out that mat to spread had become a kind of ritual. The process had become associated with illness in the family. Illness, even serious illness, had not been infrequent. There had been deaths . . .

In the evening Mr. Angeles was with his family. He had brought the usual things home with him. There was a lot of fruit, as always (his itinerary carried him through the fruit-growing provinces): pineapples, lanzons, chicos, atis, santol, sandia, guayabano, avocado, according to the season. He had also brought home a jar of preserved sweets from Lopez.

Putting away the fruit, sampling them, was as usual accomplished with animation and lively talk. Dinner was a long affair. Mr. Angeles was full of stories about his trip, but would interrupt his tales with: "I could not sleep of nights thinking of the young ones. They should never be allowed to play in the streets. And you older ones should not stay out too late at night."

The stories petered out and dinner was over. Putting away the dishes and wiping the table clean did not at all seem tedious. Yet Nana Emilia and the children, although they did not show it, were all on edge about the mats.

Finally, after a long time over his cigar, Mr. Angeles rose from his seat at the head of the table and crossed the room to the corner where his luggage had been piled. From the heap he disengaged a ponderous bundle.

Taking it under one arm, he walked to the middle of the room where the light was brightest. He dropped the bundle, and, bending over and balancing himself on his toes, he strained at the cord that bound it. It was strong, would not break, would not give way. He tried working at the knots. His fingers were clumsy, they had begun shaking.

He raised his head, breathing heavily, to ask for the scissors. Alfonso, his youngest boy, was to one side of him with the scissors ready.

Nana Emilia and her eldest girl who had long returned from the kitchen, were watching the proceedings quietly.

One swift movement with the scissors, snip! and the bundle was loose.

Turning to Nana Emilia, Mr. Angeles joyfully cried: "These are the mats, Miling."

Mr. Angeles picked up the topmost mat in the bundle.

"This, I believe, is yours, Miling."

Nana Emilia stepped forward to the light, wiping her still moist hands against the folds of her skirt, and with a strangely young shyness received the mat. The children watched the spectacle silently, and then broke into delighted, though a little conscious, laughter. Nana Emilia unfolded the mat without a word. It was a beautiful mat; to her mind, even more beautiful than the one she had received from her mother on her wedding day. There was a name in the very center of it: Emilia. The letters were large, done in green. Flowers—cadena-de-amor—were woven in and out among the letters. The border was a long winding twig of cadena-de-amor.

The children stood about the spread mat. The air was punctuated by their breathless exclamations of delight.

"It is beautiful, Jaime; it is beautiful!" Nana Emilia's voice broke, and she could not say any more.

"And this, I know, is my own," said Mr. Angeles of the next mat in the bundle. The mat was rather simply decorated, the design almost austere, and the only colors used were purple and gold. The letters of the name, Jaime, were in purple.

"And this, for you, Marcelina."

Marcelina was the oldest child. She had always thought her name too long; it had been one of her worries with regard to the mat. "How on earth are they going to weave all of the letters of my name into my mat?" she had asked of almost every one in the family. Now it delighted her to see her whole name spelled out on the mat, even if the letters were a little small. Besides, there was a device above her name which pleased Marcelina very much. It was in the form of a lyre, finely done in three colors. Marcelina was a student of music, and was quite a proficient pianist.

"And this is for you, Jose."

Jose was the second child. He was a medical student already in the third year at medical school. Over his name the symbol of Aesculapius was woven into the mat.

"You are not to use this mat until the year of your internship," Mr. Angeles was saying.

"This is yours, Antonio."

"And this, yours, Juan."

"And this, yours, Jesus."

Mat after mat was unfolded. On each of the children's mats there was somehow an appropriate device.

At last, all the children had been shown their individual mats. The air was filled with their excited talk, and through it all Mr. Angeles was saying over and over again in his deep voice:

"You are not to use these mats until you go to the University."

Then Nana Emilia noticed bewilderedly that there were some more mats remaining to be unfolded.

"But Jaime," Nana Emilia said, wonderingly, with

evident trepidation, "there are some more mats."

Only Mr. Angeles seemed to have heard Nana Emilia's words. He suddenly stopped talking, as if he had been jerked away from a pleasant phantasy. A puzzled, reminiscent look came into his eyes, superseding the deep and quiet delight that had been briefly there, and when he spoke his voice was different.

"Yes, Emilia," said Mr. Angeles. "There are *three* more mats to unfold. The others who aren't here. . ."

Nana Emilia caught her breath; there was a swift constriction in her throat; her face paled and she could not say anything.

The self-centered talk of the children also died. There was a silence as Mr. Angeles picked up the first of the remaining mats and began slowly unfolding it.

The mat was almost as austere in design as Mr. Angeles's own, and it had a name. There was no symbol or device above the name; only a blank space, emptiness.

The children knew the name. But somehow the name, the letters spelling the name, seemed strange to them.

Then Nana Emilia found her voice.

"You know, Jaime, you didn't have to, you didn't have to," Nana Emilia said, and her voice was hurt and sorely frightened.

Mr. Angeles jerked his head back, there was something swift and savage in the movement.

"Do you think I'd forgotten? Do you think I had forgotten them? Do you think I could forget them?"

"This is for you, Josefina!"

"And this, for you, Victoria!"

"And this, for you, Concepcion."

Mr. Angeles called the names rather than uttered them.

"Don't, Jaime, please don't," was all that Nana Emilia managed to say.

"Is it fair to forget them? Would it be just to disregard them?" Mr. Angeles demanded rather than asked.

His voice had risen shrill, almost hysterical; it was also stern and sad, and somehow vindictive. Mr. Angeles had spoken almost as if he were a stranger.

Also, he had spoken as if from a deep, grudgingly-silent, long-bewildered sorrow.

The children heard the words exploding in the silence. They wanted to turn away and not see the face of their father. But they could neither move or look away; his eyes held them, his voice held them where they were. They seemed rooted to the spot.

Nana Emilia shivered once or twice, bowed her head, gripped her clasped hands between her thighs.

There was a terrible hush. The remaining mats were unfolded in silence. The names which were with infinite slowness revealed, seemed strange and stranger still; the colors not bright but deathly dull; the separate letters spelling out the names of the dead among them, did not seem to glow or shine with a festive sheen as did the other living names.

Lipa's Brief Liberty

The second chapter of a notable new autobiography

By Teodoro M. Kalaw

Translated from the Spanish by Maria Kalaw Katigbak

MY departure for Manila had to be postponed because of the activity of the Katipunan, the armed movement which preceded the Revolution. The country was passing through a most critical period in its history. It was an extremely nervous time, especially in Central Luzon, which was the real center of the revolt. The Katipunan had spread considerably after the deportation of Rizal. The authorities, now resolved to smother it, adopted drastic measures.

Everyone was subject to suspicion. I vividly remember that one day, while at the window of our house on Calle Real, I saw several Civil Guards pass by on foot. As prisoners in their custody, they had none other than my uncle, Cipriano Kalaw, and another relative, Benito Reyes Katigbak. Both were being taken to the provincial capital to answer to vague charges of *filibusterismo*. Some time before that, the authorities in Lipa had been receiving anonymous leaflets charging the town priest, Father Laprieta, with immorality. The friars were indignant at this attack on their reputation. With no one to accuse directly, they deduced that the most outstanding liberals in the locality must have had a hand in the matter. Subsequently, several persons of Lipa, among them the two men I mentioned, received mysterious packages, which, upon being opened, yielded copies of the anonymous writings. Arrests followed. Little birds in the trees said these leaflets had been printed in Hongkong.

Benito, upon arraignment before the priest at Batangas, was too frightened to utter a word. Not so my uncle, Cipriano, who emphatically insisted on his innocence.

"Young men," counselled Father Bruno, of Batangas, "pray for patience and resignation. Recall how Jesus Christ himself once forgave..."

"Yes," answered my uncle. "But Jesus Christ knew what he was accused of. Besides, He was a God."

The two were put to torture in the *bartolina*, a dungeon where the prisoners were kept in chains, fed on stale bread and a little water, and lashed now and then with fine rattan strips.

While my uncle Cipriano and Benito were under investigation, the other liberals of Lipa, those who from the beginning had been readers of the "*Noli Me Tangere*" of Rizal and the works of del Pilar, and who were subscribers to the newspaper *La Solidaridad*, got little sleep. Fearing similar arrest, they considered the possibilities of escape, of providing themselves with sponsors among the friars and Spaniards in the province, of bribing those in power. Don Felipe Agoncillo, well-known lawyer, when consulted on the matter, however, advised cold-hearted vengeance.

I myself, still a boy then, remember being present several times at secret meetings in our house, meetings which were attended by persons like Attorney Aguedo Macasaet,



my godfather, Attorney Gregorio Katigbak, and some others, a carefully chosen few.

The aristocrats of Lipa were in constant fear also, for it was well known to the authorities that Rizal had many friends and sympathizers among them. Besides, the Lunas, companions of Rizal in Spain, had just been in Lipa as their guests. And above all, the several persons under investigation, and others under suspicion, were known as their friends.

In expectation of further developments, I spent the rest of 1896 with my parents in Lipa. Apparently, Lipa was at peace. From time to time, my father, with other important men of the town, would call on the parish priest to inquire about possible developments. There seemed to be nothing alarming.

The day Rizal was executed, my father quietly called us rather early and said, with much emotion in his voice, "At this moment, Rizal is being shot." My mother knelt down and prayed for his soul. All of us prayed. We all knew, through references made to him by my father, who Rizal was and what he had done for the country.

The newspapers from Manila continued to speak of house-to-house searches, of arrests, of executions, of uprisings. Yet, in spite of all such sinister rumors, Lipa remained quiet. So, in 1897, a few days after the famous birthday celebration of the Cura, I prepared to go to Manila. I was well recommended, as I have already said. With me went a cousin of mine, also to study in Manila. We were of almost the same age and were both going to be in the same class in Latin.

Once in Manila, the two of us were constantly together, either because of fright or an inborn timidity, or, perhaps, because of both. We felt only too keenly that we were country boys and strangers in the city. We had not as yet moulted our old skins to put on the new. We dared not go about much in the streets for fear of meeting Spaniards, and, above all, *mestizos*, who were the lords of the earth. On the Luneta, one night, not knowing the how or why, we were suddenly surrounded by a group of these mixed-bloods who closed in on us and barred our way with their outstretched arms. They then proceeded to give us blows and to kick us. We had to accept the humiliation of defeat. But, the following night, in a lonely place also on the Luneta, we met two small fellows who had been with the group of the night before. We launched ourselves furiously upon them. What sweetness there was in that revenge!

I used to cry like a baby every time my father or my uncle Aurelio came to visit me. I was continually writing to my parents. My letters reflected the state of despair and homesickness I was in. So much so, indeed, that I was told of some tender-hearted young ladies, friends of

the family, who, given my letters to read, would be so profoundly affected as to shed little sentimental tears.

On the first day of school, my cousin and I could not decide whether to seat ourselves in one of the first rows of the class or in the last. The first rows had advantages for the bright and conscientious students because there they were more easily noticed by the professors and thus had more opportunity to distinguish themselves. The last rows were for lazy students and those who were frequently absent because they could avoid being seen or being asked to recite. We, who had no desire for any distinction, chose seats in the last row. So it was that, during the whole school year, I believe I was called upon only twice in Latin, another two times in Arithmetic and Algebra, and once in History. In the examinations, however, I was given "Very Good" in all subjects. Blessings, indeed, upon the paternal letter of Father Laprieta!

I returned to Lipa. My father had become Capitan Municipal in 1897, a trying year. Although Aguinaldo and the other revolutionary leaders were already in Hongkong, news of a new uprising continued to be received. I heard at the Convento, and from officers in the Spanish Army, that a Spanish-American war was imminent. People said Aguinaldo and the other chiefs would return to renew the Revolution, this time with the help of America. Spanish troops were continually passing up and down Calle Real. The atmosphere foretold war. By the beginning of June, we had received the information that Aguinaldo had returned to the Philippines, that orders for a new uprising had been given, and that, at last, Lipa was to be occupied by the Revolutionary forces.

One day, my father got word from the Cura and the Spanish military authorities, who were gathered together in the Convento, that they wanted his presence immediately. At that very moment, all my family and a number of other relatives were busily preparing for flight. The summons impressed my father with a certain premonition of danger. He mounted his horse, and went to the Convento; but, instead of going up, he only shouted from the street below to the Cura: "Padre, I can not come in. The Revolutionists are here!" Without further words, he wheeled around and escaped to join the rest of us who were already at some distance from the town.

With us came faithful uncle Aurelio, one of my father's ardent followers, who loved us all very much. On the way, my father was quiet and thoughtful, and my uncle, ordinarily so talkative and jolly, was very sad and kept praying to himself. Arrived at our farm, we received word from the Revolutionists that they were ready to enter Lipa and that my father, as Capitan Municipal, was expected to accompany the troops and guide them. My father immediately left us to join the Filipino troops, accompanied by my uncle. After some time, from our farm-

house, we heard prolonged gun-fire from the direction of the town. We anxiously waited for news. I kept watch at our window. At twilight, I distinguished my father from afar. He was alone and there were stains of blood on his coat.

"Where is Aurelio?" my mother immediately cried.

"In the grace of God. Pray for him," my father answered.

The wife of my uncle gave a shriek and fell to the floor in a dead faint. There was general lamentation and a feeling of great desolation in the family.

This was what happened. My father had conducted the revolutionary force to Lipa, and had indicated the best houses to occupy for the attack on the Spanish garrison. One of the houses chosen was that of Señor Manuel Luz, among the best stone structures in the town. It was a coincidence that at the very time the Revolutionists were taking their positions, the unsuspecting Spanish soldiers were sallying forth from the Convento on a march to the provincial capital to join the Spanish troops there. Seeing, suddenly that a Filipino contingent was already in the town, they began shooting from the streets. This started a bloody skirmish right in front of the house of Señor Luz. Bullets smashed windows, chandeliers, vases, and spattered against the wall. The Spanish troops, though forced to retreat, did so in good order, and valiantly answered the revolutionary guns.

My father was inside the house on the ground floor and was facing the main entrance. My uncle Aurelio was right behind him, partly supporting his chin on my father's shoulder. After a while, my father noticed drops of blood on his coat. He turned around and saw uncle Aurelio already dead. He had received a bullet in his forehead, which, in passing, had grazed my father's shoulder, leaving there a small wound. My father ever after bore the scar. I think uncle Aurelio was the first revolutionary casualty in the attack on the Spaniards in Lipa.

The Filipino siege of the Convento, to which the Spaniards withdrew, lasted several weeks. Three generals succeeded each other in the command of the besieging forces. They were General Paciano Rizal, brother of the hero, General Leocadio Laurel, and, towards the end, General Eleuterio Marasigan, a short little man, very straight and erect, with scant education, but with great executive ability and rare power of command. General Marasigan, had shortly before, through clever trickery and without any loss of blood, maneuvered the Spanish troops assigned to the Provincial Capital into surrendering. With his prestige greatly enhanced by this feat, he had come to aid in the siege of the Lipa Convento. First instilling some order among the revolutionary forces which, till then, had attacked without definite plan, he had a cannon brought from Cavite

(Continued on page 526)

Shadows

By Gerson M. Mallillin

THEY are like strangers on the ground,
These shadows shy;
Walk upon them, strike them,
They never cry.

And yet, within me something says
They are the hosts,
And we but strangers in a place
Whose kings are ghosts.

Rizal and Bonifacio

By Carlos Quirino

SEARCH as we may the pages of Philippine history, we can not find two characters so sublime yet so dissimilar as José Rizal and Andres Bonifacio. Both possessed an almost Messianic desire to liberate their country, but they differed as to method: the former thought of a gradual process, one chiefly of education; the latter was the leader of an armed revolution.

The knowledge we have concerning the differences between these two titans of Filipino nationalism is derived in part from the much-publicized interview between Dr. Pio Valenzuela and Rizal in Dapitan, during which the latter condemned the Katipunan and refused to have anything to do with it. Does this mean that the Kalambeño was the lesser patriot? As another National Heroes' Day comes around, we may well attempt a more accurate appraisal of Rizal and Bonifacio in the light of documents available at the Filipiniana Division of the National Library.

Writing in a philosophical vein in 1889, Rizal had theorized in his monograph, "The Philippines a Century Hence," that if the population of the archipelago was

"not assimilated by the Spanish nation, if the dominators do not enter into the spirit of their inhabitants, if equable laws and free and liberal reforms do not make each one forget that they belong to different races, or if both peoples be not amalgamated to constitute one mass, socially and politically homogeneous—that is, not harrassed by opposing tendencies and antagonistic ideas and interests—*some day the Philippines will fatally and infallibly declare itself independent!* To this law of destiny can be of avail neither Spanish patriotism, nor the love of all the Filipinos for Spain, nor the dangers of dismemberment and internecine warfare in the Islands themselves."

Political transformation in the Philippines, he prognosticated with prophetic accuracy, "will be violent and fatal if it proceeds from the ranks of the people, but peaceful and fruitful if it emanates from the upper classes."

Continuing abuses in the Philippines and especially the brutal eviction of the Kalamba tenants from the Dominican estate, subsequent to his writing the foregoing, in fact brought Rizal to despair of the possibility of reform and made him seriously entertain the idea of revolution.

The *paisanos* in Madrid frequented the Masonic lodge, *La Solidaridad*, headed by the Spanish university professor, Miguel Morayta. The lodge included Cubans, Porto Ricans, and other Latin Americans, who were in Madrid plotting revolutions in their respective countries. All the Filipinos demanded from Spain were reforms, and they were taunted by the others as cowards. "All you want are reforms—you'll never get them!" they said. The members of the Republican party (the radicals of that epoch) told Rizal himself: "Liberties are secured by bullets—not by kneeling!"

Rizal's new advocacy of more radical measures, was one of the reasons for the split between him and Marcelo H. del Pilar in the winter of 1890-91 in Madrid. Plaridel favored propaganda in the press and the making use of the influence of prominent Spanish liberals, like Becerra and Maura. Rizal now believed such hopes were chimerical



because the reactionary element was too influential in Madrid and too solidly entrenched in the Islands to allow the introduction of any reforms. Yet better than any other Filipino, he realized that his people were not sufficiently united for the great effort they would have to make. The "*Noli Me Tangere*" and all his other writings were for this single purpose: to awaken his countrymen to the situation they were in, and to foster the spirit of nationalism and unity.

Of what use were pleas for reforms, if the Spaniards only met them with reprisals and persecutions? A few months after his memorable disagreement with del Pilar, while in Ghent attending to the publication of his second novel, "*El Filibusterismo*," he told José Alejandrino:

"I will never head an unorganized revolution that has no probability of success, because I do not want to load my conscience with the imprudent and futile shedding of blood; but he who wishes to head a revolution in the Philippines, will find me at his side!"

When the time *did* come for him to join the man who headed the revolution, Rizal held back. Why? Had he grown timid in exile? Was he repudiating his countrymen—was he faithless to his ideals?

A period of about five years intervened between his statement to Alejandrino at Ghent and his interview with Valenzuela at Dapitan, and an examination of the events during that interval will yield the reasons for Rizal's change of attitude.

Prof. Ferdinand Blumentritt's letter in March, 1892, undoubtedly had a sobering effect on Rizal. The Bohemian professor warned:

"Above all I pray you not to enter into revolutionary agitations. One who would start a revolution must see at least the probability of success if he does not wish to burden his conscience with the futile shedding of blood. It has always happened that when a people has risen against another dominating it, a colony against the mother-country, a revolution has never succeeded by its own efforts. The United States became free because France, Spain, and Holland assisted her. The Latin American republics gained their liberty because there was civil war in Spain and because the United States gave them money and arms. The Greeks became free because England, France, and Russia helped. The Rumanians, Serbians, and Bulgarians were freed with the aid of Russia; Italy with that of France and Prussia; Belgium with that of England and France. In all places, whenever the people confided in their own strength, they succumbed before the military force of the legitimate power . . .

"If an insurrection is now started in the Philippines, it will end in tragedy. The country's insular position alone will make any uprising, in the absence of shipping at the command of the insurrectionaries, a failure. They would not have ammunition for more than five weeks. Add to this the fact that among Filipinos there are still a great number of believers in the friars. A revolution would merely lead the educated class to the scaffold, and the tyranny and oppression would increase. A revolution would have no chances of success unless the following factors were present: (1) The revolt of sections of the army and the navy; (2) War between the mother-country and another nation; (3) Availability of money and arms; and (4) Help, open or secret, from some foreign country. Not one of these factors is operative in the Philippines."

After such a clear exposition of the subject, Rizal could not but abandon serious thought of armed revolution. Despite the fact that he, with the sensitive soul of a scholar and artist naturally shrank from bloodshed, he had come to entertain revolutionary plans to win freedom, but now he sadly, though also perhaps with relief, resolutely turned away from that illusory solution. The time was not yet ripe, and subsequent events proved the wisdom of his decision.

During the week after his arrival in Manila the latter part of June, 1892, Rizal made a short trip by rail through Bulakan, Pampanga, and Tarlac to sound out sentiment among the leading Filipinos regarding the possibility of a successful revolution. He traveled incognito, using the name of *Dimas Alang*, the better to gauge the real opinions of his countrymen. Everyone, at least among the educated, voiced the same belief: the time was not yet ripe for the Filipinos to resort to that extreme. If Rizal had any doubt as to the wisdom of the advice given by Blumentritt, this trip dispelled it.

On the eve of July 4, American Independence Day, Rizal

attended a meeting called by Timoteo Paez and other patriots at a house on Calle Ilaya, in the populous district of Tondo, to discuss the proposed *Liga Filipina*. There, Rizal unburdened the plan he had conceived, which later he repeated in part in his manifesto written while a prisoner in Fort Santiago, and his listeners applauded him—with probably one important exception. This was Andrés Bonifacio, employee in a brick factory and one-time stevedore, who read works on the French Revolution at night and dreamed of glorious days when his country would be free. Unlike the score of other men who were present that evening, he did not belong to the bourgeois class—he was a laborer, of the humblest strata of society. Rizal did not know it, but Bonifacio was of the type of the noble character he himself had portrayed in the *Noli*: the peasant Elias. Even as Crisostomo Ibarra failed where Elias would have succeeded, so did Rizal measure to Bonifacio.

When the plans of forming the *Liga Filipina* were frustrated with the arrest of Rizal and his banishment to Da-

(Continued on page 524)

Power of the Dream

By Luis Dato

A S from a sleep profound
A long time in strange ground,
I woke to find my soul
Young as, when faint with thirst
Of love, I knew it first:
Invincible and whole.

And this was all so strange,
This change-annulling change,
Which brought what passed before;
And strange it was to me,
In whom a memory
Survived of what was o'er.

For, as I live, I know
There was a long ago
And recent yesterday,
A time of fleeting pleasure
And sorrows without measure
That came, and passed away.

And surely, as I stand
Above this wondrous strand,
I lived to love for years
In vain, and of the morrow
Lost hope in my deep sorrow,
And yet recall the tears.

And surely, too, I say,
For yet an older day
The soul-progenitor
Of my own soul had lived
As I, and joyed, or grieved,
Whiche'er the fate he bore.

A past existed surely;
Howe'er came sweetly, purely,
This wondrous hour I see;
And now, so strange to seem
Yet true, that with a dream
The past is what may be!

And surely was my land
Ruled by an iron hand,
And wrapped in midnight's gloom.
These clouds and skies that o'er
Me smile, I saw before,
Not there; so whence, from whom?

For not in my own country,
Where foreign flag and sentry
O'erdarken the fair land,
Would this rich evening glow,
For sight of slave to show,
Nor bless the tyrant's hand.

A dream! a dream! and all
My pristine strength of soul
Returns from yesterday,
Unbound from chains of time,
Triumphant as the slime
And man's first animate clay

A dream! and nothing less,
A great divine caress
Of grief and memory,
Across the fields of time,
From death to life sublime
Which holds eternity.

Padaya's Sixth Love

By Pablo L. Aala

PADAYA, forty-two, short, stocky, and muscular, climbed the short ladder to his low bamboo house, hesitated at the door, then proceeded to one corner where he squatted down carelessly and began mixing a chew of betel leaf, young areca nut, and lime, which he finally put into his untidy mouth.

Chewing the *mam-on* slowly and deliberately, he glanced around him. At the further end of the room were two old petroleum cans used as stoves; at his left, between the spaces of the strips of bamboo flooring, cheap enameled plates stood on edge near a mossy, earthen jar full of cool drinking water. To the right, leaning against the sagging, rickety bamboo wall, was his shot-gun which he had bought three years before, and near it, hanging on a rusty nail, was his sharp, curved bolo in its ornamented wooden scabbard. In the center of the room, lay a rectangular patch of mellow, golden morning light that found its way through a small opening in the east wall.

Padaya's weary eyes wandered aimlessly around and finally rested on the patch of light, as if fascinated by it. He was thinking of beautiful Makla, Takyawan's daughter, fresh and young, whom he had seen bathing innocently in the brook that morning. He had stood immobile, as inside his thick, broad chest, his masculine heart had pounded violently. Now, as Padaya squatted there in the corner of the room, his eyes glued on the patch of yellow sunlight, he closed his short, calloused fingers and struck his fist violently against his leg. Then he said determinedly to himself, "I will marry Makla."

Suddenly he heard the thin, shrill cry of a babe from the other room. His fifth wife had given birth to a boy three days previously, and she and the child were now lying uneasily on a *buri* mat spread there on the floor. The baby kept on crying, and Padaya rose, stretched his cramped legs, and moved towards the other room. He peered through the low and narrow door, and his wife, awakened by the baby's crying, sluggishly opened her eyes and met those of Padaya. She murmured softly, "Padaya."

Padaya said, "Yes?"

"Will you give me a little water?"

"Where are the others?" Padaya's trick of stuttering a little was distinguishable.

"Harvesting the rice."

Padaya remembered. Yes, his four other wives and his children were harvesting rice in the new *kaingin*.

He turned abruptly to get the water. His wife took the babe, caressed it fondly, and gave it her breast.

That afternoon Padaya put on his most expensive suit. The vari-colored *camisa* was new, and the short, tight pants were likewise a blaze of color. He wound his *tutob* artistically around his roundish head, leaving his long hair, untidy and unkempt, hanging loosely down his shoulders and back. The *tutob* was not an ordinary one. To his tribe, the Bagobos in that locality, it signified power and authority; Padaya was their respected and beloved *datu*.

On the way to Takyawan's house, Padaya followed a



narrow, meandering path through the *abaca* plantations. These were held by Japanese renters who cleared the forests and planted the land to this fibrous plant. They paid ten to fifteen percent of the gross proceeds to the owners of the land, mostly Bagobos in this area. Here and there were

patches of *camote* whose bulging roots caused the earth to rise and open. There were rice fields heavy with yellow, ripening grain, and there were other crops. These were owned by the Bagobos. The western horizon was reddening but, above, the sky was unstinted blue. A slight breeze, cool and salubrious, blew from the east, caressingly tossing Takyawan's long locks of hair.

Along the paths that Padaya was treading, the rustling *abaca* plants whispered slyly to one another.

"Look at Padaya's handsome eyes," said one; "they are bright and twinkling."

"His step is sprightly and he is swinging his shoulders", commented another.

"He is in love again," said still another.

The stocky coffee trees whose numerous branches were laden with green and red berries, could not maintain their usual reticence. They sighed and said softly, "Oh! how attractive are the armlets that Padaya is now wearing! And the bands below his knees, how beautifully colored they are! He is surely on a love mission again."

Yes, Padaya was in love again! When he saw Takyawan, old and decrepit, and his beautiful daughter, planting *camote* near their small one-room hut, he wanted to propose at once.

But something vague and uncertain suddenly checked him. He saw himself as he was, growing old and with five living wives and many children. Seeing Makla, handsome, young, and fervid, he became conscious of the sharp contrast. Although his soul vehemently protested, inwardly he sighed, "Ah, if I were only a young man . . .!" He sighed again, a sigh that was imperceptible to the external world, but the color receded from his face, and he looked extremely pallid in the reddening evening light.

He greeted Takyawan casually as of old, and after some commonplace conversation about the weather and the harvest, he started hesitatingly for home.

The ensuing days were long and lonesome for Padaya, despite his numerous family, and his characteristic cheerfulness and gaiety disappeared. He was melancholy, almost sullen. His eyes became dull and staring.

He strove hard to extricate himself from his unhappy mood. He turned to hard work, but handsome Makla was always in his mind. He went out to hunt the wild-hog and the deer, but everywhere in the jungle he saw visions of her, bathing, smiling, speaking to him. He tried other means to forget her but they only intensified his desire. He loved her madly, yet she was so young and fresh, and he, himself, he felt, was old and declining in strength.

He decided he would run away, but found he could not, and finally, desperately, he resorted to the last alternative: to find good reasons why he should marry Makla despite

the discrepancy in their ages. He reasoned brilliantly that love does not grow old and affects young and old in the same manner and with the same results. Such reasoning was new to him, but the proposition seemed tenable, and at last, from long thinking it, he became absolutely convinced that it was so—that love does not grow old. And in almost no time after that he arrived at Takyawan's home, full of ardent determination.

Takyawan and Makla were harvesting rice in the their small field.

He saluted them and began directly: "Takyawan, I shall give you three horses, three *agongs*, two carabaos, four sacks of rice, a can of sugar. Will you give me Makla, your daughter? I love her and want to marry her."

Takyawan stretched his bent and aching back, opened his toothless mouth, and feigned to be taken aback. But he had been expecting such an approach for some time already. He well knew that no better match could be had for his daughter. Padaya was a datu and he owned horses and carabaos. Seven Japanese were working on his extensive lands and he had more land for rice and other crops. Padaya could easily support more than half a dozen wives!

The old man looked into Padaya's face, into his eyes, as if searching for something in their depths. Then he bent his white-haired head, gazed steadily on the ground, and faltered, "Padaya, my daughter is the most beautiful maiden in these parts. She is my only one and I love her."

Silence ensued. It was but for a few fleeting moments, but to the beautiful Makla, who had heard and understood everything and whose whole being trembled with ecstatic emotions, it seemed an eternity. Young and inexperienced, she had already fallen for the opulent, handsome-faced Padaya, and she was frightened at the thought her father might refuse him.

Padaya shuffled his feet and then rested his weight on one. He raised his hand and tugged lightly at his big wooden earrings. Then he said, "Takyawan, in addition I'll give you the percentage that I receive from the land that *Sakamoto-san* is working". His voice was big, honest, and sincere. "Besides that," he continued, "I'll give you half a sack of rice every month as long as you live. Is that not enough? Will you give me Makla, your daughter? No other parents here have ever received so large a *sablag* for their daughter." He looked steadily at Takyawan. "Answer me now, Takyawan, now".

Takyawan turned his glance in the direction of his silent daughter, nodded his head, and said in a husky voice, "Ask her, Padaya."

Padaya endeavored to approach the girl. But his legs felt weak and his step was unsure; his heart throbbed violently; his throat was dry. He had wooed and won five women, but this was a new experience, strange and disturbing. However, he was able to whisper falteringly, "Makla, beautiful daughter of the full moon, I love you. Will you be my wife?"

Makla, whose back was now turned to him, made an exquisite little movement of her pretty head and looked at him out of the corners of her eyes. She was uneducated and not trained in the deceptive arts of coquetry. But women are the same at all ages and times, and in all climes. Makla glanced at Padaya and gave him a fleeting smile, exposing her evenly-set, but buyo-blackened teeth. Her

youthful, susceptible heart was athrob, and her small breasts rose and fell, rose and fell. But she said nothing and turned her back on him again.

Padaya, regaining confidence, had almost returned to his real self. He asked her once more, distinctly and pleadingly, "Makla, beautiful one, I love you very dearly, as I have loved no other woman before. Will you be my wife?"

She moved her head almost imperceptibly; she neither exactly nodded nor shook her head, and she uttered not a word, but her pretty face was definitely red, and her breast was heaving. Takyawan understood. Authoritatively he said: "Padaya, you can have her for your wife. Next Sunday you will be married."

Sunday it was. Takyawan's house was, to Bagobo eyes, artistically and elegantly decorated with branches and leaves of trees. In the yard, a few meters from the house, a little shed had been built inside of which there was a small bamboo table. Behind the house, pots of rice and pork were steaming. Many people from the neighborhood had gathered to attend the wedding. Music from the wailing *agongs* and Bagobo string guitars floated in the calm air, while the expert dancers of the locality exhibited their skill.

Padaya and Makla were appropriately dressed for the occasion. Padaya was kingly in his new suit. Big, significant earrings hung from his ears. Brightly-colored armlets bound his manly arms, and the colored bands below his knees were of intricate pattern and the envy of many who saw them.

Makla had on a new, rainbow-colored dress. A sparkling necklace hung around her neck and strings of shining beads, dropping below her rounded chin, connected her ears. Expensive bracelets set off her tapering arms, and around her shapely ankles were attached tiny bells that tinkled as she walked. She was slightly pale but her young heart was happy.

At the appointed hour, two shallow cups containing small amounts of cooked rice and pork were placed on the table, which served as an altar. Padaya and Makla stood side by side at one end, facing an old man, the priest, at the opposite end. The guests stood around watching the proceedings with lively interest.

The priest raised his rheumy eyes to heaven, pressed his palms against each other on his breast, and began to pray. The couple's eyes were likewise raised but their hands were at their sides.

"*Manama*," the priest began, calling solemnly their god, "Padaya and Makla came from you. That is why they are here today. Now they are going to be married. Please watch over them. Lengthen their lives and save them from violent death." He paused, but remained in his holy position. Then he looked superiorly at the couple and presently raised his eyes again to heaven and resumed, "Manama, give them many strong and healthy children."

After this simple but solemn supplication, the couple with their right hands took small portions of food from the cups. Then Padaya brought the food in his hand to Makla's mouth while Makla brought hers to Padaya's. Both chewed the food slowly and thoroughly and swallowed it. Thus they were happily married.

(Continued on page 540)

The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

THE Japanese war machine vindicated itself last month by two victories—the "capture" of Canton soon after the landing at Bias Bay and the entry into the triple cities of Wuchang, Hankow, and Hanyang. The victories, however, are more apparent than real, for the end of the war is as remote as ever.



The Japanese landing parties' capture of Canton would, at first sight, appear to indicate that the Chinese opposition was weak. Perhaps it was, but the fact remains that several days after they "entered" Canton, the Japanese still found themselves lacking men to police the city properly and welcomed foreign troops to help maintain peace and order in that part of the city adjacent to the foreign concession of Shameen. This fact would seem to indicate that the Chinese commanders have so successfully lengthened the fighting line that the Japanese found themselves with insufficient men to really hold their gains. Actually, the invaders were routed at Hwahsien by the people's militia, and at Samshui, west of Canton, they began to meet with stiff resistance.

The fall of Canton, far from being a victory for the Japanese, is in reality a double defeat for them. First, they had fondly hoped that the capture of Canton, timed to coincide with the fall of the Wu-Han cities, would bring the Kwangtung provincial leaders and military within their orbit of influence. But not a single Kwangtung official, civil or military, played turncoat. In fact, if there were in China today any general who might possibly become Japan's ally, the surest way to turn the fence-riding official into an ardent supporter of armed resistance, would be for the Japanese to attack him. If the Japanese were correct in their estimate of the integrity of the Kwangtung officials, their attack on the province would be the worst possible mistake.

If the Japanese want peace now (and there are indications that that is what they want), then their attack on Kwangtung and particularly their capture of Canton, greatly lessened the chance for peace. Soon after the falls of Canton and Hankow, the Japanese in London admitted that they had requested the British Ambassador to China to use his good offices as peace-maker. If the Japanese had not cut China's line of communication with outside world via Canton and Hongkong, the British diplomat's words would surely carry more weight with the Chinese Government. As it is, the possibility of the British pressure on China for peace has been greatly lessened. On the other hand, the conflict of British and Japanese interests in China has been intensified and has made the already strained Anglo-Japanese relationship tenser than ever.

The Japanese had hoped to trap some fifteen divisions of China's best-equipped troops when the Wu-Han cities fell. They have had to admit that they were not suc-

cessful in this attempt. The battle ground that General Chiang Kai-shek was said to have prepared for the defeat of the Japanese, did not become Japan's Waterloo, but the Chinese forces in these mountains between Honan and Hupeh successfully withstood the Japanese until long after Hankow was lost.

Likewise on the southern bank of the Yangtze, the Japanese are just as far from Nanchang, which they had hoped to take before they reached Hankow, as before. They are still being held up in the neighborhood of Tehan. According to General Chiang, it was because he had completed the defences west of the Peiping-Hankow and Canton-Hankow railways that the Wu-Han cities were abandoned. Numerous Chinese troops are now stationed south of the Yangtze, and important battles will be fought for the control of Nanchang and Yochow. It is conceivable that the Japanese may eventually take these two cities and even Changsha, capital of Hunan, but after that troubles will begin to confront them such as they had never before been confronted with.

Even as the situation now stands, the Japanese are none the better off for their capture of Wu-Han. When these cities fell into their hands, several divisions of Chinese troops, instead of retreating, filtered through the Japanese line and marched eastward into Anhwei to cooperate with the guerillas in harrassing the Japanese rear. Subsequently the Japanese were reported to be finding it hard to hold all their points in that province.

In Shansi province, the Japanese employed three full divisions to attack Wutaishan, where the headquarters of the Eighth Route Army was situated. They took it, but their spokesman, who announced this victory of theirs, had to announce at the same time their departure from the city, because it was absolutely deserted and the invading army could find nothing but empty buildings there, while the former communist forces were lurking in the neighborhood ready to spring upon them. What had happened in Wutaishan has happened time and again elsewhere when the Japanese have tried to invade territory dominated by the Chinese guerillas.

In Suiyuan, Shansi, and North Honan, the Japanese have been massing troops preparatory to a general offensive on Shensi and Ninghsia to cut China's overland communication with Russia. Fierce battles may soon be expected in this region. Even if this route should be cut, still China would be able to maintain its communication with the outside world via Indo-China and Burma. To cut these two routes the Japanese would have to negotiate unfavorable terrains in one of the most mountainous regions in China, to say nothing of their having to cope with the strenuous efforts that China would exert to maintain its communication with the outside world.

(Continued on next page)

"Governments are essentially static; progress must come, if at all, from the dynamic energies of the people themselves."—*Manuel Roxas*.

Whatever happens, one thing is sure, and that is there will be no peace until Japan is willing to respect China's sovereignty and leave it to work out its own destiny. Almost simultaneous with the fall of Canton, Wang Ching-wei, long well known for his pro-Japanese proclivity, sent out a peace-feeler which fell completely flat. For when General Chiang declared before the People's Political Council (a war-time parliament) his readiness to resign, if the people wanted peace, the Council overwhelmingly voted for the continuation of armed resistance.

The Japanese spokesman in Tokyo then declared that his Government was out to "destroy Chiang", even if it should require a century and should take the Japanese army to Yunnan or Tibet. This was followed by the complete invocation of the General Mobilization Law to put the Japanese national economy entirely on a war basis. Moreover, the Japanese *yen* notes would, it was reported, soon be replaced by new ones, which is another way of announcing inflation, a tell-tale symptom of the serious financial straits in which Japan now finds itself. Many neutral observers have independently come to the same conclusion: that Japan's gold reserves can not last much longer than to the end of this year. The afore-mentioned news, if true, corroborates these observations. The Japanese war machine looks powerful with its victories in Central and South China, but its "oil supply" is fast falling below the proper driving level, not only in government finances but also in war materials. The Japanese War Minister's complaints several months ago that war supplies were not being adequately replenished, found confirmation in a recent report from Shanghai, where news is heavily censored by the Japanese, that munitions had not been sent to the fronts as it should have and that the sentiment against war among the Japanese troops was becoming increasingly more general. Coming close upon this report was the news that the Japanese soldiers at the Jenchiao airfield near Hangchow mutinied and were suppressed by troops from Hangchow.

Last but not least, is the increasing unfavorable reaction of the foreign Powers to Japanese discrimination against their nationals. The British and American business men in Shanghai met to plan joint Anglo-American action against the Japanese tactics of obstructing and hampering their trade. The Japanese Prince Premier's "Asia for the Asiatics" drew only the cynical interpretation that it could mean nothing but "Asia for Japan". It is true that no effective joint Anglo-American action is possible so long as peace-at-any-cost Chamberlain remains in power in Britain. But such a situation can not last forever. America is reportedly sounding the signatories of the Nine Power Treaty for an economic blockade against Japan.

Rizal and Bonifacio

(Continued from page 520)

pitan, Bonifacio was the more convinced that the misrule of the Spanish government had to be met, not with frank protest and continued demonstrations of loyalty, but with force stealthily and cunningly prepared for. Thus did the secret organization, the *Kataastaasang, Kagalanggalang Katipunan ng mga Anak ng Bayan*, come into existence.

Bonifacio imitated the secret rituals of masonry: the swearing of fealty and silence, the password, the grip. Members signed an oath with blood taken from their veins.

But Bonifacio needed the magic name of Rizal in the organization, and without his knowledge and much less his consent, Bonifacio had him elected vice-president of the Society. Realizing that Rizal was the acknowledged leader of the Filipinos, who idolized him, and that the exile's endorsement would prove of immense value in winning the complete acceptance of the movement by the upper class, Bonifacio dispatched Dr. Valenzuela to Dapitan, with the results already alluded to. Rizal, however, suggested that Antonio Luna might be the man for their purpose.

There can be no doubt that Rizal in reality sympathized with the ideals of the Katipunan, and condemned it only because he was generally opposed to violence and especially because he believed the movement was premature. Radicals like Bonifacio and Jacinto were thinking as he, to some degree, had thought a few years before in Madrid; but he had passed beyond that stage. He wanted now to hold back his countrymen, to persuade them to wait until the time was ripe. Thus, as prisoner in Fort Santiago, on trial for treason, he sincerely offered to write a manifesto addressed to the Filipinos counseling them not to rise in revolt against the sovereign power. The manifesto, however, did not, at the time, pass out of the hands of Spanish officials who considered that the document, instead of pacifying the inhabitants, might further inflame them. Rizal had written in part as follows:

"On my return from Spain, I learned that my name had been used by those in arms as a war-cry. The news came as a painful surprise; but, believing the incident to be closed, I kept silent over what seemed irremediable. Now I notice that the disturbances are continuing. If any persons, in good or bad faith, are still making use of my name, I hasten to write these lines to make known the truth, to stop the abuse, and to undeceive the unwary.

"From the very beginning, when I first had notice of what was being planned, I opposed it. I fought it and demonstrated its absolute impossibility. This is the truth, and living persons can testify to my words. I was convinced that the scheme was utterly absurd and, what was worse, would bring great suffering . . .

"Countrymen: I have given proofs that I am one most anxious for liberties for our country, and I still desire them. But I place as a prior condition the education of the people, that by means of instruction and industry our country may have an individuality of its own and make itself worthy of these liberties. I have recommended in my writings the study of civic virtues, without which there is no redemption. I have also written—and I repeat my words—that reforms, to be beneficial, must come from *above*, that those which come from *below* are irregularly gained and uncertain.

"Holding these ideas, I cannot do less than condemn, and I do condemn, this uprising as absurd, savage, and plotted behind my back—it dishonors us Filipinos and discredits those that could plead our cause. I abhor its criminal methods and disclaim all part in it, pitying from the bottom of my heart the unwary who have allowed themselves to be deceived.

"Return, then, to your homes, and may God pardon those that have acted in bad faith!"

In effect, Spanish officials pointed out, the manifesto counseled Filipinos to lay down their arms because the revolution was certain of defeat, and intimated that later he (Rizal) would lead them to the promised land. Notice that Rizal re-

peated the thesis he had first expounded in his essay, "The Philippines A Century Hence." Reforms will be beneficial only if they came from the upper classes—violent and fatal if from the ranks of the people!

Here Rizal was in error, but that a revolution at the time was doomed to failure, was proved by subsequent events. The Filipino rebels, lacking arms, had to accept the Pact of Biak-na-bato.

The fundamental difference between Rizal and Bonifacio was this: one was a thinker, the other a doer. Bonifacio, the plebeian, was obsessed with only one thought, and his one-track mind made it impossible for him to deviate from his course. Rizal, the intellectual, was hampered by doubts because he could see a situation from all angles.

Rizal's favorite Shakespearean character was Hamlet, probably because there was so much of the Hamlet in him. The peer of Filipino nationalists, even as the Prince of Denmark, was torn by that eternal question: To act or not to act.

Lipa's Brief Liberty

(Continued from page 518)

and turned it on the Convento. The first shot, resounding like a thunderclap, destroyed the front wall of the church. The second lodged in the wall of the transept, right below the dome. Colonel Navas, who bravely commanded the Spanish forces, had already been wounded

in the arm, which later had to be amputated. Disheartened by this, weakened by scarcity of food, and unable to cope with the new implement of destruction, the Spaniards surrendered. My uncle Cipriano, ever the diplomat, helped in the negotiations of surrender, both at Batangas and Lipa.

The fall of these two strongholds gave the Revolution 4000 guns, numberless rounds of ammunition, and much booty of war. In the siege of Lipa, about 1000 guns were employed by the besiegers, which together with the 4000 taken from the Spanish soldiers who had surrendered in Lipa and Batangas, made a total of 5000 which with which the expeditions to Mindoro, Tayabas, Laguna, Ambos Camarines, Albay, Sorsogon, Panay, and other islands of the south were later armed.

Lipa celebrated what was accepted as the fall of Spanish sovereignty with great festivities. The town was in a frenzy of joy. General Malvar and his staff established their official residence in the town.

It was an unforgettable political Spring, the Spring of a country emerging from slavery. Naturally, there were minor social conflicts, by-products of a period of transition. The aristocracy of Lipa maintained its old airs, even in the face of the ardor of the new day which had arrived for democracy and liberty.

At that time, there still remained in Lipa a group of Spanish prisoners who were kept isolated in a big house outside the town. Somebody divulged the surprising news that these prisoners, many of them handsome and dashing officers of the Spanish Army, continued on good terms with

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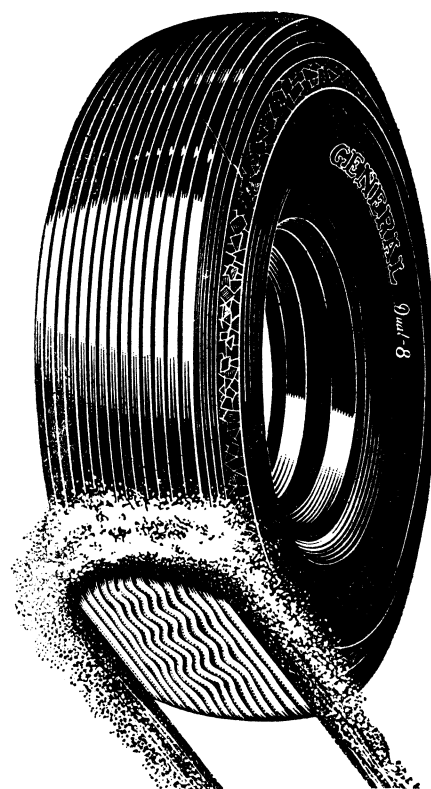
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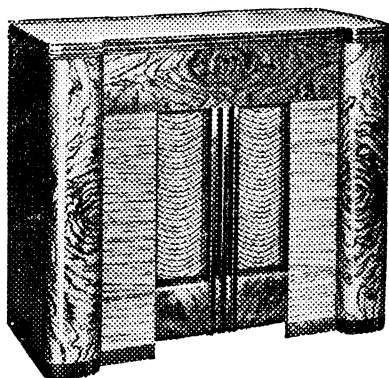
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Spain or in the universities and colleges of the Philippines, established four institutions which were later to become well-known. These institutions were a weekly paper called the *Columnas Volantes de la Federacion Malaya* (Loose-leaves of the Malayan Federation); the "*Instituto Rizal*," a school offering primary and secondary courses; the "*Club Democratico Independista*," where the elite of the locality met; and the "Red Cross" for the women. Civic and patriotic enterprises and activities succeeded each other without end.

Hardly a week passed without some important event transpiring or some important personage coming to the town. With just cause it was said during those days that Lipa was an Athens where were gathered the select and the illustrious of the whole country.

In the *Columnas Volantes*, there appeared the best literary pieces of Dr. Baldomero Roxas, a companion and friend of Rizal, who wrote in a polished French style, with exquisite *savoir faire*. Pedro Laygo, who handled diplomacy and politics, also wrote the editorials. Fidel A. Reyes was our commentator, stimulating, sensitive, subtle. Petronio Katigbak confined himself to poetry, as did the editor of the paper, Gregorio Aguilera, and also Luis Luna Kison, who, though a member of the Army Staff, still had time for poetry and literature. Albino Dimayuga wrote excellent verses in Tagalog. A series of articles on military strategy was sent in by Tomas Umali.

The great teacher, Hugo Latorre, a former honor student from the Ateneo, dedicated himself to the Instituto Rizal and its work in education of the youth. Gregorio Katigbak, the Director, gave sound legal counsel. Other intel-

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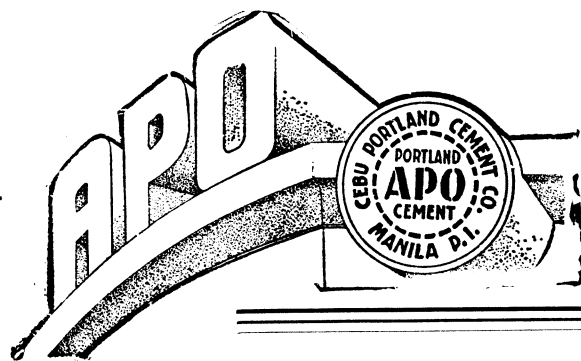
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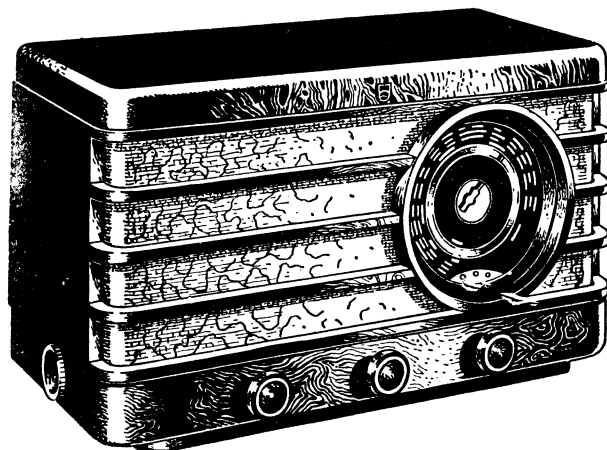
lectuals, like Manuel Luz, Dr. Sixto Roxas, Benito Reyes Katigbak, Numeriano Dimayuga, and many more, helped both in writing for the *Columnas* and in the work of the Institute.

Don Gregorio Aguilera Solis had composed a martial hymn while a student in the Ateneo. This was now popularly sung.

<i>Muera la madrastra Española,</i>	<i>Death to stepmother Spain</i>
<i>Muera! Muera!</i>	<i>Death! Death!</i>
<i>Y pisotead con saña</i>	<i>Trample down with passion</i>
<i>Su bandera.</i>	<i>Upon her flag.</i>
<i>Sobre craneos españoles</i>	<i>Over dead Spanish skulls</i>
<i>Nuestra enseña enarbolad,</i>	<i>Hoist high our banner</i>
<i>Y alacre olore su sangre</i>	<i>And in the hot odor of</i>
<i>Por Filipinas brindad.</i>	<i>their blood</i>
	<i>To our country drink.</i>

In the experience of this new freedom, I became enthusiastic about the future, and was filled with great ambitions. I had already begun to acquire a love for books, especially for works of literature. I was then taking the Fourth Year course in the Institute. My professor in Rhetoric and Poetry, Jose Petronio Katigbak, poet, painter, and literary man, who, much later, became City Engineer of Manila, and after whom Katigbak Drive was named, initiated me into sound literary tastes. Don Gregorio Aguilera Solis, President of the Club Democratico, a respected man of letters, a sober thinker, and a friend of Rizal, also guided me in my first excursions into literature. He had opened his extensive private library to the students and acted as their literary mentor, and also honored our stu-

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PLAZA GOITI
MANILA

dent's paper, *The Voice of Youth*, with his patronage. In this paper, the students scribbled in beginner's Spanish, and there I, too, sent my first writings.

In the programs of the Institute, I used to declaim, sometimes in Spanish, sometimes in Tagalog. My professor, himself a great declaimer, was the coach.

I took my examinations at the end of the Fourth Year course with first honors, to the great joy of my parents and other relatives. My mother, already sick, had been confined to her bed for a long time, and I made her very happy.

That life of activity and joy passed by all too quickly. Fighting between the forces of the Republic and the United States broke out. We learned from the newspapers that the Americans, vastly superior in arms, were rapidly gaining national territory in spite of all the bravery shown by our soldiers. We learned that President Aguinaldo had fled to the mountains of Northern Luzon, hotly pursued by the Americans.

Then came rumors that the American forces would march on Lipa. There was general panic. The people gathered at the *municipio*, the Club, and the Institute, to ask for news. Civilians and Army officers, carrying their arms, hastened along the streets as though to escape from something strange and unheard of. Families again left the town to seek refuge in the mountains. We went to the same country place which had sheltered us during the fighting against the Spaniards.

A message to my father from some military chief ordered him to go to a certain hill along which it was thought the Americans might pass, and to attack them. We still had a few Mausers and Remingtons captured from the Spaniards. With a force of ten men, all my father could gather, he proceeded to the place indicated. Thank God that the Americans did not pass that way!

Instead they came over the main highway, encountering practically no resistance. Lipa was taken on January 13, 1900. The arsenal, the shop where cartridges were re-

charged, of which Colonel Simeon Luz was Director, was also captured. Much later, Colonel Luz was to be the first Filipino Governor of Batangas. The arsenal, however, had already been abandoned, because, two days before, the authorities had farsightedly ordered its transfer to the mountains. The Americans set free some hundred and thirty prisoners, among them Padre Laprieta and a few other priests. From Lipa the Americans went to the town of Rosario, on the trail of the Revolutionary treasury. They seized 19,500 Mexican pesos of this money, and released several more Spanish prisoners.

There were no casualties in the American capture of Lipa. The people began slowly to return to their homes, in the beginning with timidity, but seeing that the Americans did them no personal harm, everybody was soon back at his usual means of livelihood. The troops of the Republic, and its heroic leaders, kept to the mountains to launch the last phase of the resistance, that from ambush, the guerilla warfare.

(To be continued)

Spanish Fortifications

(Continued from page 514)

by the ordinary patrols who carry the keys to the guardroom of the Royal buildings."

Thus, with the plan of Manila about 1610, and de Morga's excellent description of its fortifications, we obtain a fairly good idea of what the Walled City was like in the seventeenth century.

Within the walls were handsome stone buildings for government and private use. There were churches, convents, hospitals, and schools, besides many homes of humbler construction. There was the busy composite life of the soldier, householder, merchant, and artisan. Even then it was a cosmopolitan city, numbering among its inhabitants native Filipinos, Chinese, Japanese, East Indians, Spaniards, Portuguese, and Mexicans.

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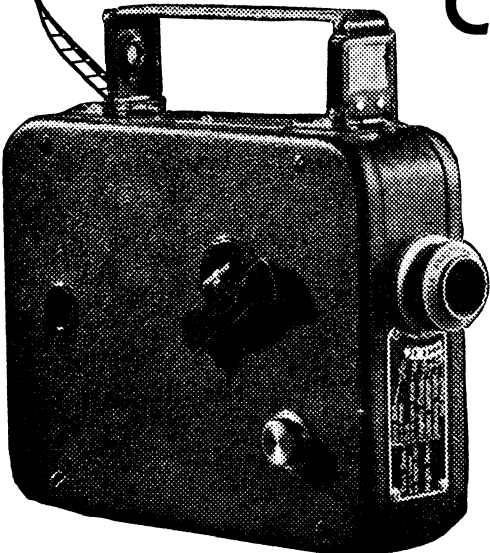
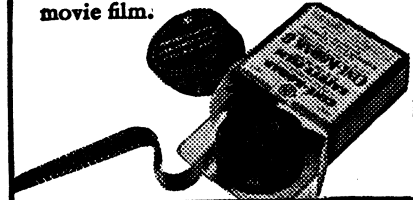
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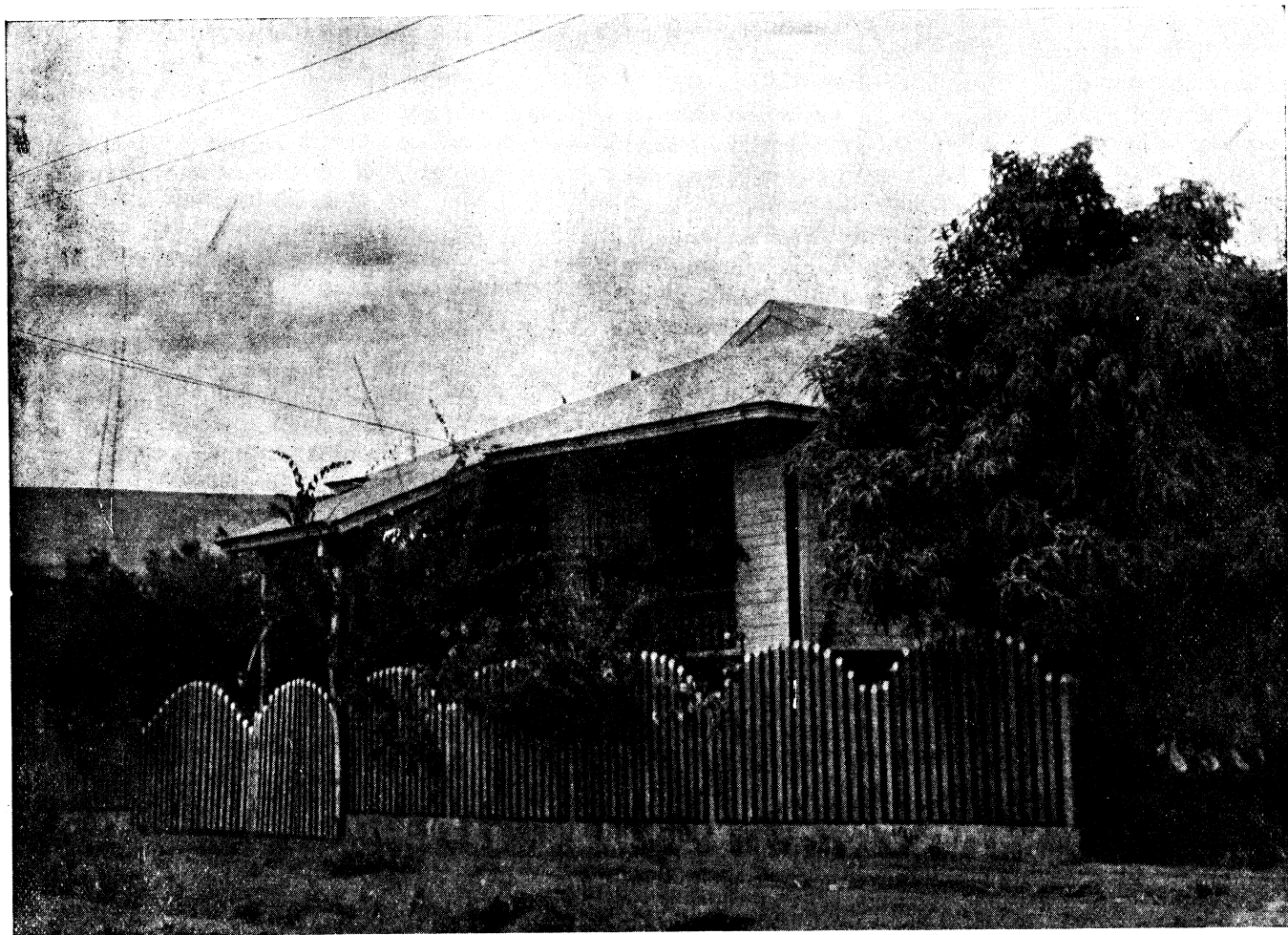
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associated with the City of Manila, and still the old walls stand—moss-grown, majestic—mute with memories.

(To be continued)

GLOSSARY

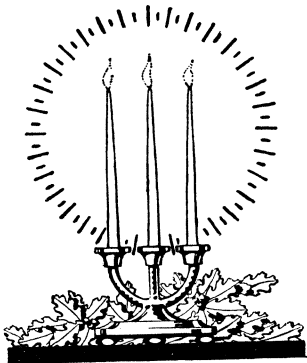
(As they occur in the article.)

- bombardier—soldier in charge of a cannon.
- palisade—a fence made of pales or stakes set firmly in the ground forming an enclosure for defense.
- keys—embankments.
- cavalier—a mound, protected by walls, raised to command neighboring ramparts.
- ravelin—a detached triangular work with two embankments which form a salient angle, raised before the curtain, or wall, across the ditch or moat; its fire protects the salients and near faces of the neighboring bastions; also called demilune, or half-moon.
- curtain—wall connecting two neighboring bastions; sometimes a similar stretch of plain wall.
- traverse—an earthen mask thrown across the covered way of a permanent work to protect it from the effects of an enfilading fire. (incorrectly used in text)
- parapet—a wall rising breast high, upon or above the main wall.
- buttress—a structure built against a wall to give it stability.
- rampart—a broad embankment or wall upon which the parapet is raised.
- castellated—built in the style of a castle, with battlements or parapets consisting of alternate solids and open spaces.
- bastion—An extending work projecting outward from the main enclosure of a fortification, consisting of two faces meeting in a salient angle, usually acute, commanding the foreground and outworks, and two flanks, each able to defend by a flanking fire the face of the adjacent bastion and the adjacent curtain, or wall, which joins the flank of one bastion with the flank of another.
- trapezoidal—shaped like a four-sided figure having two of its opposite sides parallel and the other two not so.
- trace—the ground plan of a work.
- casemate—a vault of stone or brick work built in the thickness of the rampart of a fortress pierced with embrasures through which artillery may be fired.
- embrasure—an opening in a wall through which guns are fired.
- swivel-gun—a gun mounted on a pivot to swing from side to side.
- postern—a covered passage closed by a gate usually in the angle of a flank of a bastion or in that of the curtain.
- legua—estimated to be about 4.2 miles.
- estado—1.85 yards.

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History of the Philippines—Conrado Benitez (1926)

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A Brief History of the Philippines—Leandro Fernandez (1932)
 History of the Philippines—David P. Barrows (1914)
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Letter and Reply

(Continued from page 511)

world civilization, the Philippines being a strategic salient of democratic and Christian progressivism in Eastern Asia.

My work only puts between covers every month, in small, what the cooperation between America and the Philippines means, and may continue to mean in this mad world of ours. Just as I can not follow your advice as to editorial policy, I can not accept your racial views. You speak of "culture", using the word in the traditional sense. It is admitted that through their conquest by Spain, the Filipinos lost much if by no means all of their original native culture, and that they have shed more of this under the influence of America. But the same thing has happened everywhere, except in the most backward regions

in the world, and not only in the Philippines. And, putting it bluntly, I think it was a damn good thing. What is there left of the old Teutonic culture of northern Europe? And what a fearful, imbecile, pitiful, tragic effort this neo-paganism of Hitler is! Not only the Filipinos, but all the rest of us should go ahead with the process and rid ourselves of what out-dated encumbrances as still hold us back. What people in the world today have anything of their "own" that is of genuine value today? Almost everything that is good in the world in any country was taken over from other and long extinct peoples. A lot of sentiment (pardon me), silly sentiment, is wasted on "cultural traditions"—which, in effect, consist of odd costumes, a few hop-skip-and-jump dances, a few simple folk-tunes, picturesque but uncomfortable houses, etc. Attitudes of genuine ethical value, being social in origin, are practically universal. Purely local developments along that line are not suitable to modern conditions of life.

You come from an old European capital, a city of universities, libraries, museums, theaters, music halls. Naturally, you find Manila rather wanting in these respects. But give us time. How many hundreds of thousands of years of human history and pre-history passed before Europe had these?

Every mother's son of us is a "parrot". We all parrot those who have gone before. The best of us talk a patter—even the critics among us. You are only repeating what others have frequently said about the people here.

What would a "Filipino civilization" have been! What good would a Manila Djokjakarta or Bali be to the world today? There would never have been a civilization anywhere had it not been for foreign contacts and conflicts. We can no longer speak in terms of Sumeric, Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Christian, Indian, Far Eastern civilizations. They have and are all going into the world melting-pot, and soon there will be only a world-civilization, if the fantastic revivals of the "Aryan" and "Roman" civilizations of Hitler and Mussolini do not end in catastrophe for all the world.

You say that the people here have nothing to respond to my efforts or, what you really mean, the general American effort here. Philippine history belies this. As for "culture", in the narrower sense, let me call your attention to the fact that the Manila Symphony Society, which, twelve years ago, gave concerts which drew not more than a hundred people, now gives concerts to thousands, including not only members of the upper classes, American and Filipino, but students and working people. The short

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stories in the Magazine which you do not appear to appreciate, have been mentioned and even starred as "distinguished" by an anthologist of international reputation. A few Filipino painters have received world renown. These are achievements in the cultural field. Much greater progress of course, has been made here in government, industry, and trade. It has been said to triteness that the Philippines is one of the few spots left in the world where it is possible to lead a still more or less normal and happy existence. People come to the Philippines to find refuge from the countries where "modern ethics, politics",—monstrously perverted, it is true—are in full sway. They come here with trembling prayers of thankfulness on their lips.

What I am doing with the Magazine is not my work alone. It has been a cooperative job all along. The enterprise has so grown in scope that the support I have so far enjoyed, which has not been inconsiderable, both from Americans and Filipinos, is proving insufficient. I still hope it will be possible to enlist the needed support, from both American and Filipino sources. If I do not get it, I shall not be able, in all honesty, to "blame it on the Filipinos" as a people anymore than I could blame it to the Americans, although it is true there are individuals among both groups who might well demonstrate a more intelligent and effective interest.

Most of the concrete and practical suggestions you offer are already being carried out. The Magazine regularly publishes articles on Far Eastern affairs, Philippine-American relations, political, economic, and strategic, articles on Philippine geology, geography, fauna, flora, Philippine history and biography, literature, art, music—all the interests of intelligent readers, whether American, foreign, or Filipino. Constantly these articles are found interesting enough to be quoted and reprinted in publications published abroad.

If the value of the Philippine Magazine itself, and the value of the favorable attention it brings to the

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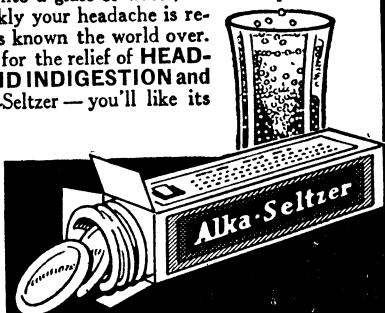
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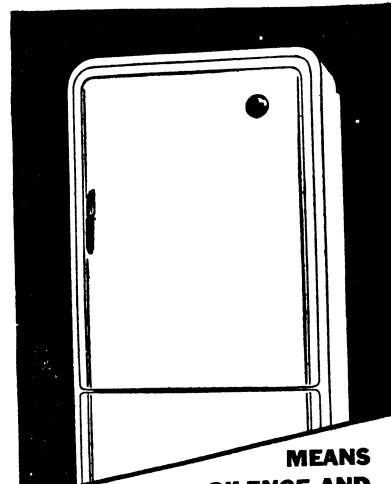
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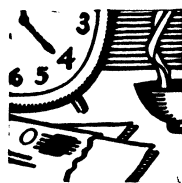
Philippines in the United States, which the country so badly needs, proves in the end not to be sufficiently appreciated here, a change in policy such as you advocate, even if it were possible, could hardly be expected to bring a change in this respect. It would simply have to be concluded that the Magazine is ahead of its time here. To this extent I would have to agree with you. There is no doubt, however, that those who might and should have lent their support will come to realize that a publication of this type is not one that can be created off-hand just any fine day, when the need—the national need of it, at last dawns on them.

Again let me thank you for your letter. I will not conceal from you that I was not prepared for it and that it all but bowled me over. It seemed to be such a devastating criticism of everything I believe in and have tried to do, that it took me half a day to recover. It did make me re-examine my whole position. After doing so I can do nothing else but maintain and persevere as long as I am able. I have been strengthened—in my illusions, you may think. But I sincerely thank you, and hope that you will not blame me for publishing your letter. You can not be harmed by this, and I may gain.

Yours,

A. V. H. HARTENDORP

Four O'Clock In the Editor's Office



Mrs. Irma Thompson Ireland's article on the history of the fortifications of Old Manila, the first of a series of three, is the fruit of many months not alone of study but of *hiking*. She wrote me: "If the Walled City had been Jericho, it would certainly have fallen because I have been around it more than seven times—not with a trumpet, however". The two maps illustrating the article are from rare photographs lent to her through the courtesy of the Department Library, U. S. Army, Fort Santiago. Mrs. Ireland is the wife of Colonel Mark L. Ireland.

Francisco Arcellana, author of the rather strange short-story, "The Mats", has had nothing in the Philippine Magazine since 1933, when we published his "Death in a Factory", as he went in for what I consider the extravaganza of the so-called "experimental" writing. His work continued to appear in a number of other local publications and he also had some stories in *Expression* and *Story Manuscripts*, both United States publications. Upon acceptance of the present manuscript, he

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wrote me: "I had been wondering whether I had gone into experimental writing too much to be able to write a story that you could publish and now, I find, I still can. Consequently, your acceptance of 'The Mats', is most significant for me. Allow me to congratulate you and the Magazine on the recognition accorded you by Edward J. O'Brien..." I may be mistaken, but it seems to me that the well-known anthologist just mentioned, who for some years gave considerable prominence to the experimental writers, is doing so no longer. Among the thirty stories reprinted in his latest anthology, not one could be classified as belonging to that genus. I have always been of the opinion that not alone good writers, but word-artists can not satisfactorily dispense with logic, since words primarily express ideas and not simply feelings. Artists manipulating sounds and colors—musicians and painters—can do so and obtain more or less satisfactory results, but not writers.

The Hon. Teodoro M. Kalaw contributes the second chapter of his autobiography to this issue of the Philippine Magazine. The first chapter appeared in last month's issue. Considerable interest has already been created by this account of the transition from the Spanish to the early American period in the Philippines. As stated in this column last month, Mr. Kalaw was a member of the Second Philippine Assembly and then became Secretary of the Interior under Governor-Generals Harrison and Wood. Forsaking journalism, the law, and politics, he has for some years been Director of the National Library. The autobiography is being translated from Spanish into English by his daughter, a former Barbour scholar from the University of the Philippines.

Carlos Quirino, author of the article on Rizal and Bonifacio in this issue, is connected with the Department of the Interior. He was formerly a newspaper man and is the author of a biography "Quezon—Man of Destiny", published several years ago.

Pablo L. Aala, writer of the interesting short story, "Padaya's Sixth Love", wrote me in a letter: "I am a Batangueño by birth, a *Davao-kuoan* by residence, but I still owe allegiance to the United States through the Commonwealth of the Philippines... From College I came to Davao, where I have been farm superintendent, foreman, straw-boss, and common laborer, cowboy of a sort on an American-owned cattle ranch, and now I am a laborer in the Bureau of Plant Industry. The story of Datu Padaya is the result of my contact with some of the native people of the province..." In editing the story

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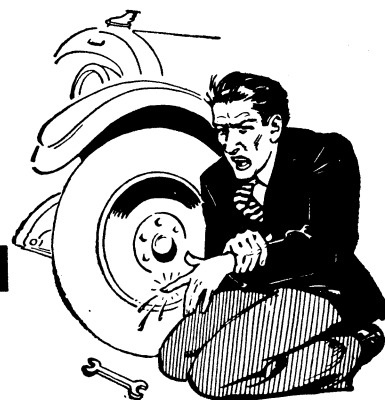
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for publication, I was strongly tempted to change the age of the Datu, whom, aged only 42, the author calls "old"! I considered changing his age to 52, even 62, but I am too honest, I suppose, to so tamper with an author's work. I finally contented myself with the plan to comment on the matter, in passing, in this column and to bring out the fact that among people living more or less in a state of nature amidst the hardships of the jungle, men—and women, too, mind you—age far more rapidly than people who live in civilized communities.

The poem "Power of the Dream", is the work of Luis Dato, well known Filipino poet residing at Daao, Camarines Norte, who wrote me flatteringly, after a somewhat longish period of silence: "With a feeling somewhat of shame, I now write to you, whom I used to regard as my spiritual adviser, but who, I fear, has outgrown me completely to become in reality the spiritual head of a large body of youthful Filipino intellectuals. [Here I had to stop reading to wipe my brow.] I severed my connection with the Bureau of Education last week because of concern for my health, and I now enjoy considerable personal freedom. The poem I am sending you is the first fruit of my furlough. I hope it will not be the last this year. The September issue of the Philippine Magazine was such a good one, that after finishing with my clipping of my copy for my private uses, there was barely the cover left. The Hearn article was especially interesting to me. With regards and X-mas greetings in advance, yours, etc."

Of course, [the well known modesty of this column aside], I know that one swallow doesn't make a summer, but on top of this letter from Dato came one from another poet in the provinces—he lives at Gubat, Sorsogon, who wrote: "I was very much pleased to note that the Philippine Magazine has made its mark in the literary world with the inclusion of some of its stories in O'Brien's list of distinguished short stories. I can not express how much I appreciate the work you are doing for Philippine letters and the earnest young people who are creating this literature. On my visit to the city, last July, I met a number of them and we were unanimous in our opinion of you and the Magazine. I shall not write here the things we said for they would only embarrass you. I can only wish there were more of your kind in this Commonwealth of ours..." Honestly speaking, I had intended not to print these last two letters in this column, because, though undoubtedly sincere and well meant, they are somewhat embarrassing, and my publish-

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ing them here may even border somewhat on the ridiculous, but I finally decided to publish them for one reason only and that is to prove that the writer of the Letter published with my reply in the front section of this issue of the Magazine, is not entirely correct in one statement he makes that the work the Magazine is doing here is not appreciated.

Mr. W. R. Babcock, a Manila business man, wrote me: "Herewith please find my check for ₱3.00 covering subscription for one year to your magazine. I should like the subscription to start with the current number (October) which I think is the best that I have ever seen of any local publication."

Readers will find the rest of this column on page 509

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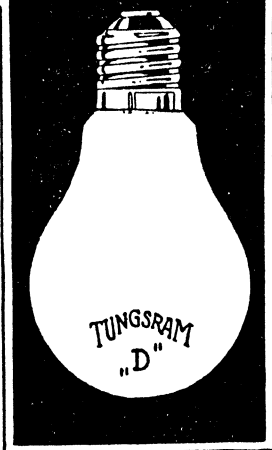
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Padaya's Sixth Love

(Continued from page 522)

But the unexpected happened. Whether it was deliberate on the part of Padaya or was urged by a sudden outburst of desperate feeling was afterward the subject of wild conjecture. At the consummation of the ceremony, sacred to the Bagobos, Padaya suddenly and publicly embraced his sixth wife and showered her with violent and passionate kisses. This unexpected and unseemly act frightened Makla and outraged the onlookers. Such a thing had never happened in the memories of even the most aged among them, and all were shocked and horrified at their beloved datu so conducting himself. The entire gathering remained speechless.

After a while, however, Padaya called Takyawan, who, of course, had been one of the witnesses of the scene, and cried to him with agony in his voice: "Takyawan, take back your daughter. I love her. I can not take her."

Then, dramatically, he left. It was long before those present could collect themselves, and it was probably never that any of those simple people understood what had happened in the heart of Datu Padaya.

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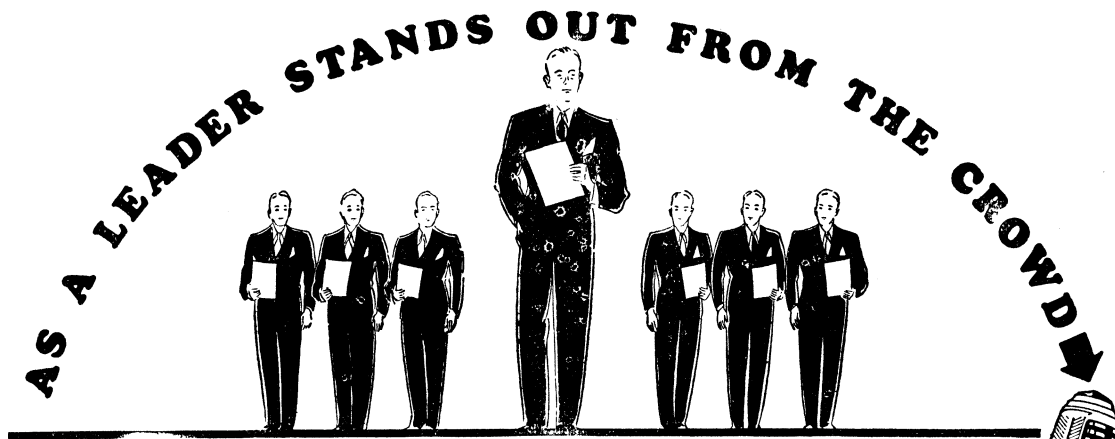
News Summary

(Continued from page 505)

districts to determine whether the inhabitants want to adhere to Czechoslovakia or go to Germany; Germany would not guarantee the new borders against the claims of "other nationalities for the right of self-determination". Hitler is reported furious at the Czech mobilization and a Nazi spokesman declares this is "a provocation of the worst sort". German Free Corps men enter Asch and proclaim *anschluss* of the district with Germany, the Czechs not resisting the entry as the region extends into Germany and effective defense is not possible. The British Home Fleet unexpectedly puts out to sea from Invergordon. France mobilizes additional reservists, bringing the total troops in arms to over 2,000,000. Rumania completes arrangements for mobilization. Civil populations in French towns along the German border are being evacuated.

Sept. 25.—Daladier and Bonnet confer with Chamberlain in London, reportedly telling him Hitler's terms are unacceptable. Understood that Britain and France will propose Czech evacuation and German occupation of important Sudeten towns by October 1, formation of an Anglo-Czech-German commission to quickly establish new frontiers, and a German-Italian, British-French guarantee of protection of the new Czechoslovak state. Mussolini announces that as Germany's ally, Italy is ready for all developments, although Italy has thus far not adopted any measures of a military character. In a speech at Bergamo, Mussolini recalls that Benes led the League drive for sanctions against Italy during the Ethiopian campaign and declares that the present Czech premier is "a general who is a friend of Moscow". The *Giornale d'Italia* accuses "sinister influences abroad of seeking to enlarge the crisis into a general European war". Stated in Rome that Mussolini hopes to persuade Britain and France to remain neutral, in which case Italy would not involve itself. Plans are reported ready for the evacuation of London within 72 hours.

Sept. 26.—Czechoslovakia rejects Hitler's Godesberg demands as exceeding the demands already agreed to, a government spokesman declaring Czechoslovakia has the backing of Britain and France. The populace is awaiting developments with tense expectancy amounting almost to enthusiasm, and there is no sign of fear. Czech troops blow up roads, bridges, and railways along the German and Polish borders. The Czechoslovakian Minister to the United States declares: "We have offered to make sacrifices as far as the security of our people would stand. The question is no longer one of separating the German minorities; it is one of opening the path for German supremacy and domination over Europe". President Roosevelt's appeal for peace addressed to Hitler and Benes has not yet been permitted to be published in the German newspapers, and a spokesman of the German propaganda ministry states: "The message was sent to the wrong address; Prague is the proper address. Germany is now merely demanding the realization of what for a long time has been admitted to be its moral right." The French government spokesman states the Roosevelt



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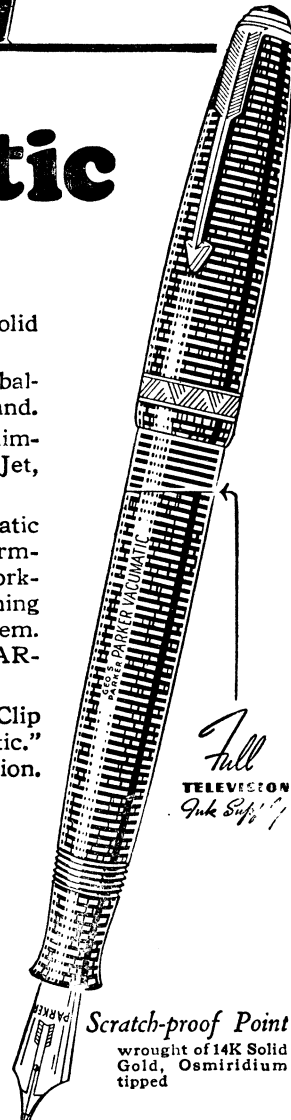
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appeal is an extremely important contribution to peace". Hitler, speaking at the Sports Palace in Berlin states that Benes "has the choice between war and peace" and that Italy would fight with Germany if war breaks out. He calls Benes a "maniac" who, "like Kurt Von Schuschnigg, broke his promise". "If upon a German attempt to force Czechoslovakia to stand by its promises, France feels obliged to aid Czechoslovakia, than this obligation will have been caused by a Czech breach of pledge". "Bolshevism", he avers, is using Czechoslovakia as a "channel into Europe". "It is a lie that there is such a thing as a Czechoslovakian nation. It was an invention made at Versailles when the war treaties were drafted". He states he is grateful to Chamberlain for his efforts to preserve peace, and asserts that the only difference between his Godesberg and his earlier demands, which were accepted, is that he now demands immediate surrender of the Sudetenland before the Czechs have opportunity to "drive out millions of Germans". He declares that the annexation of the Sudetenland is "the last territorial demand I have to make in Europe, but it is a point on which I will not yield. In contradistinction to the democracies, we do not desire to suppress others; our aims are strictly limited by racial frontiers. I sympathize with Hungarians, Poles, and Ruthenians, but I speak only of the fate of my own countrymen, the Germans. . . Democracies pretend to be peaceful, but in fact they are most blood-thirsty monsters. . . I never wanted war. . ." He recalls he proposed a limitation of armaments, but that this was rejected. Then "I built an army of which Germany may be proud, with the most modern arms known to mankind . . . an army which the world will respect and which will wage war whenever it seems necessary to assure the existence of the German people within our racial frontiers". The crowd shouts at intervals: "Fuhrer, command us. We will follow!" Chamberlain, appearing briefly at a window during the conferences at No. 10, Downing Street, and smiling, is greeted with boos from many persons in the crowd outside, others shouting, "Stand by the Czechs!" He is understood to have sent Hitler a personal message and a communique issued by the British government declares that if Germany attacks Czechoslovakia, France will be bound to come to its assistance, and Britain and Russia will certainly stand by France". The London market crashes in the most spectacular session since the World War.

The Chinese claim the recapture of Loshan. The regiment of British Seaford Highlanders at Shanghai leaves for Honkong on 4 hours' notice, where all major British warships in the Far East are also concentrating. The British Durham battalion is remaining in Shanghai for the time being.

Sept. 27.—A note to the British government signed by Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovakian Minister to London, declares "in all solemnity that Her Hitler's demands in their present form are absolutely and unconditionally unacceptable to my government.

Against these my government feels bound to make its utmost resistance, and we shall do so, God helping. The nation of Saint Wenceslaus, John Huss, and Thomas Masaryk will not be a nation of slaves". The demands "go far beyond what we agreed to in the so-called Anglo-French plan. They deprive us of any safeguard, merely to yield larger portions of our carefully planned defenses and to admit the German armies deep into our country before we would be able to organize or make any preparation for defense. Our national and economic independence would automatically disappear. . . We rely on the two great Western democracies whose wishes we have followed much against our own judgment, to stand by us in our hour of trial". Chamberlain in a world-wide radio broadcast declares that Britain is "ready to fight for democracy's survival" and "any power seeking to dominate the world by fear of its force" but appeals to Hitler not to plunge Europe into a "nightmare". He states he finds Hitler's attitude in not wishing to allow Czechoslovakia "time to work out terms of transfer" of the minority areas, unreasonable, and that he understands why the Czechs feel unable to agree, yet "it is horrible, fantastic, and incredible that Britain should be digging bomb-shelters and fitting gas-masks because of a quarrel in a far-away country between people of whom we know nothing" and that it seems "still more impossible that a quarrel already settled in principle should become the subject of a war". "However much we may sympathize with a small nation confronted by a big and powerful neighbor, we can not in all circumstances undertake to involve the whole Empire in a war simply on her account. If we have to fight it must be on larger issues than that, but war is a fearful thing and we must be very clear before we embark on one that it is really a great issue that is at stake. For the present I ask you to await as calmly as you can the events of the next few days. Britain regards itself morally responsible for seeing its promises fulfilled fairly and fully and with reasonable promptness, provided Germany agrees to a settlement of terms and conditions for transfer by means of discussion, not force. . . I appreciate his [Hitler's] references to efforts I have made to save peace. I can not abandon these efforts." Mussolini is reported to have told the Fascist Grand Council that he has "abandoned hope for peace", that a general war is "inevitable", and that Italy will fight with Germany; he expects events to come to a head "within 2 on 3 days". King George declares a state of emergency" to exist and volunteers are digging trenches and air-raid shelters in various parts of London; similar preparations are being made in Paris. Schools have been closed and people urged to leave the capitals. Ex-Kaiser Wilhelm, at Doorn, Holland, is reported praying for peace. Hitler replies to Roosevelt stating, "It is now solely in the hands of the Czechoslovakian government to decide whether it desires peace or war. . . The German government is not wanting in patience or a sincere will for a peaceful understanding". Russian official-

dom welcomes the Roosevelt appeal, but believe the only possible check to Hitler is a show of force on the part of France and Britain. Chamberlain states that Britain "responds to the Roosevelt appeal in all sincerity and earnestly hopes the governments to which the appeal was addressed will do likewise." Reported that Daladier appealed to Roosevelt, recalling that "the democratic traditions of Woodrow Wilson were the principal motivation behind the creation of Czechoslovakia". Polish frontier guards attack Czechoslovakian guards on the Silesia frontier. Benes has sent a personal letter to President Ignatz Moscicki of Poland, stating his willingness to terminate the Polish minority question even at the cost of a revision of the frontier on the basis of mutual agreement.

The League Council in secret session agrees to authorize members to apply individual economic and financial sanctions against Japan as coordinated action has been rendered impossible by contemporary events.

The Italian cruiser *Monte Luccoli* and the destroyer *Lepanto* suddenly leave Shanghai on 30 minutes' notice with only a part of their crews aboard for an unknown destination. The last British warship, the destroyer *Duncan*, has also left for Honkong.

The S. S. *Queen Elizabeth*, world's largest ship, is launched at Clydebank, Scotland, by Queen Elizabeth.

Sept. 28.—General Sirovy states in a radio broadcast that Czechoslovakia will resist "self-vivisection". At the request of German government, British newsmen leave Berlin. Hitler states, after reading Czechoslovakia's answer to his "final" memorandum: "I can not bring myself to understand those arguments or admit they can be seriously put". Chamberlain appeals to Pope Pius "to aid in averting war." Lord Perth, British Ambassador to Italy, is reported to have asked Mussolini to "persuade Hitler not to invade Czechoslovakia," and that Hitler has accepted Mussolini's offer of mediation. Unconfirmed Reuter and United Press reports from Berlin stating that Hitler has ordered his armies to march immediately if there is no favorable reply from Prague by 2:00 p. m. today, are officially denied by the Nazi news agency. Britain reported to have mobilized its army and navy. Reuter's reports from Tokyo that in event of a European war Japan would do its utmost to remain neutral as it has its hands full in China, but that in case of trouble, British nationals in Shanghai may be taken to Manila as Honkong is not considered safe and Singapore is too far away. A run develops on Shanghai banks. The U.S.S. *Canopus* and 5 submarines of the Asiatic Fleet leave Philippine waters for Honkong. A French flotilla of 2 cruisers and 2 submarines leaves Manila suddenly for an unknown destination. Chinese press reports tell of a concentration of 20 Japanese warships and transports near the Paracel Islands in the South China

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Sea. The French fleet is reported concentrating in the Gulf of Tongking. Chamberlain tells an excited House of Commons, just convened, that Hitler, acting on President Roosevelt's suggestion, has agreed to holding a 4-power conference to be held at Munich tomorrow, and to postpone mobilization for 24 hours, "thus averting a march on Czechoslovakia by only a few hours".

The German papers carry only deleted versions of Roosevelt's message to Hitler. With respect to Roosevelt's second message, the German Foreign Office spokesman states that the "time of the exchange of friendly messages is past and that a reply will not be made as else there would be no end to the messaging back and forth".

Reported that Mussolini has ordered the withdrawal of Italian volunteers from Spain and that the Spanish government has ordered demobilization of the International Brigade.

Sept. 29.—The Russian Foreign Office announces acceptance of Roosevelt's suggestion that Russia address peace appeals to Germany and Czechoslovakia and endorsement of his proposal to hold an international conference, offering to participate in such a meeting. *Izvestia* expresses the view that Chamberlain is only strengthening the hand of Hitler in agreeing to an immediate conference at Munich. Foreign Minister Gen. K. Ugaki is quoted as saying Japan desires a peaceable settlement of the Czechoslovakian crisis and upholds the "sincere desire of the American President to prevent war". It is stated at the Foreign Office, however, that Japan has decided "to reserve its attitude". The League passes a resolution associating itself with Roosevelt's messages to the heads of world powers in behalf of peace. Pope Pius prays for peace in a radio broadcast. France is reported to be ready on a moment's notice to mobilize in case the Munich conference fails. Hitler, Mussolini, Chamberlain, and Daladier meet at Munich, reportedly on the basis of assumption that Germany on October 1 will take over Sudetenland, the question now concerning only the "method of occupation"; stated that Czechoslovakia has accepted in principle the new British plan for the execution of the Sudeten cession and will send an observer from the Foreign Ministry; also participating are Italian Foreign Minister Count G. Ciano, son-in-law of Mussolini, German Foreign Minister Baron J. von Ribbentrop, former German Ambassador to London, and the British Ambassador to Germany, Sir Neville Henderson. Mussolini is given the place of honor at the conference and is assigned quarters in Prince Karl's Palace where Hitler himself conducted him; the others are staying at hotels. Benes is understood to have given Daladier virtually blanket authority to defend Czechoslovakia's rights and Daladier is also believed to have contacted Moscow before proceeding to Munich. Czechoslovakia informs the United States of its readiness to cede to Germany territory in which the population is more than 50% German, but suggests that should the

negotiations fail, the issue be laid before Roosevelt or an international conference for arbitration.

Japanese government issues a statement that if sanctions are applied to Japan, it would be obliged to reconsider its fundamental policy of respecting foreign interests and concessions in China and would have to take free action in its military operations there.

Ugaki resigns following a disagreement over the creation of a government organization to direct Japanese affairs in China. Japanese troops occupy the fortified Yangtze town of Tienkiachen, reportedly afterward slaughtering the Chinese garrison of 5000 men.

Sept. 30.—The "Big Four" at Munich are reported to have agreed last night on Czech evacuation of certain Sudeten areas without destroying any fortifications beginning tomorrow, to be completed in 10 days, conditions of evacuation to be laid down by an international commission including Czechoslovakian representatives; German occupation of "predominantly German" areas to begin tomorrow; in other Sudeten areas plebiscites to be held, international "bodies" to occupy these areas pending the plebiscite; final frontiers to be delimited by the international commission; another B-4 conference to be held within 3 months to consider Hungarian and Polish demands; France and Britain to pledge themselves to guarantee the new frontier and Germany and Italy to follow suit after the Hungarian and Polish claims have been settled. The Czechoslovakian Legation in London announces Czechoslovakian acceptance of the plan after receiving the terms with a British note which, it is stated privately in the Legation, was "tantamount to an ultimatum". Chamberlain and Hitler sign a joint statement: "We regard the agreement signed last night and the Anglo-German Naval Agreement as symbolic of the decision of our two peoples never to war with one another again... We are determined to continue our efforts to remove all possible sources of differences endangering the peace of Europe." Daladier stated earlier: "I believe the Munich meeting will mark a historical date in Europe. I am glad to see for myself that Germany entertains no feeling of hatred or hostility. Be assured France feels no hostility toward Germany. The two nations must agree." Taking leave of his guests, Hitler assures them of his personal gratitude and that of the German people and declares his great satisfaction over the fact that the "danger of conflict" has been set aside. German crowds cheer Chamberlain. Hitler is hailed throughout Germany as the "world's greatest living statesman" with some of the "credit" accorded to Chamberlain. Mussolini on his return to Rome is hailed as the "savior of European peace". Czechoslovakia is reported stunned and incredulous at terms of dismemberment such as never have been imposed upon any state in peace time and seldom on one defeated in war. The Pope is reported to have wept joyously at the news of the Munich agreement and to have thanked God

for the "miracle". Belgium is already demobilizing. Apparently ignoring the Munich agreement, Poland sends an ultimatum to Czechoslovakia demanding the surrender of the Teschen border area of 100 square miles, largely populated by Poles.

The League closes its sessions after adopting a resolution advocating the separation of the Covenant from the Treaty of Versailles. Litvinoff states, "It is regrettable that we must limit ourselves to such a modest resolution when outside the League so much is being done to encourage aggression and insure its success".

Prime Minister Fuminaro Konoye takes over the Foreign Ministry.

Oct. 1.—General Sirovy states in a radio broadcast: "Superior force compelled us to accept the demands. It was my duty to consider every aspect of the situation. We have accepted the unheard-of sacrifices required of us. It was a choice between the death of our nation and the ceding of some of our territory. The main thing is that we remain ourselves. I appeal to the people to maintain confidence in their leaders. There are smaller states than we shall be." No disorders are reported as the people mourn. Hitler appoints Henlein Reich Commissioner for Sudetenland; Henlein telegraphs Hitler, thanking him for the freedom he has won for the Sudeten Germans who have been "tormented" for 20 years. German troops begin the occupation of the first area, a 60-mile stretch paralleling the Danube. Within 10 days Germany will occupy a 1000-mile frontier-strip of about 7,000 square miles, with a 3,000,000 population. Britain advises Poland to use moderation. Czechoslovakia accepts Poland's demands in full, agreeing to turn over the city of Teschen tomorrow and the rest of the Polish-populated districts within 10 days. Chamberlain states in a radio address that settlement of the Czech problem is "only a prelude to a larger settlement involving all Europe". A. Duff-Cooper, First Lord of the Admiralty, tenders his resignation to Chamberlain, stating he "profoundly distrusts the foreign policy which the present government is pursuing and will likely continue to pursue". The French Cabinet approves the Munich agreement. Daladier expresses hopes for better relationships with Italy. France orders demobilization of over 1,000,000 reserves.

Oct. 2.—The German press renews propaganda for the return of the German colonies. Hungary demands the cession of areas of Czechoslovakia inhabited by Magyars. The *Giornale d'Italia* states it is fantastic to jump from black pessimism to a roseate optimism, and deplores the tendency in Britain and France to "pass over in silence Signor Mussolini's decisive work for peace". Gen. Rudolf Medek, Czech soldier and author, returns all his British and French medals and honors.

Gen. Francisco Franco radiocasts that "the hour of victory is near".

Oct. 3.—Hitler triumphantly enters Sudetenland near Asch. The German troops of occupation are



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fully equipped for military action—artillery, tanks, machineguns, and anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns. Polish troops enter Teschen carrying flowers. Czechoslovakia informs Hungary it is ready to negotiate regarding its minority claims. Italy warns that delay with respect to the Hungarian demands may cause "new complications". Chamberlain defends the Munich agreement in the House of Commons, and is frequently interrupted with hisses and cries of "shame" to which his supporters reply with cheers. He states he has nothing to be ashamed of. "Last Wednesday we sat under the shadow of an imminent menace; today we all join in thankfulness that the prayers of millions have been answered... The conference was not a triumph for any one person or nation; the real triumph was that the representatives of 4 great powers can find it possible to agree upon ways and means of carrying out a difficult and delicate operation by negotiation instead of the catastrophe of war... Our relief at escape from this peril is mingled with profound feelings of sympathy for Czechoslovakia in the hour of its national grief. It has earned our admiration and respect for the magnificent restraint and discipline it has shown." He reveals the British government is prepared to arrange for an immediate loan of £10,000,000 to be placed at the disposal of Czechoslovakia for its urgent needs. "Hard things are being said about the German Chancellor, but the House ought to keep in mind the difficult position of a man who has found himself forced to draw back from such emphatic declarations as he had already made... Signor Mussolini's contribution was notable and perhaps decisive. It was his suggestion that the final stages of mobilization be postponed for 24 hours while the situation was being discussed... The French Premier's courage and readiness to accept responsibility, his pertinacity, and his unflinching good humor were invaluable throughout the discussion." Chamberlain also praises Roosevelt "persuasively expressed viewpoint". He declares, "I entered no pact and made no new commitments; our conversation was hostile to no other nation". He warns against too great an optimism,

stating that peace requires effort. "Let no one think that because we have signed the Munich agreement we can afford to relax our efforts or call a halt to the rearmament program. If disarmament is to come, it must come by steps and with the agreement and cooperation of other countries. It is to winning back confidence and the gradual removal of hostilities between nations until they feel they can safely discard their weapons one by one, that I wish to devote what energy and time may be left to me before I turn my office over to a younger man". The speech is, as a whole, received in a dead silence, relieved only when Chamberlain's followers rose to a man whenever the opposition attempted to taunt the speaker. Replying to Chamberlain, C. R. Atlee, Opposition leader, bitterly criticizes the Munich agreement, describing it as one of the greatest diplomatic defeats Britain and France have ever sustained. "We all feel relief that war has not come at this time, but we can not feel that peace has been established. This has not been a victory for reason and humanity but for brute force. We have seen a gallant and civilized, democratic people, betrayed and handed over to a ruthless destiny." He states that the "bearing of Benes, assailed in the most shameful language in Germany, showed the difference between a civilized man and a gangster." "No state on the continent of Europe has treated its minorities better than Czechoslovakia. A comparison of the lot of these minorities and the treatment of Jews, Catholics, and Socialists in Germany shows the difference between heaven and hell. Hitler has recreated the law of the jungle and the whole of Europe is now under the constant menace of armed force... Sooner or later we shall be over the abyss into which we have been looking... Let us call in the good offices of the United States and not exclude Soviet Russia". Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal leader, states: "We shall live to rue the day when the British government laid open the way for Germany's march into Central Europe". Duff-Cooper, explaining his resignation, states that the Chamberlain policy is characterized by "treachery and perfidy". Eden states that

"foreign affairs can not be conducted on the basis of 'stand and deliver'". Government forces thwart the rising challenge of the Opposition by tabling a motion for parliamentary ratification of Chamberlain's action for the time being.

Japan Foreign Office releases a statement declaring that the League's resolution "makes it difficult for Japan to maintain the policy of cooperation with the League which it has hitherto pursued." The Tokyo *Hochi Shimbun* gives prominence to an article stating that the resignation of Ugaki marks a new stage in Japanese diplomacy in which the "pro-British policy will be broken once for all" and the Tokyo-Berlin-Rome axis strengthened.

Reported that 10,000 Japanese have been killed in a 3-day battle 75 miles southeast of Hankow, and that the advance there has collapsed. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek tells press that Russia has helped China but only in simple fulfillment of its League obligations. He states that the ability of members of the League to carry out their obligations is largely dependent on effective American cooperation, and that America must play an important role if the crises in China and Europe are to be fully settled.

Oct. 4.—Authoritative Prague sources indicate that future Czechoslovakia foreign policy will be linked with that of Germany. Premier Sirovy is reported to have yielded to the Slovak demands for full local autonomy; they do not desire secession. The Chamber of Deputies approves the Daladier policy by a vote of 535 to 75. Reported that the Anglo-Italian friendship pact may go into effect almost immediately and that Mussolini will make at least a "token withdrawal" of Italian troops in Spain while Britain will recognize Italy's conquest of Ethiopia. The *Journal de Moscow* states that Russia no longer regards itself as an ally of France and that France no longer has an ally in Europe except Britain, the value of which is very doubtful. "By not consulting the Soviet government, France nullified the Soviet-Czechoslovakian pact which is corollary to the Franco-Soviet pact and one of the most important elements in the Eastern Regional pact... The loss

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of its allies and isolation is the price France is compelled to pay for capitulating to the aggressor." *Pravda* states, "all nations see through pretty phrases indicating Chamberlain allegedly saved peace, and know that there has been committed an act which by its insolence exceeds everything since the first imperialist war. There will be far-reaching consequences". *Izvestia* states the Munich agreement "brings war nearer under conditions immeasurably worse for Britain and France".

The Polish Ambassador informs the Japanese Foreign Office that Poland will not apply sanctions against Japan.

The British Seaforth Highlander regiment, which hurriedly left Shanghai for Honkong a few days ago, is reported returning to Shanghai.

Oct. 5.—The resignation of President Benes of Czechoslovakia is officially announced. He states in a radio broadcast, "As a democrat I believe it is better that I go. I feel that what was demanded of us was not the just thing, but now we must reach terms because Germany's overpowering might is too great for us".

Several high-ranking Czech army officers commit suicide. Unexpected difficulties are met by the International Commission charged with the arrangement of the cession of Sudetenland in delimiting the 5th zone to be taken over. Reported that Hitler will demand "reparations for injustices inflicted by Czechs on the Sudetens since 1918."

A Paris report states that a plan of "obscure origin" to divide Spain into two nations, one a democracy and the other a dictatorship, has been rejected by the Spanish government; Alvarez del Vayo states that Spain is determined to avoid the "terrible and monstrous" fate of dismembered Czechoslovakia and fight until the country is free from foreign invasion.

The *Hochi Shimbun* states that if sanctions are applied against Japan, it will declare war on China and enforce a naval blockade—in which case "the nations applying the sanctions will be guilty of changing the China incident into a Chinese-Japanese war".

Oct. 6.—Czechoslovakia issues a declaration promising friendly relations with foreign nations, especially its neighbors. The International Sudeten Commission hands Germany a 5th zone, about 5,000 square miles, containing the coal basin of Dux Bruex, Gablanz glass center, and the textile center of Reinchenberg. German officers in zone 3 complain because the Czechs in evacuating confiscated all but 2 of the 10,000 automobiles in the region and all motor-cycles. Winston Churchill states that Chamberlain's submission to Hitler was an "unmitigated defeat", and urges that Britain "regain its old island independence and secure supremacy in the air". He warns that "all of Central Europe will be drawn toward the vortex of power politics which radiates from Berlin". Sir John Simon states that Britain has "no intention of excluding Russia from any

future settlement in Europe". The House of Commons votes 313 to 150 in favor of a government motion to adjourn, equivalent to a vote of confidence in Chamberlain. Atlee opposed the motion, stating that in view of "events proceeding in Central Europe, which are being followed with grave anxiety and increasing disturbance of mind, it would be a mistake to adjourn while matters are in such jeopardy". A motion approving the government's policy is adopted by a vote of 366 to 144.

Japanese warships shell Taicheng on the South China coast, and Japanese planes bomb the Canton-Kowloon and Canton-Hankow railroad lines.

Oct. 7.—Josef Tiso, leader of the Slovak People's Party announces an autonomous status for the Slovaks, with himself as Premier, but within the framework of the Czechoslovak Republic; the Slovaks are closely related to the Czechs.

Walter Funk, German Minister of Economics, signs an agreement with Turkey at Ankara providing that Germany will lend \$65,000,000 for armaments and industrial development to Turkey, believed to signal the beginning of a German struggle with Britain and France for economic domination of the Dardanelles; Turkey recently rejected at British offer believed to be due to Moslem anger at the British treatment of the Palestine Arabs. Some 60 Arabs are killed in Palestine in continuing disturbances.

Oct. 8.—Reported the German occupation of Sudetenland will halt just west but within firing distance of Pilsen, site of the important Skoda munition works in which French financiers have invested millions of dollars. The Czechs give up to Germany the western end of the formidable Schoeber line, constructed under French military supervision and employing many of the heretofore secret features of the French Maginot line. Sudeten authorities of the French Maginot line. Sudeten delegates to the League of Nations ask the British and French to re-examine the decision of the International Commission, sitting in Berlin, on the delimitation of the ceded areas, claiming many injustices are contained in it.

Italy announces it will withdraw those Italians who have been fighting for more than 18 months in Spain, but Britain is holding out for the withdrawal of at least 40,000 men. Spanish officials say that "token" withdrawals will not be satisfactory and that complete withdrawal will be necessary before they will consent to entertain peace proposals.

Oct. 9.—Hitler speaking at Saarbrücken warns other powers not to seek to interfere with Germany's internal affairs. Reported that some 160,000 Czechs are included in the population of the area ceded to Poland, constituting a new and larger minority than the old Polish minority of 80,000. Nazi mobs attack the Vienna palace of Cardinal Innitzer, shouting, "We'll tear him apart! Kill all priests!" A precious old library in the building is almost completely destroyed and a 60-year-old priest is thrown out of the

window, breaking both his legs and giving him concussion of the brain. The Cardinal is placed under arrest in the palace; he was one of the advocates of Austrian-German union.

The British and French governments are reported from London to be "stiffening" their policy in an effort to block Hitler's apparent determination to expand outside of Central Europe.

Oct. 10. *Pravda* publishes a statement signed by 10 Russian air heroes and the Civil Aviation chief, charging Charles A. Lindbergh of lying about the "weakness" of Soviet aviation in order to give Chamberlain arguments in favor of surrendering Czechoslovakia to Germany. Hungary demands immediate cession of certain territories containing important towns and a plebiscite for the remainder of Slovakia, with a separate plebiscite for Ruthenia. Reported that Mussolini will demand France renounce its alliance with Russia as necessary to any Franco-Italian reconciliation.

The Chinese claim an overwhelming victory northwest of Tehan, reportedly killing some 20,000 Japanese. Said that total Japanese casualties in the Yangtze Valley during the past 4 months is over 340,000, including over 100,000 killed.

Reported Japan is considering broadening the anti-Comintern pact to a formal military alliance with Germany and Italy.

Oct. 11.—German troops are today in possession of about 1/5 of the territory of Czechoslovakia, some 15,000 square miles, populated by some 3,800,000 people of whom at least 800,000 are Czechs. Reported that Hitler is demanding a customs union and the adoption of German currency throughout the country which would mean the end of all economic and financial independence. Czech troops occupy border areas to resist threatened Hungarian invasion before the present negotiations are completed. Lindbergh leaves London for Berlin, refusing to talk to newspapermen.

Japan denies claims of a great Chinese victory at Tehan, but states a strong Chinese attack was repulsed. Heavy fighting is reported around Yangsin.

Oct. 12.—Some 50,000 Japanese troops make a moonlight morning landing at Bias Bay, pirate center 10 miles north of Honkong and 80 miles east of Canton, with the object of cutting the communications between Honkong and Canton and Canton and Hankow.

Henri Pichot, war veteran leader, demands a dictatorial government for France with powers to rule by decree for two years, as the "only means" to solve the country's problems.

Italy forbids the further issuance of shop, café, and restaurant licenses to Jews.

Oct. 13.—More than 100 Japanese planes bomb railways and roads around Canton. Chinese troops are reported withdrawing to get out of the range of the naval guns, but believed they will make a stand at Waichow. Chinese say the signing of Munich agreement convinced Japan than Britain would not

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go to war to defend its interests in South China. Premier Konoye sends a note to foreign representatives in Tokyo recalling the difficulties arising at Shanghai because the Chinese constructed defense works near foreign-owned property, and urging that the powers prevent such a move in South China; he also asks that they refrain as far as possible from moving ships or troops or aircraft in the region without advance notice. The Chinese claim a number of successes in the Yangtze Valley.

Czechoslovakia complains to the International Commission that German troops have occupied areas beyond those agreed upon, but the Commission decides that the line already occupied by the troops shall form the new border and that plebiscites will not be necessary.

Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for Coordination of Defense, states in a speech that he believes "Britain is at last on the road to friendly relations with Germany".

British and American units in the Spanish International Brigade (loyalist) leave Barcelona for France; some 5,000 Italian troops who have been fighting for Franco arrive in Cadiz on their way back to Italy.

The assassination of Hassan Sidky Jajany, 40-year-old Arab lawyer and spokesman for the Arab nationalists in Jerusalem, shocks Jews and Arabs alike.

Oct. 14.—Under government pressure to avoid antagonizing the Nazis, Czechoslovakian Jewish, communistic, and masonic bodies disband and various newspapers cease publication. Funk states in Sofia, Bulgaria, that Germany is planning long-term credits to Balkan countries and declares that German trade supremacy is already firmly established in the region. Hungary postpones mobilization at the request of the powers, it is reported, and will submit the minority issue to Britain, France, Germany, and Italy. The German press embarks on a campaign against British rearmament propaganda and in the presence of rumors that Germany will insist on air supremacy in Europe, it is reported that the British will maintain an airforce on a par with any on the continent. Daladier establishes a radio censorship requiring advance submission of the text of "news or anything concerning matters of political, economic, or financial character".

Japanese ships shell South China coastal towns as their troops smash through the Chinese defense forces. Tamshui is in ruins and Waichow in flames, with tremendous civilian casualties due to aerial bombardments. Pamphlets are dropped on Canton demanding the city's surrender in 24 hours on pain of terrific air-raids. City authorities order noncombatants to evacuate; thousands of refugees pouring in from the countryside complicate the problem. British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie in an interview in Tokyo with the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, refers to the difficult situation Honkong would be placed in if any trouble occurs on the Chinese-British border and points out, according to the Japanese spokesman afterward, that the colony would suffer a shortage of vegetables and other market supplies.

Oct. 15.—Authoritative Munich sources say Hitler has taken over the role of mediator in the Czech-Hungarian dispute and that Britain, France, and Italy will not participate in the settlement. The German press attacks Baruch, stating that his speech in New York urging military preparedness "marks a new chapter of the worst sort in the American hate campaign".

The Brazil government informs Hitler it does not wish the present German Ambassador to Brazil, who has been in Europe arranging a trade agreement between Germany and Czechoslovakia, to return to his post, and Hitler in retaliation demands the resignation of the Brazilian ambassador to Germany.

A radio broadcast of Premier Juan Negrin in Barcelona in which he declares that foreign intervention is aimed at "strangling Spain" and that the democratic powers have played into the hands of dictators, is ended by a rebel air-raid over the city.

British troops begin a big-scale offensive against Arabs who demand the resignation of the British administrators in Jerusalem and other cities and are reported to be planning a mass attack against the Palestine capital.

Said that Konoye has accepted the British proposal to resume the Anglo-Japanese conversations in connection with British interests in China which were broken off at the resignation of Ugaki.

Moonrise and Moonset

		Rises	Sets
November 1.....	12:42 p.m.	.....	.....
November 2.....	1:21 p.m.	0:42 a.m.	.....
November 3.....	2:01 p.m.	1:31 a.m.	.....
November 4.....	2:41 p.m.	2:20 a.m.	.....
November 5.....	3:23 p.m.	3:10 a.m.	.....
November 6.....	4:07 p.m.	4:03 a.m.	.....
November 7.....	4:55 p.m.	4:58 a.m.	.....
November 8.....	5:47 p.m.	5:56 a.m.	.....
November 9.....	6:43 p.m.	6:56 a.m.	.....
November 10.....	7:42 p.m.	7:56 a.m.	.....
November 11.....	8:43 p.m.	8:56 a.m.	.....
November 12.....	9:44 p.m.	9:54 a.m.	.....
November 13.....	10:44 p.m.	10:47 a.m.	.....
November 14.....	11:42 p.m.	11:37 a.m.	.....
November 15.....	.....	12:24 p.m.	.....
November 16.....	0:38 a.m.	1:09 p.m.	.....
November 17.....	1:33 a.m.	1:53 p.m.	.....
November 18.....	2:26 a.m.	2:36 p.m.	.....
November 19.....	3:20 a.m.	3:21 p.m.	.....
November 20.....	4:13 a.m.	4:06 p.m.	.....
November 21.....	5:07 a.m.	4:52 p.m.	.....
November 22.....	5:59 a.m.	5:41 p.m.	.....
November 23.....	6:51 a.m.	6:30 p.m.	.....
November 24.....	7:41 a.m.	7:20 p.m.	.....
November 25.....	8:29 a.m.	8:10 p.m.	.....
November 26.....	9:14 a.m.	8:59 p.m.	.....
November 27.....	9:57 a.m.	9:47 p.m.	.....
November 28.....	10:38 a.m.	10:35 p.m.	.....
November 29.....	11:17 a.m.	11:22 p.m.	.....
November 30.....	11:56 a.m.	.....	.....

Phases of the Moon

Full Moon	on the 8th	at 6:23 a.m.
Last Quarter	on the 15th	at 0:20 a.m.
New Moon	on the 22nd	at 8:05 a.m.
First Quarter	on the 30th	at 11:59 a.m.
Perigee	on the 11th	at 12:00 Noon.
Apogee	on the 27th	at 11:00 a.m.

Lunar Eclipse

A Total Eclipse of the Moon, November 8, 1938, partly visible in the Philippines. The Moon will set totally eclipsed. The beginning visible generally in Eurasia, Philippine Islands, western Australia, Indian Ocean, Africa, Atlantic Ocean, extreme northeastern part of North America and extreme eastern part of South America; the ending visible generally in central and western Asia, the western part of the Indian Ocean, Europe, Africa, Atlantic Ocean, North America, except the extreme western and northwestern part, and South America.

The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 7:28 a.m. and sets at 6:34 p.m. After sunset the planet may be found in the western sky in the constellation of Scorpius.

VENUS rises at 6:37 a.m. and sets at 5:43 p.m. Immediately after sunset the planet may be found in the constellation of Scorpius.

MARS rises at 3:16 a.m. and sets at 3:08 p.m. In the early hours of the morning the planet may be found in the eastern sky in the constellation of Virgo.

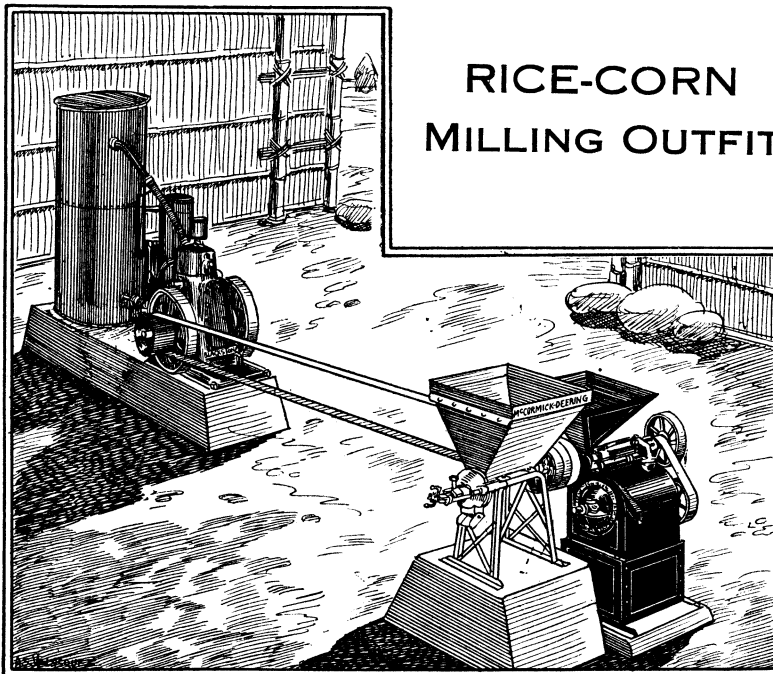
JUPITER rises at 12:22 p.m. and sets at 11:50 p.m. During the early evening the planet will be found in the western sky in the constellation of Capricorn.

SATURN rises at 3:05 p.m. and sets at 3:11 a.m. on the 16th. During the night the planet will be found in the constellation of Pisces. It transits the meridian of Manila at 9:12 p.m.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p.m.

North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Capella in Auriga	Rigel and Betelgeuse in Orion
Aldebaran in Taurus	Achernar in Eridanus
Deneb in Cygnus	Fomalhaut in Pisces Australis
Vega in Lyra	Altair in Aquila

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Astronomical Data For November, 1938

By the Weather Bureau



Sunrise and Sunset

	Rises	Sets
Nov. 1...	5:52 a.m.	5:28 p.m.
Nov. 6...	5:53 a.m.	5:26 p.m.
Nov. 12...	5:56 a.m.	5:25 p.m.
Nov. 18...	5:59 a.m.	5:24 p.m.
Nov. 24...	6:01 a.m.	5:25 p.m.
Nov. 30...	6:05 a.m.	5:24 p.m.

Solar Eclipse

A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, November 22, 1938, invisible in the Philippines. The eclipse is confined to the North Pacific Ocean. The beginning visible in Japan and the extreme northeastern Asiatic Continent; the ending visible in the Aleutian Islands, Alaska and the extreme western part of North America. The eclipse for the most part is confined to the waters of the Pacific Ocean.

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

VOL. XXXV

December, 1938

No. 12 (368)



Agapito Afable Collection

Color Engraving by A. Garcia, Manila

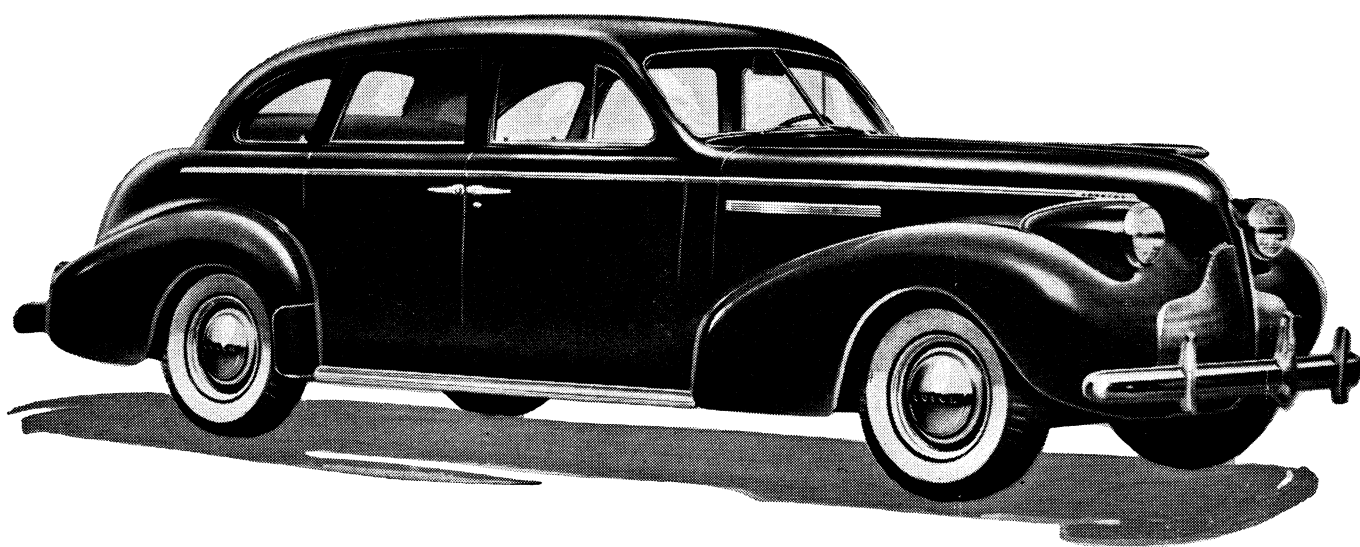
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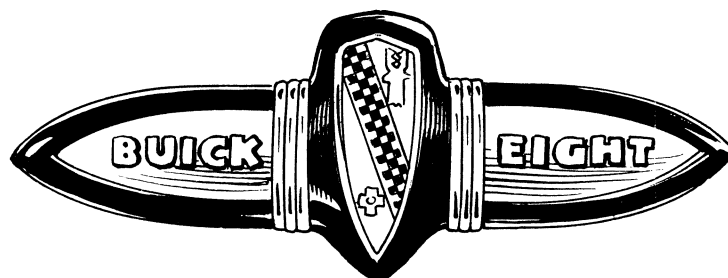
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PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

A. V. H. HARTENDORP, *Editor and Publisher*



Vol. XXXV

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Philippine Economic Conditions

By Paul P. Steintorf
American Trade Commissioner



Trade was generally quiet during October, with seasonal improvement recorded in some lines. The import business continued active, although the volume of new orders slackened to some extent due probably to over-buying earlier in the year. There is little doubt that American participation was the largest in many years. This may be attributed primarily to smaller arrivals from Japan, which in turn may be a result of war conditions. Automotive sales were very disappointing, falling far below normal for this season of the year, with stocks of both cars and trucks unusually heavy. Tire sales were fair, but fell below the corresponding month of last year. The leather market continued dull, but there were a fair number of orders placed for the holiday trade. Flour imports were very heavy, but stocks do not appear to be excessive and continued large orders are being placed. Prices are well maintained and the market is firm. The canned foodstuffs trade was quiet, with prices weakening slightly. The cotton textile trade was featured by continued heavy arrivals, particularly from the United States, and a large volume of new orders. Consumer demand was very good during the first half of October but declined gradually thereafter.

The export business was fairly satisfactory, with volume well maintained but with low prices causing a decline in value. Retail sales showed the usual seasonal improvement in Manila but were disappointing in the provinces owing probably to reduced agricultural buying power. In general, agricultural conditions continued far from satisfactory. The unusually dry weather, which was noted during September, continued throughout October with resulting damage to rice and other crops. It appears, however, that the rice harvest will not be as small as had been feared, although no definite crop estimates are procurable. There is no doubt that there will be some shortage during the coming rice year, which will have to be made up by imports. The outlook is not favorable due to excessive stocks, low prices and uncertain demand. It does not appear that there is any prospect of immediate improvement, although gradual buying recovery is probable.

Financial conditions were satisfactory, with very few noteworthy developments. The securities market was rather quiet with a general decline in quotations. Investments of capital showed an encouraging increase over the low level of the preceding months. Government finance was more favorable, the reduced income tax collections being partially balanced by increased income from other sources.

The foreign exchange market was active, with rates fairly steady, although there was some decline in demand for dollars. Banking conditions were stable, with no important changes excepting moderate declines in demand deposits and foreign balances as a result of remittances to cover government purchases. Credit conditions were generally satisfactory and showed some improvement over the previous month, particularly in Manila.

Transportation was featured by fairly satisfactory export cargoes and continued good inter-island trade. There were several reductions in Trans-Pacific freight rates. Rail transportation increased very sharply, this being attributed principally to seasonal factors.

The sugar trade was seasonally quiet, but prices for new crop sugar were favorable and the immediate outlook is satisfactory. There were fair advance sales of new crop sugar. Uncertainty concerning next year's export allotment has been dissipated by an official announcement that there will be no change in quotas.

The copra trade was quiet, with prices showing a downward trend. Exports, however, improved materially and stocks were reduced. The immediate outlook is rather unfavorable owing to the world's oversupply of fats and the high freight rates. The copra cake and meal markets were very dull also, with prices falling. Exports, however, attained a new high. The desiccated coconut market was featured by seasonal improvement.

The abaca market was erratic, but recovered toward the end of the month, as a result of Japanese

buying. Prices were steady, production and stocks smaller and exports improved very materially.

Rice prices declined further owing principally to sales of imported rice by the NARIC. This organization made substantial purchases of Saigon, Chinese and American rice, sufficient to cover the anticipated shortage prior to arrival of new crop domestic rice.

The leaf tobacco market was dull, but exports were slightly above the low point reached in the previous month. Cigar shipments declined rather sharply.

Log shipments continued to be rather small owing principally to small purchases by Japan, but lumber exports were very active, particularly to the American Pacific Coast. Domestic consumption was heavy, but prices were low.

Gold production increased slightly and operating conditions were somewhat better.

Real estate sales during October were the largest on record, with the exception of May, 1937. This is attributed largely to one exceptionally large sale in the Santa Mesa district of Manila, but even without this sale, October sales were greater than for any corresponding month since 1936. The October total is 218 percent above September and 162 percent above October of last year. For the first ten months of this year, sales in Manila are 17 percent below the same period last year but larger than in any previous period.

New building permits showed a slight improvement over September, but were some 26 percent below the same month of 1937. For the first ten months, they show an increase of 19 percent. Most of the October permits were for moderate amounts, the only important one being for the construction by the San Miguel Brewery of a five-story structural steel building costing ₱200,000.

The Manila Hotel Company is contemplating the erection of a chain of small hotels in order to encourage tourist traffic. The first of these structures is to be erected at Tagaytay Ridge, about 66.8 kilometers from Manila.

Radio registrations increased about 30 percent in October, while the total for the first ten months shows a gain of nearly 40 percent.



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The Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company is planning to expand its facilities, in accordance with the steady growth in demand in the Philippines. To finance its program, it is floating an issue of P2,000,000 of first mortgage six percent bonds, maturing in 1953.

There were 29 new corporations registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission in October. They had an aggregate authorized capitalization of P3,823,000, of which P2,454,000 was subscribed and P2,220,000 paid-up. The comparatively large capitalization is due to the organization of one real estate company in Manila, with a net paid-up capital of P2,000,000.

News Summary

The Philippines

Oct. 13.—Dr. Otto Schobl, for many years connected with the Philippine Bureau of Science and head of the vaccine and serum laboratory, outstanding leader in bacteriology and pathology, and retired in 1932, dies in Tokyo, aged 61.

Oct. 17.—President Manuel L. Quezon inaugurates a block of government-owned houses for laborers in Tondo, Manila. The President orders Ilocos Norte

and Ilocos Sur placed under Constabulary control following the killing of a former municipal official by a policeman at Sinait.

The Baguio branch of the University of the Philippines is inaugurated. A strong faculty is headed by Dr. Vidal A. Tan, Dean.

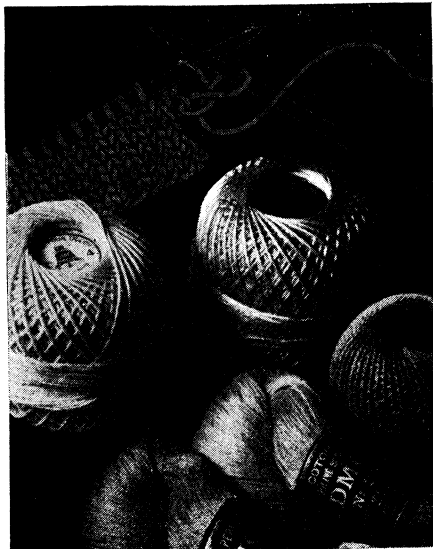
Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, accompanied by Secretary of Finance Antonio de las Alas, Benito Razon, technical assistant to the President and a member of the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs, Dr. José Reyes, Dean of the Cebu Junior College, and Amador Buenasada of the Department of Public Instruction, leaves for the United States. H. Foster Bain, adviser to the President on mining matters, and Director Q. Abadilla of the Bureau of Mines leave on the same ship for Japan to study the market there for Philippine iron ore.



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Oct. 18.—President Quezon issues a proclamation stating that though the Election Law is intended to safeguard against corrupt practices, its effectiveness depends largely upon the honesty and impartiality of the officials charged with the responsibility of executing it, and warning that he will hold them strictly accountable for any violation of the law.

Edgar Snow, American newspaper man and author, states in a lecture in Manila that a Japanese victory over China would mean the doom of democracy in the Far East and that when America leaves the Philippines by the front door, Japan will enter through the back door. He warns those who think that this would mean only a "change in masters" that the Japanese would have no use for the Filipino upper and middle classes, and would be eliminated, and that the masses would become their slaves. He vigorously attacks the "neutral attitude" of the United States and Britain in the continuation of a trade which furnishes Japan with the materials without which it could not wage its campaign of aggression.

Oct. 19.—At the inauguration of Bacolod, Negros, as a city, the seventh in the Philippines, President Quezon calls attention to the paradox of the extreme wealth side by side with the extreme poverty in the province and appeals for a better distribution of the products of labor, warning if this is not brought about he will recommend to the Assembly a tax on centrals the proceeds of which would be used for the benefit of the workers.

Oct. 20.—H. E. Pond, President and General Manager of the Pacific Commercial Company, states in an address before the Manila Rotary Club that the "basic principle of future Philippine-American trade relations, as set forth in the instructions to the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs, is both unsound and unwise, and that it should, at the proper time, be opposed by those who will be affected by its affirmation, both Filipinos and Americans."

Oct. 23.—Assemblyman Camilo Osias (who is not running for re-election), accompanied by Marcelino Bautista, Assistant Superintendent of Manila Schools, and Mauro Baradi, leaves Manila "for the purpose of investigation and study of the educational systems in the United States and foreign countries", stating "we hope to be able to contribute to the 'regeneration of the Filipino' which, as President Quezon recently informed the nation, constitutes the paramount interest of his administration".

Oct. 24.—Brig.-Gen. Charles Burnett, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, arrives in Manila. With his former service in the Philippines and many years of service in Japan, he is considered an outstanding Army authority on the Orient.

Prudencio Langcauon, City Superintendent of Schools, is appointed Assistant Director of Education.

Iwao Yokota, Japanese tourist expert, arrives in Manila, engaged by the Manila Railway Company as an advisor. He has been engaged in Los Angeles and other Pacific coast cities in similar work.

The Director of Education in his report for 1937, published recently, recommends a general increase in the salaries of elementary school teachers to bring them to a level more in keeping with the qualifications demanded of them.

Oct. 26.—The Department of Justice registers opposition to the naturalization of two Chinese, thereby seeking to reverse a long line of court decisions that Philippine-born aliens may be naturalized, on the ground that all those who could not or have not been naturalized under the Treaty of Paris have no right to naturalization. A decision to this effect would be in line with a recent ruling of the A. S. Supreme Court which barred an American-born Japanese from being naturalized on the ground that he is not subject to naturalization. The Department's contention, if upheld, would affect the citizenship rights of some 100,000 Chinese and some 20,000 Japanese who may bear children here.

Benigno Ramos, Sakdal leader recently returned from Japan and facing trial for sedition, states in a Manila political meeting that he will continue to work for independence and that Japan would not take an independent Philippines unless Philippine business and commerce continues to be controlled by foreigners. He praises President Quezon as being a "Sakdal at heart". Ramos and his followers are supporting the candidacy of the official Nacionalista candidates, Gregorio Perfecto and Pedro Gil, as members of the Assembly for Manila.

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Oct. 27.—President Quezon orders Abra placed under Constabulary control because of the tense political situation. Abra was declared a "free zone" and former Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes and Assem. A. Garduque, both Nacionalistas, are pitted against each other. Reported that President Quezon has asked the United States government for an expert on immigration matters to advise him. An investigation of corruption in the Immigration Division of the Bureau of Labor is in progress.

Secretary of Labor Ramon Torres leaves Manila to study labor conditions in Russia and other European countries and also in the United States. It is stated he will also make a study of newspaper management.

Former Governor-General Francis Burton Harrison returns to the Philippines for a visit.

Rear-Admiral George G. Myers, Commandant of the Sixteenth Naval District, Cavite, in a Navy Day Address, states that the Philippine area is "one of special interest to the United States, if not excluding, then certainly transcending the interests of all other nations. The moral obligations that we have assumed here remain and can not be shaken off by the mere enactment of a statute". He speaks of the partnership in responsibility for the defense of the territory undertaken by the Commonwealth government and that this has been "partly met by setting in motion the machinery for the creation of an army of defense, and suggests that "one other step that might prudently be taken at this time is the appropriation of a substantial part of the coconut-tax refund for the creation of coastal defenses, particularly at strategic points suitable for naval bases". He also emphasizes the necessity of measures to hold within Philippine control the national resources—lands, minerals, forests, and fisheries.

Oct. 29.—President Quezon at the inauguration of the new Candelaria, Tayabas, municipal building, reveals plans for the organization of agricultural cooperatives and banks.

Oct. 30.—A Communist convention opens at the Manila Grand Opera House and James S. Allen, here to gather materials for a book, expressing rejoicing over "the new turn toward freedom and democracy in the Philippines", stating that President Quezon's program of social justice has enheartened all progressive elements". He urges Americans here to protest against the machinations of the fascist powers and their cliques in the Philippines. Guillermo Capadocia, Secretary of the Party, states that workers are treated no better than slaves in many factories and on many plantations, that the vitality of the people is being drained by undernourishment, and that children are growing up in ignorance in many places, and offers President Quezon the support of the Party in his program. He warns the masses against the "unprincipled advocates of independence right now and at any cost". At another Communist Party meeting in Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija, Maximo Gutierrez warns of the danger of Japan's "barbaric invasion" of China being extended to the Philippines, and charges that Benigno Ramos is "too sympathetic" to Japan.

Oct. 31.—President Quezon orders the entire province of Cavite placed under Constabulary control following a shooting at a political candidate by an unidentified gunman whose aide was seriously injured. The President suspends 21 officials and employees of the Immigration Division of the Department of Labor and designates Judge Luis P. Torres, Malacañan technical adviser, as acting head. At a meeting of the Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines, presided over by President Quezon, the transfer of the institution to the Mariquina estate is approved, although the necessary authority must still be obtained from the National Assembly. An appropriation of ₱12,500,000, with an initial outlay of ₱6,000,000, will be required.

Pio Duran, Filipino attorney for extensive Japanese interests in the Philippines, asks permission of the Court of First Instance to appear as amicus curiae in the naturalization case, as the "issues raised... may affect very seriously the relations between the Philippines and neighboring Oriental nations and therefore are of great public interest to every Filipino".

Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo and Gen. Jose Alejandrino at a political meeting in Pampanga attack President Quezon for his alleged silence on the independence question and interpret this as a "change of front". "There has never been and there never will be a better chance for us to acquire independence than at the present time; yet President Quezon is not lifting a finger," states Aguinaldo.

The Communist and Socialist parties in Manila decide to merge "to work for the triumph of democracy, progress, and peace against the inroads of fascism and militarism" and resolutions are adopted of a generally liberal rather than radical nature. Crisanto Evangelista is elected President of the consolidated party, Pedro Abad Santos, Vice-President, and Guillermo Capadocia, National Executive Secretary. The convention was attended by nearly a thousand delegates from all parts of the country.

Nov. 1.—Leopoldo Kahn, prominent Manila business man, dies, aged 69. He was born in Alsace and came to the Philippines in 1888 as an employee of the firm Levy Hermanos of which he later became President. He leaves a wife and 12 children.

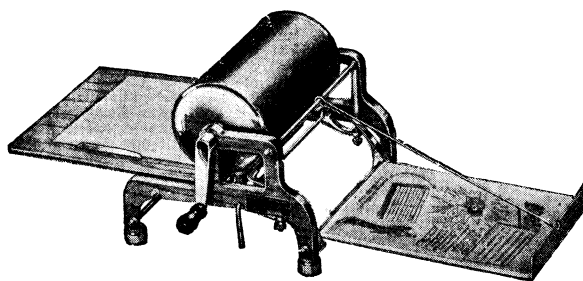
Nov. 2.—Speaking in Iloilo, President Quezon states that the institution of the Torrens land title system in the Philippines years ago by the Philippine Commission was one of the greatest and most costly mistakes committed here.

Opposition leaders are stating in election campaign speeches that Vice-President Osmeña has been sent to the United States to work for the retention of the Islands by the United States—"thus are the people once more betrayed".

Reported that a Bureau of Commerce field agent has sent in a report expressing alarm over the economic penetration by the Japanese of Cotabato where they are said to be following the same procedure as in Davao.

Nov. 3.—General Burnett, accompanied by Maj.-Gen. Paulino Santos, Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army, sails for Mindanao.

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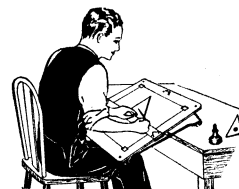
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Nov. 5.—Archbishop Michael J. O'Doherty returns from a 6-months' visit to Europe and America and tells the press that the terrorist rulers in the totalitarian countries have no regard for human rights and that people are forced to live a life of falsehood if they do not wish to be assassinated. He states that a lot of bludding has been going on and that in spite of all the recent mobilizations, war is improbable as the nations which are loudest for war would back out first if war should actually be threatened as these governments are not supported by the people they oppress.

Paul Steintorf arrives in Manila to succeed J. Bartlett Richards as U. S. Trade Commissioner. He has spent many years in the Far East and has been commercial attache to the American Embassy in Tokyo.

A Constabulary soldier and 5 *pulahanes* are killed in a clash near Dumaraog, Capiz.

Nov. 6.—President Quezon places Bulacan and Cebu under Constabulary control as reports of pre-election disturbances and bloodshed come in.

Nov. 7.—Reported that the Philippines has advanced to first rank among customers of American cotton piece goods, surpassing Cuba as the leading American market for this important item in United States exports.

Nov. 8.—Elections for members of the National Assembly are generally orderly, and the Nacionalistas make a clean sweep although opposition candidates in Manila lost by only small margins. Former Secretary of Justice José Yulo, slated for Speaker, receives the largest majority of any candidate—34,585 to 690 for his nearest rival. Former Secretary of the Interior Elpidio Quirino loses by 1,511 votes to Assem. Benito Soliven. Francisco Delgado, former Philippine Resident Commissioner at Washington, who opposed an officially proclaimed candidate, loses in Bulacan. Former Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes wins in Abra. Assem. José Veloso, who hired 20 manicurists to help him in his campaign by giving the women in the district free manicures, is defeated. Assem. Tomas L. Cabili defeats Hilario Camino Moncado in Lanao. Gulamu Rasul wins in Sulu.

Nov. 9.—President Quezon states: "I am very happy over the results of the election, not so much because of the defeat of every candidate of the opposition, as because this has been the cleanest and most peaceful election ever held in the Philippines". Benigno S. Aquino, Nacionalista campaign manager, states that the victory is a full endorsement of the Quezon administration.

Nov. 12.—Secretary of Agriculture Eulogio B. Rodriguez, Secretary of Public Works M. J. Cuenco, and Secretary Jorge B. Vargas present their resignations to give President Quezon a free hand in organizing a new Cabinet. Vice-President Osmeña has also tendered his resignation as Secretary of Public Instruction.

Nov. 11.—The Balintawak Beer Brewery opens at Polo, Bulacan—a Philippine corporation controlled by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and the Osaka Boeki-Kaisha and a number of Filipinos including Vicente Adanese, Jose Cojuangco, Pio Duran, Manuel Lim, and L. Q. Vidal.

The United States

Oct. 17.—At the continuation of the trial of 4 alleged German spies in New York, it is brought out that the signature of President Franklin D. Roosevelt was forged on White House stationery to gain possession of plans of air-craft carriers and that stewards of North American Lloyd and the Hamburg-American steamships were used to transmit information obtained by "poorly paid" agents of German nationality or extraction in the United States regarding the strength of coast artillery, and army stations, secret codes, and fleet movements. One witness states that that head of the German secret service has boasted he had agents in every important airplane factory in the country.

U. S. Army authorities in the Panama Canal zone turn over 4 more alleged spies to the police.

Oct. 19.—Washington officials are reported to consider the Munich agreement as providing for neither a lasting peace nor a settlement of the issues involved, and it is said that the United States plans to concentrate its peace efforts in the Western Hemisphere in a policy providing for a consolidation of efforts on the part of all American republics to safeguard and maintain democratic institutions and governments.

U. S. Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, speaking at the Naval League dinner in London, states that dictatorship and democracies "could advantageously join their energies toward solving common problems and attempting to reestablish good relations on a world basis". He praises Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain for his "devotion to the welfare of his country and to peace".

The National Labor Relations Board rules the Republic Steel Corporation violated the Wagner Act during the strike last year and orders the reinstatement of some 5000 men and payment of their back pay.

E. L. Powell, veteran retired correspondent of the Associated Press, who organized the first A. P. Bureau in Manila, dies in Portland, Oregon, aged 73.

Oct. 20.—The State Department releases a summary of an Italian note promising that American Jews in Italy "will not be treated less favorably than other foreign Jews in the country".

Secretary of the Interior Harold S. Ickes states in a San Francisco speech that unless the conflict between economic and political power is ended "de-

mocracies will not be able to withstand pressure for the state to assume all economic power (communism) or the economic power to take to itself the state (fascism)". He criticizes the dictator states and declares "our sympathies go to those other democracies which have suffered dismemberment and even political death at the hands of surgeons whose obliging assistants were those who had presided at the victim's birth and guaranteed her long life and happiness under their protecting care".

The National Council for the Prevention of War urges that the Philippines be given independence before 1946 and that the United States relinquish all claims to naval bases or military supervision after independence.

Oct. 22.—William Randolph Hearst accuses England of "flooding the United States with propaganda".

Oct. 23.—A "high official, not in the Treasury Department", is reported to have said that neither China nor Japan is likely to obtain United States credits in view of their national difficulties because of the protracted warfare, and that the Chinese economic mission now in Washington "arrived too late". However, the possibility of additional American silver purchases from China has not been eliminated and Treasury officials affirm "continued progress" in their talks.

Oct. 24.—Economic Minister Walter Funk, it is reported from Berlin, may shortly visit the United States in an effort to bring about a German-American economic rapprochement and German participation in the current Anglo-American trade negotiations.

Oct. 26.—President Roosevelt states in a radio address that until the other nations give something more than verbal assurances that they desire disarmament, this country "must arm to meet with success any application of force against us", but he rejects the idea that force is a permanent necessity, declaring that "we can not organize civilization around the core of militarism and expect reason to control human destinies. . . . There can be no peace if the reign of law is replaced by recurrent sanctifications of sheer force, or if national policy adopts as a deliberate instrument the threat of war and the dispersion throughout the world of millions of helpless, persecuted people with no place to lay their heads".

Oct. 27.—The State Department discloses that on October 6 Ambassador J. C. Grew handed Premier F. Konoye a formal demand that Japan cease discriminating against United States trade in China, to which Japan has not replied thus far. Japan was asked to "implement assurances already given with regard to maintaining the Open Door and non-interference with American rights by undertaking prompt and effective measures to discontinue (1) foreign exchange control and similar measures discriminating against Americans, (2) any monopoly or preference which would deprive American nationals of the right to undertake legitimate trade or industry in China or purport to establish a general

superiority of rights for the Japanese, (3) interference with United States property, including censorship of mails or telegrams, and restrictions upon American residence, travel, or shipping. The note charged Japan with illegally organizing the Central China Telephone Communications Company to control all telephone communications there, illegally organizing the Shanghai Inland Navigation Com-

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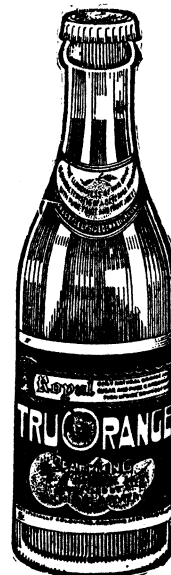
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pany, to control water transport facilities from Shanghai to the delta area, illegally organizing a company to operate the wharves at Tsingtao, illegally controlling certain developments in North China including the wool and tobacco trades, and illegally creating special promotion companies controlled by the government to regulate large sectors of economic enterprise in China. The note charged that Japan's revision of the tariff schedules in North China was "arbitrarily illegal". It also cited the failure of the Japanese authorities to restore properties of United States citizens in China.

In his annual Navy Day letter to Secretary of the Navy Claude Swanson, President Roosevelt states, "The United States Fleet must be ready".

Oct. 28.—Washington opinion is reported to be cool to any revision of the Nine-Power Pacific Treaty suggested by the Japanese spokesman.

Announced that the government and several utility companies have agreed to start a program of coordinating the nation's power resources in connection with national defense plans and that \$350,000,000 of new equipment will be immediately purchased, \$2,000,000,000 to be spent for this purpose within two years.

Oct. 29.—President Roosevelt's railway wage "fact-finding" board recommends that Class 1 railroads cancel the proposed 15% wage-cut which is threatening to result in a strike of nearly 1,000,000 workers, as (1) railroad wages are not high compared to those in other industries, (2) a general reduction would not meet the financial emergency as the savings would not be distributed to the roads which need to economize most urgently, (3) the financial distress since October, 1937, is only a "short-term situation", (4) and a reduction would run counter to the general trend toward higher wages. The board suggests immediate consideration of measures of railroad rehabilitation. Railway executives states the report will not help but hinder national recovery.

Oct. 30.—Political circles in Washington discuss reports of a possible alliance between High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt and Sen. M. E. Tydings with a view to forming a "center bloc" within the Democratic Party.

Oct. 31.—The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York publishes a report condemning

the government's silver policy and urging repeal of the Silver Purchase Act which, it is alleged, is making the country a dumping ground, costing the tax-payers \$1,000,000,000, undermining the currency, and benefitting chiefly foreign countries, though harming China which was intended to be the chief beneficiary.

A petition signed by 51 members of the Senate, 194 members of the House, and 30 State Governors, asks the President to convey to Britain the anxiety of United States citizens with regard to indications that Britain may abrogate the treaty providing for the setting up of a national homeland for the Jews in Palestine.

The name of the Dollar Line, founded by the late Robert Dollar, is changed to the American President Line. It will maintain weekly sailings from Los Angeles and San Francisco to the Orient and also sailings from Atlantic ports and regular round-the-world cruises.

Reported from Washington that High Commissioner McNutt has asked President Roosevelt permission to return from the Philippines at the President's pleasure.

Too realistic a radiocast dramatization of H. G. Wells' story, "The War of the Worlds", results in widespread panic in the United States, people believing there was a real invasion.

Nov. 1.—The President tells newsmen that the date of McNutt's return rests with the High Commissioner himself and that when he last heard of his plans he understood he was returning around January.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, speaking before the National Foreign Trade Convention in New York, states that if the totalitarian nations wish to trade with the United States, they must accept American terms, understood to mean that there is no hope of Germany inducing the United States to accept a merely bilateral agreement. He declares the self-contained trade policies of the totalitarian nations may lead to their economic collapse and that the world is at a crossroads and has not yet lost its power of choice between rule by armed force and rule by law, warning that increased reliance on armed force as an instrument of national policy will be a marching toward the final catastrophe of a new world war and horror and destruction which pass human imagination.

Nov. 2.—Philippine Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde states before the Foreign Trade Convention that an "improper solution of the social and economic problems of the Philippines may affect the equilibrium and the maintenance of peace in that region—causing future generations incalculable grief". He urges removal of the inequalities in the Tydings-McDuffie Act to provide a "chance for continuity of Philippine-American trade".

Nov. 3.—The German freighter *Vancouver* at San Francisco is badly damaged in an explosion.

A responsible Japanese source in Washington is quoted as saying that though Japan has withdrawn from League-sponsored activities, it will continue to provide the Mandate Commission and the United States Government with an annual report on the Pacific Islands.

A Washington columnist states that Democratic Party "right-wingers" are now aiming at a Garner-McNutt ticket for the 1940 presidential campaign.

Nov. 4.—Secretary Hull, asked to comment on Japan's announced intention of linking Japan, China, and Manchukuo, states that the attitude of the United States is based on existing treaties and remains unchanged, and that America will be guided generally by accepted principles of international law and of fair dealing and fair play among the nations—understood to mean that the United States will not accept Japan's claim to a new position in the Orient. The State Department makes public a hitherto confidential memorandum, dated December 16 and addressed to Ambassador-at-large Norman Davis, hinting at an eventual convocation of the signatories to the Nine-Power Treaty to discuss Japan's position in China.

Nov. 5.—Said in Washington administration circles that the President will ask Congress to authorize an airfleet of 10,000 war planes and full war equipment for an army of at least 400,000 men.

Cardinal George Mundelein of Chicago, arrived at Naples on his way to the Vatican to report on the recent Eucharistic Congress held in New Orleans, is met by American Ambassador William Phillips and Rear-Admiral H. E. Lackey, Commanding Officer of the U. S. Mediterranean Fleet, with diplomatic honors on instructions of President Roosevelt. The German press alleges that the visit of the American Cardinal to Rome is a Roosevelt "election deal" to please the 21,000,000 Catholics in the United States.

Former President Herbert Hoover in a Spokane, Washington, radiocast, characterizes Roosevelt's policies as "totalitarian and fascist", declaring he is "leading America astray and attempting to mix European coercive systems with free enterprise". He denounces the National Labor Relations Board as an "un-American combination of the powers of legislators, prosecutors, judges, juries and executors". Earl Browder, Communist leader, states in Chicago that Hoover himself as the "symbol of a strong fascist movement, the leader of forces in this country from which Hitler expects active cooperation".

Nov. 6.—President Roosevelt, in a pre-election radiocast, states that "democracy, in order to live, must be a positive force in the daily lives of the people. We may reject the merely negative purposes proposed by the old-line Republicans and Communists alike—they are people whose only purpose is to survive against any fascist threat other than their own. Too many of those who prate on saving democracy are really only interested in saving things as they were. Democracy should concern itself with things as they ought to be". He stresses the necessity for continuing the policies of the government and of preserving its social and economic gains, and pledges non-interference in private enterprise provided abuse is eliminated.

Nov. 7.—President Roosevelt sends a message of felicitation to President Michael Kalinin on the 21st anniversary of the Soviet Revolution, stating: "Accept my felicitations and sincere good wishes for the well-being of the people of your country".

Nov. 8.—In the elections, for the first time in a decade, the Republicans reverse the political trend, sweeping out the Democrats in a dozen states, although they retain control of Congress. Frank Murphy is defeated for re-election in normally Republican Michigan, but the Democrats win in California for the first time in 40 years. They also retain New York State, Thomas E. Dewey being defeated for Governor.

Sen. W. E. Borah states that Britain has weakened Anglo-American ties by entering into agreements with the totalitarian powers.

Nov. 9.—Culbert Olson, California's Democratic Governor-elect, states that he will pardon Tom Mooney, as he believes he was "convicted on false testimony".

Nov. 10.—Democratic leaders characterize many of their losses as inevitable casualties to Roosevelt's "coat-tail riders" and minimize Republican claims of widespread anti-New Deal sentiment.

Cardinal Mundelein in Rome denies that he is charged with the mission of negotiating the renewal of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Vatican.

Pearl S. Buck, American author, is awarded the 1938 Nobel Prize for literature, understood for her novel, "The Good Earth".

Vice-President Sergio Osmeña of the Philippines arrives in San Francisco where he is met by Resident Commissioner Elizalde. He tells the press that the experiment in preparing the Philippines for self-government is successful and calls attention to the balanced budget despite the extraordinary expansion activities, the advancement of the school system, health, sanitation, and public works. He laughs at charges of the opposition that President Quezon sent him to work for the retention of the Philippines by America, stating, "We worked long and hard for independence. We could hardly renounce our plans for independence. Nobody in the Philippines would consider a change in the Independence Act unless it is proposed by the United States, in which case, I suppose, the Filipinos would be willing to enter into negotiations". He states the Roosevelt plan for political independence in 1946 and economic independence in 1960 appear to be acceptable to the Filipinos and praises the friendly relations existing.

Nov. 11.—President Roosevelt tells the press that he sees in the election results no threat to the continuation of a liberal government and that there will be no change in his determination to reach New Deal objectives. Replying to a question, he states he does not know whether Frank Murphy would return to the Philippines to succeed McNutt.

At the request of the Philippine government, President Roosevelt designates two officials, G. L. Brandt of the State Department and I. F. Wixon of the Department of Labor, to assist in establishing an immigration and naturalization system in the Philippines.

Raymond Willis, Republican candidate for the senatorship for Indiana, refuses to concede victory to Sen. Frederick Van Nuys and demands a recount of ballots in 5 counties. The Van Nuys' victory is reported to have boosted the morale of those backing Mr. McNutt as a presidential candidate in 1940.



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Former President Hoover in an Armistice Day address stresses preparedness and declares: "The forces of brutality and might are rising again. The world can get scant assurance for the future from the birth of dictatorships, from the war upon China, from the sacrifice of Czechoslovakia, from the persecution of the Jews, from the terrorism in Russia, from the hates of nationalism, and from the great increase in armaments in the whole world". Thomas Dewey, New York District Attorney, appeals to world opinion to "rebuken a dictatorship gone mad", stating the world is appalled by what is going on in Germany. Alfred E. Smith states the Hitler challenge is not alone against the Jewish people, but against Catholics, Protestants, and all Christianity.

Nov. 13.—The United States and Mexico are reported to have reached an accord in the dispute which arose from the expropriation of American-owned lands 27 years ago. A two-man commission will fix the value of the property involved except in case of disagreement, when a third commissioner will be chosen. Mexico's initial payment will be at least \$1,000,000 with at least equal payments thereafter until full payment has been made.

Sen. W. H. King urges the United States to sever diplomatic relations with Germany because of its persecution of the Jews.

Other Countries

Oct. 16.—Japanese reported to have made a new landing 10 miles north of Hongkong in the Pearl River delta, cutting Canton off from the coast, and also to be moving inland swiftly from Bias Bay following preliminary concentrated air bombing which have already blasted some 80 villages off the map.

Winston Churchill states in a radiocast that "if there ever was a time when men and women who cherish the ideas of the founders of the British and American constitutions should take earnest council with one another, that time is now . . . Totalitarian nations have leaped upon us from the Dark Ages with racial persecutions, religious intolerance, deprivation of free speech, and the conception of the citizen as a soulless fraction of a state. To this has been added the guilt of war". He declares that "if last spring Britain, France, and Russia had warned Adolf Hitler against unprovoked aggression, the German Chancellor should have been deterred from his purpose. . . . We have no doubt where American convictions and sympathies lie, but why should you wait until British freedom and independence succumb, and then take up the cause by yourselves alone?"

Oct. 17.—Reported the Japanese have reached and occupied a section of the Kowloon-Canton railway at a point 15 miles from the British Hongkong border. Chinese admit the loss of Waichang. The Japanese Consul at Hongkong states that Japanese authorities in Formosa are offering to supply the city with meat and vegetables—the lack of which was reported to be worrying the British Ambassador to Japan.

The London press reports that King George VI and the Queen will shortly announce plans to make a state visit to the United States following their projected Canadian tour early next year.

Ramon de Valera urges in a speech that Britain persuade northern Ireland's six counties to join Eire's representation in the all-Irish Parliament, offering, however, complete local autonomy; he warns that if Irish partition remains there would be slight chance of Eire's cooperation in case of European war.

Tanganyika natives are reported perturbed over rumors of the colony being returned to Germany and to have determined to resist being treated as pawns in European appeasement.

Oct. 18.—The Japanese announce the capture of Yangsin and also Teian after more than two months' siege, and Chinese government organs are reported to be slowly and orderly withdrawing from Hankow. Stiff Chinese resistance is developing in vicinity of Canton while the civilian population is evacuating the city. Thirty American and British residents issue an appeal to the English-speaking nations declaring that Canton is the "place of origin of Anglo-Saxon influence in China" and pleading that they "prevent Canton from suffering the fate of Nanking—which witnessed the most inhuman butchery of modern times". Fu Tsu-yao, financier of the opposition to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, is inaugurated Mayor of Greater Shanghai under Japanese auspices; people of his home-town, Ningpo, are reported to have threatened to destroy the graves of his ancestors if he accepted the appointment.

Germany and Poland sign an agreement providing for an exchange of German machinery and tools for grain and other agricultural produce and timber. The Austrian judge who pronounced the death sentence on the Nazis convicted of the murder of the late Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss, hangs himself in his cell while awaiting trial under the new regime.

The French Minister of Labor decrees a 45-hour week instead of the former 40-hour week for all men engaged in aircraft construction with extra pay for the extra work.

The Rome *La Vita Italiana* calls President Franklin D. Roosevelt a Jew and states that after the 1940 elections an all-Jewish Cabinet will rule the United States with Bernard M. Baruch as President, Albert Einstein Vice-President, Leon Trotsky, Secretary of War, Herbert Lehman (present Jewish Governor of New York) Secretary of State, Henry Morgenthau again Secretary of the Treasury, and Felix Frankfurter as head of the Supreme Court.

The Arabs in Palestine, under the leadership of Haj Amin Effendi Al Hussieni, refugee Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, are reported to be demanding cessation of Jewish immigration into Palestine, independence and a national Arab government in Palestine with the termination of the British mandate. The Arabs are said to be in control of nearly every Arab section of the country and British troops are besieging the old section of Jerusalem where an Arab contingent is entrenched. The Jews criticize the British for adopting an "attitude of surrender".

Oct. 19.—Rumored in Hongkong that Britain will make a mediation effort between China and Japan to coincide with the expected capture of Canton. Hongkong vernacular papers denounce Gen. Yu Han-mou, in charge of the defense of Canton, for incompetence. In the Yangtze area, the Japanese capture Hwangshihyang, 50 miles from Hankow.

Reported unofficially in Paris that France and Germany have started negotiations for a settlement of their differences as the French Ambassador flies to Berchtesgaden at the invitation of Hitler. It is said Hitler's terms include a demand for numerical preponderance in war planes, a free hand in Central Europe, renouncement of the French treaty with Russia, and return of the Togo and Camaroon colonies; in exchange Hitler would guarantee French frontiers against attack. Field Marshal Hermann Goering, on behalf of Hitler, confers on Charles A. Lindbergh, the Reich's Distinguished Service Cross with the Star of the Order of the German Eagle, which Henry Ford also received recently.

The Italian government prohibits the kosher method of killing animals for Jewish consumption. An amendment to the Mexican Constitution goes into effect giving women the right to vote.

Oct. 20.—The *China Times* states editorially: We want America to help China as soon as possible, not by declaring war on Japan but by ceasing to supply Japan with war materials. The United States must act immediately to protect its interests in the Far East, or lose them. Japanese agents have been

(Continued on page 591)

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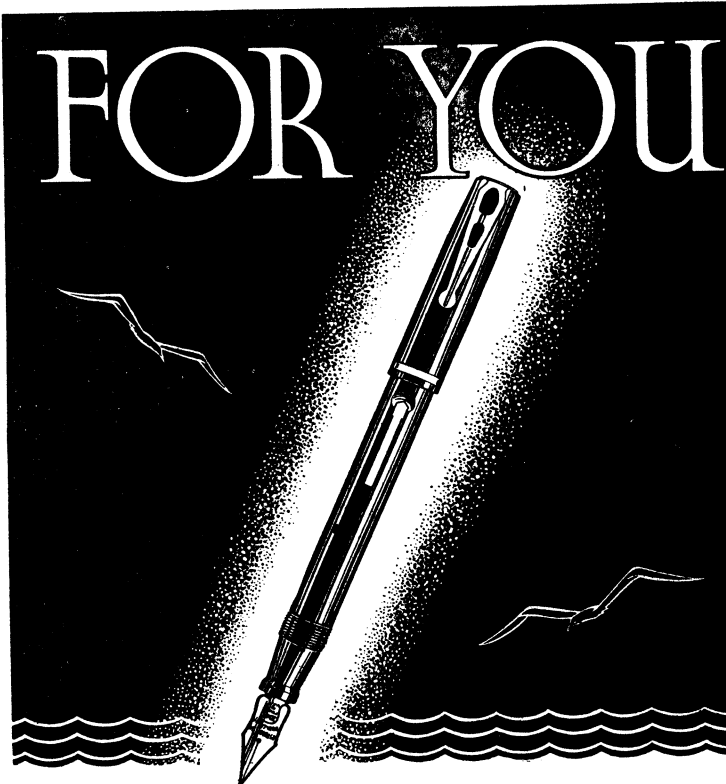


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BRANCHES IN TEN PROVINCES

AGENCIES AND SUB-AGENCIES IN 1010 MUNICIPALITIES

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Correspondents in All Important Cities of the World

Editorials

The Report of the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs, released late last month, is a gloomy, 1500-page work, in

The Joint Preparatory Committee Report four volumes appropriately bound in a sad gray paper, carefully and painstakingly



enough written, yet with an obvious—and very natural—lack of enthusiasm, not to say distaste, on the part of the American and Filipino experts on whom was laid the task of recommending a program for the “adjustment” of Philippine economy involved in the scheduled change to independence—meaning a program for the termination of preferential trade relations “at the earliest practicable date consistent with affording the Philippines a reasonable opportunity to adjust its national economy”, according to their official instructions.

The Report declares in a number of places that the recommendations made would afford the Philippines this “reasonable opportunity to make the necessary transition”, but, as an absolute statement this is to be challenged, for even in the Committee’s own words, the “opportunity” is for the “orderly *liquidation* of existing Philippine industries”. No possibility is suggested of saving them, although hope is expressed for the “establishment of new industries” the exact nature of which is left to the imagination.

It may be admitted that the program recommended is somewhat less drastic, in the sense of providing a little more time, than the program prescribed in the Independence Act, so-called, in fact, it represents a considerable improvement, but it remains a liquidating, a winding-up program.

The Committee recommends no substantial change in the application of export taxes up to 25 per cent during the second five years of the ten-year transition period, beginning in 1941. The Committee does recommend, in line with a suggestion from President Roosevelt, instead of the immediate application of full tariffs after independence in 1946, a gradual annual rise of 5 per cent from the 25 per cent level in 1946 to 100 per cent in 1961. Much has been made of this, but the relief suggested by the arrangement is largely illusory because long before the 100 per cent duties are applied, the Philippine industries affected will have been extinguished.

In short, the Committee has only recommended a reprieve, a stay of execution; the ultimate death remains as inexorably fixed as ever.

Three volumes of the Report are given over to hearings held by the Committee in the United States and the Philippines and to briefs submitted to it, and these many pathetic pages contain a record of the appeals made and the arguments presented by pioneers and entrepreneurs, agriculturalists, manufacturers, merchants, shipping men, bankers, many of whom betray the fact that they know they face the ruin of the labor of a lifetime and that they are aghast at what is to them the deliberate and monstrous aim of destroying a mutually advantageous trade built up during half a century of Philippine-American cooperation, a trade which made possible the conversion of the Philippines from the backward pest-hole which it was in Spanish

times, to the prosperous and progressive country which it is today.

Fantastically evil and incredibly stupid as this appears to be, it can be understood only in the light of the general trade and diplomatic policies of the United States. Although the Independence Act was passed in existing form largely because of the pressure of economic interests in the United States which conceived of themselves as being damaged by Philippine competition, this could never justify a national policy apparently so oblivious of the generous and noble work of nation-building accomplished by the United States during a period of more than two generations in the Philippines, and apparently so indifferent to the future fate of fifteen million people who have learned to place their trust in America.

Neither could this present policy be explained as an effort to bring pressure to bear on the Filipino people with a view to compelling them to accept and even petition for a continuation of American sovereignty over the Philippines, for there can be no doubt that the American people have no overwhelming desire to continue to keep the American flag flying in the Philippines and to prolong the obligation to defend the archipelago from foreign aggression.

It is understood to be the view of American State Department officials that the United States can, under the circumstances, follow no other course than that set with reference to the Philippines once it becomes independent. The American government can not follow a policy which is inconsistent with general American trade and diplomatic policies. The United States has for some years been engaged in a general effort to break down the artificial and abnormal systems of trade restrictions adopted by the various nations after the World War. It has been negotiating and signing new trade treaties on the basis of the “most favored nation” principle, which admits of no exclusive arrangements between nations. Only recently, the United States rejected German overtures for a bi-lateral trade treaty. In the important new trade treaty made with Great Britain, the United States succeeded in partly breaking down the system of trade preferences that existed between the United Kingdom and the British Dominions. The United States also faces Japan’s challenge of the Open Door principle in China, and this principle would be contradicted by America itself by a Closed Door in an independent Philippines.

Excessively logistic and formalistic as this may be, nothing seems at present more definite than that the recommendations of the Joint Preparatory Committee represent the ultimate concessions that are to be expected, although it is clear, also, that if the Philippines retains its present political connection, America’s right to continue special trade relations could not be seriously challenged, though Japanese spokesmen have at times made ill-founded animadversions even to the present trade relationship as being contrary to the principle of the Open Door, and might make better-founded objection to the recommended fifteen-year period of special trade relations after independence.

Practically impossible of solution as are the economics

of the situation without a sickening fall in the standard of living of the people, and a fall in the resources of the government that would render it but a shadow of what it is today, the outlook for an independent Philippines in other respects is more hopeless than at any previous period in history.

The engulfment of Manchuria, the brutal assault on China, the cold-blooded sacrifice of Czechoslovakia, the virtual break-up of the League of Nations, the general abandonment of the ideal of collective security, the continuously augmenting menace of the authoritarian powers, all portends it would be folly for the people of the Philippines to blind themselves to and which, in fact, have aroused the greatest uneasiness.

There, too, is evidence of a more realistic international outlook in the United States today than there was at the time of the passage of the Independence Act. The aggressive policies of the authoritarian nations are at last being recognized as a threat even to the United States which so long has seen safety in its comparative isolation. The conquest of China being attempted by Japan, the insolence of the pronouncements of its militarists, the evidence of a dangerous condominium that seems to be forming between Japan and Germany in the Far East, the recognition that an independent and defensively weak Philippines would destroy the Manila-Hongkong-Singapore defense triangle and mean the surrender of the entire Pacific north of Singapore and west of Hawaii, is giving pause to American statesmen and strategists.

Yet the United States, in view of its democratic origin, traditions, and policies, can not well reverse itself on the scheduled program of granting independence to the Philippines, a program that was announced from the beginning of the American occupation and that is now supposed to be in the final stages of fulfillment. President Roosevelt has displayed sound American instincts in indicating that a change in this program, if there is to be any, must be initiated by the Filipinos themselves. For the United States to take the initiative in such a move would be historically, politically, diplomatically, and strategically all but impossible.

On the other hand, although the Philippines today faces not only economic ruin, but is presented with the issue of continuing the political relationship with the United States or submitting to vassalage to Japan, and the nature of the choice in the latter case would be a foregone conclusion, an absolute disavowal of the independence ideal is entirely out of the question, at least so long as the present spirit

of nationalism prevails in the world. To request a postponement of national independence—even though it is realized that that independence would not remain unchallenged for one week—when its achievement a few years ago seemed all but attained, would not be an easy thing for the Filipino people to bring themselves to.

And despite the attitude of President Roosevelt, what assurance is there that if the Filipino people did make this move, that they would not be rebuffed by Congress? In such a case, the position of the Philippines would be a most unhappy one, materially and morally. However, the eventuality of a rebuff is hardly conceivable, for then the United States, indeed, would stand out in the most despicable light.

With international conditions developing as they have during the past few years, it is far more likely that such a Filipino decision would be interpreted in the United States as a creditable example of mature and realistic political understanding and accepted as a welcome offer of continued cooperation in the Pacific. It should be realized, however, that such a move would be better made now than after Congress acts on the recommendations of the Joint Committee, for once this is done, it would be very difficult to reopen the matter.

A more fundamental consideration must be the great risk to the people of the Philippines, and indeed to all civilization, inherent in the fascination exerted over the American mind by the idea of what might be called Hemispheric isolation under the aegis of the Monroe Doctrine. Unwise, dangerous, in fact, impossible, as such a policy would in the end prove to be, it must be recognized that it makes a strong appeal to the American people, disillusioned and repelled by the madness and brutality that reigns over large sections of Europe and Asia. An American attempt at such a gigantic withdrawal, would mean immediate death to the Philippines and to all democratic, Christian culture in this entire part of the world. The Philippines are in a position to exert a great influence in the determination of this tremendous issue and this throws on the people of the Philippines a responsibility which they share with America itself.

The immediate situation, however, although a part of this vastly greater problem, is complex and difficult enough, involving elements economic and political, diplomatic and strategic, racial and psychological, and its solution will call for the highest political skill, and the greatest sincerity and mutual understanding, sympathy, tolerance, and forbearance.

December's Breath

By O. Atienza Ramirez

ALREADY the poinsettias burst into a crest
Of reddened leaves;
The emerald sea of blades, the full-grown rice,
In silken shades
Of undulation feel the cold *amihan*—
December's breath.

Once more are longings for December's holidays
Christmas and all;
And dreams of wished-for days behind the future's veil
In many hearts
Are born, recalling loveliness that ever is
December's own.

The Spanish Fortifications of Manila

By Irma Thompson Ireland

IN the early days of the Spanish occupation of the Philippines, some of the governing officials believed that impending attacks could be met and checked outside the Bay and that there was no need for spending time and money on fortifications.

This theory was disproved by the costly experience of the Chinese revolt of 1603, which impressed upon the colonists the bitter lesson that defense—like charity—should begin at home.

Although the massacre of 1603 greatly reduced the Chinese population of Manila, immigration continued in such large numbers that by 1639 there were more than 30,000 Chinese living in the Islands.

This new community was already in a state of irritation and hostility from continuous harassment in connection with the collection of delinquent payments of licence and tribute money, and became enraged when Governor Don Sebastian Hurtado de Corcuera refused to send a ship to Acapulco (Mexico), thus depriving them of the usual yearly trade profit. The Governor's order forcing Chinese laborers to work on sugar plantations in Calamba, was the spark needed to fire the smoldering resentment into open revolt.

From December 2, 1639, until March 15, 1640, Manila was once more in a state of siege; and again, as in 1603, the fortifications proved adequate to protect the inhabitants of the Walled City from an enemy of superior numbers, though untrained to warfare and armed only with primitive weapons.

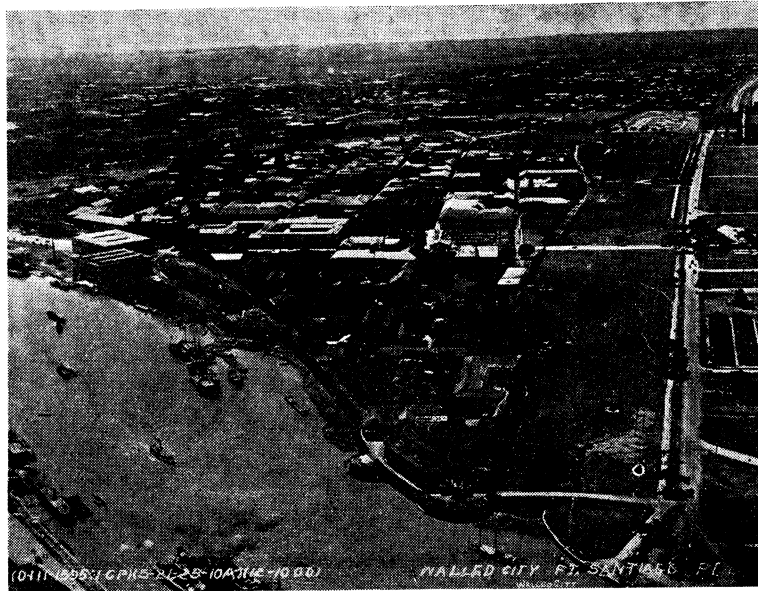
It is recorded that all the Chinese within the city were massacred, and that those outside the walls who were not mowed down by the artillery were burned to death in the Parian fire, or drowned in the river. A few escaped to Laguna but eventually surrendered in Cavite. The

number of dead in Manila has been conservatively estimated at 3,000.

In attempting some sort of rehabilitation afterward, Governor Corcuera apparently realized the necessity of more adequate protection from the land-side, south of the city. A new moat connecting the old one near the foundry (where San Diego bastion now stands) had been hastily constructed during the insurrection, and funds for additional fortification were secured by increasing the trade licence fees of the remaining Chinese from eight to ten pesos and by imposing another ten-peso-fee on those who wished to leave the Parian.

Governor Corcuera's destruction of houses in Bagumbayan for the purpose of clearing a zone of fire, however, aroused the open hostility of the Recolects, whose church faced that section of the city, forcing the abandonment of defense plans which, if carefully developed might have prevented the capture of Manila by the British some one hundred twenty years later.

Since early in 1600, Dutch ships had been prowling the Eastern seas and on more than one occasion had threatened to attack Manila. When Governor Don Diego Fajardo y Chacon succeeded Corcuera in 1644, he found many of the



Official Photograph, U. S. Army Air Corps. By permission.

Fig. 1.—The Walled City, looking south from the Pasig River and Fort Santiago. The first projection from the west or Bay side of the wall (not clearly visible in the photograph, but about 1-1/4 inches from the lower margin) is the oldest existing flank defense, and was formerly called San Miguel. See figures 3 and 4 for details. Next (about 1-1/2 inches from the lower margin) is the San Francisco bastion and ravelin. See also figures 2 and 3. Next comes the small San Juan bastion, just on the other side of the Aduana Street entrance (scarcely visible in the photograph). Then comes the large Santa Isabel bastion (2 inches from the margin), now known as the Plano.



Official Photograph, U. S. Army Air Corps. By permission.

Fig. 2.—View of the southwest corner (nearest the Manila Hotel) of the Walled City, which has borne the brunt of most of the attacks made on Spanish Manila. The small San Pedro bastion with the large ravelin in front of it is in the center foreground. On the corner is the famous San Diego bastion, exemplifying, in trace, the style of fortification of Errard de Bar-le-Duc, engineer of Henry of Navarre. The large ravelin on the south side of the city, which houses the Aquarium, is connected with the now unused Real Gate by a low stone bridge spanning a section of the Municipal Golf Links, once a part of the moat that surrounded the city. On the next corner, about the center of the photograph, is the beautiful San Andres bastion.

fortifications incomplete and noted that "even the bells and iron gates of houses had been cast into cannon for lack of metal". He knew that the Dutch were fully aware of these weaknesses and set himself the task of restoring and adding to the city defenses, the most important of which was the San Diego bastion (on the site of Sedaña's old tower, known as Fort de Guia), at the extreme southern angle of the *enceinte*,¹ facing both land and sea.

Writing in 1851, Buzeta, quoted by Salt and Heistand, claims that

"Diego was the only fort existing on this part of the line for some time after its construction. In trace it appears to exemplify the method of Errard de Bar-le-Duc, the engineer of Henry of Navarre.

"Its shape resembles that of an ace of spades; its orilions¹ or curved corners masking small pieces of ordnance placed on the drawn-in flanks and sometimes on the ears themselves to defend the ditch."

At this point in the study of the walls on the western or Bay side of the city we find a reference which sends us back a few years in the history of the fortifications.

It seems that "Governor Don Juan de Silva executed certain work on the western wall in 1609 which was continued and improved upon by Governor Don Juan Niño de Tabora in 1626-1632." (Bates and McComb.)

Briefly mentioned as important but not clearly explained in detail, it is stated that "the indentation (*en cremaille*) afforded the only flank defense until de Silva and Tabora executed their projects of 1609-1626 by adding bastions at these points."

As closely as can be determined from old maps and various references consulted, these bastions on the west wall in the order of their occurrence from Fort Santiago are the following:

First—the above-mentioned *en cremaille* which, in outline, suggests a medieval type of fortification known as a *pan coupe*, or priestcap.

Next the bastion of San Francisco (the ravelin having been added at a later date), then San Juan, just south of the Aduana Street entrance, and now almost hidden by vegetation.

Santa Isabel comes next, but is now known as Plano and much larger than when first constructed. St. Joseph was another small bastion but is marked at the present time by scarcely more than some crumbling old masonry.

San Pedro, nearest the corner-bastion of San Diego, is of later date.

All of these bastions are known to be of the earliest type of construction because they are small and narrow and

stand at right angles to the curtain wall, as did the bastions of the early Italian masters, of which those by Michelin, on the *enceinte* of Verona (1523), are supposed to be the oldest examples.

"Michelin's bastions were small, with narrow gorges¹ and short faces¹, and were placed at great distances apart because of the invariable practice, when they were built and for some time afterward, to attack the curtains [flanks] instead of the faces of the bastions." (Bates and McComb.)

One authority on military engineering, Major Bush, has suggested in connection with the structure of bastions San Andres and Dilao (San Lorenzo), which appear on the land side of the wall, beyond San Diego, that they were included in Tabora's plan as early as 1632, continued by Fajardo (1644-'53) and probably completed during de Lara's term of office from 1653 to 1663.

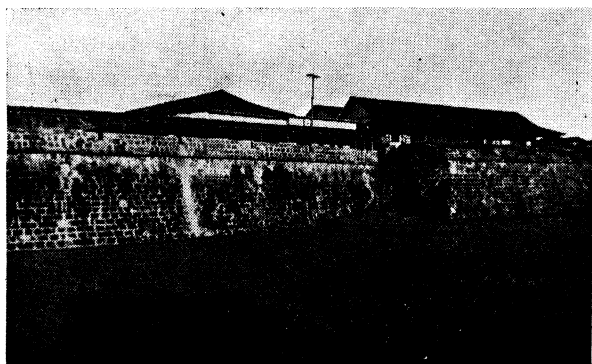
After the Chinese revolt of 1639, the next destructive assault upon Manila's fortifications was not made by an enemy from the sea nor by hostile hordes without the city gates, but by Mother Nature herself in the form of violent earthquakes; one in 1645 and another in 1658, both of which wrought havoc with the San Diego bastion and destroyed many houses within the walls.

In 1662-63, Governor Sabiniano Manrique de Lara began extensive additions and repairs to all fortifications of the city. It is said that he not only personally supervised the work of construction, but actually lived on the beach in a little straw hut to be on the spot when more lime was needed.

Montero y Vidal has recorded that de Lara contributed 12,000 pesos from his own funds and that many Spaniards, both laymen and friars, followed his generous and public-spirited example.

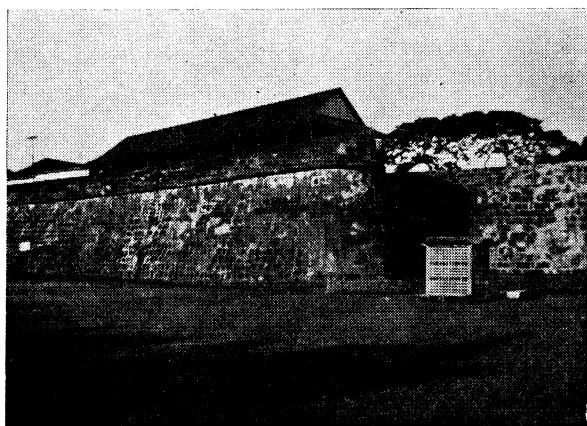
The completion of San Diego was followed by the building of San Andres and Dilao as already mentioned.

Various improvements and additions were made in Fort Santiago, which was called Fort San Felipe in 1662. Redoubts were built at Santo Domingo gate and at the Almacenes postern. A ravelin was made at the Parian Gate with its covered way toward the bridge over the river. The wall was strengthened on the river side by a lower rampart and "a fine bridge was built on the *estero* of Santa Cruz so that the cavalry and troops could reconnoiter unhindered on the other side of the river." (Salt and Heistand.)



Photograph by Mrs. I. T. Ireland.

Fig. 3.—A closer view of the northern end of the small San Miguel bastion projecting from the west wall, the flank forming an acute angle with the wall (priestcap).



Photograph by Mrs. I. T. Ireland.

Fig. 4.—View of the southern and rounded end of the San Miguel bastion. This work is believed to be the oldest existing flank defense on the wall.



U. S. Army Air Corps Photograph.

Fig. 5.—A close view of the San Francisco bastion and the outlying ravelin, the latter containing the old powder house later abandoned for a storage magazine in Fort Santiago itself. Note the right-angled flanks of the bastion.

Again we read of a military governor, evidently de Lara, who realized the need of clearing a zone of fire outside the city walls, for at this time (1662), orders were issued for the destruction of the churches of Santiago, Bagumbayan, Hermita, Malate, Parañaque, Dilao, San Lazaro, the Parian, and Santa Cruz, all of which had towers dominating the defenses of the Walled City. The recording historian's only comment upon this statement reads: "orders which were only partially carried out a hundred years later."

It seems amazing that so much was accomplished in the way of construction during this period, for Philippine history in the seventeenth century reads like a record of revolts, one after another, not only of the Chinese but of natives in different provinces in all parts of the archipelago then under Spanish rule.

We have the summary of a letter written to one Francisco Yzquierdo by Don Diego de Salcedo (who was the next governor of the Philippines), dated Manila, July 16, 1664:

"The Governor was gladly received and took possession of the Government and the authority of Captain-General on September 8, 1663. He found the Islands in most wretched condition. The Spaniards as yet hardly reassured after the insurrections of the years 1661 and 1662, and the natives irritated by cruel punishments.

"The Royal Treasury was so exhausted that it contained no more than 35,000 pesos; the magazines were destitute of provisions, ammunition, and other supplies for the relief of the fortified posts and the soldiers.

"A few months before, the soldiers had received part of their pay; each one who had eight pesos of wages being paid one peso and others receiving only a ration of rice and meat.

"The commerce of the Islands with all its neighboring countries was paralyzed and the said commerce must be revived, for without it Manila could not exist." (Blair and Robertson.)

Continuing the story of the fortifications: after a sequence of uneventful administrations following Salcedo's, we learn that Governor Jose Torralba erected another flanking element close to the Almacenes Gate on the Pasig river side in 1715, the original north front having consisting of a simple wall on an indented trace without a bastion until de Lara's construction in 1662.

In 1729 the walls were restored by Governor Don Fernando Valdes y Tamon, who was also responsible for much work in the way of repairs.

"The inscription over the entrance of Fort Santiago, bearing the date 1731 indicates that Valdes y Tamon also rebuilt the fort. It is believed that this and the curtain walls facing the bay and land are substantially the same now² as at that date."

A valuable and interesting source of information about the Walled City and its fortifications is a map made for Valdes y Tamon to accompany his report to King Philip V, just before resigning his post as Governor of the Philippines. (Blair and Robertson, Vol. XLVII, pp. 86 ff.)

A careful study of this map, which is supposed to show all the fortifications completed by the year 1739, enables one to verify certain statements incorporated in technical reports made by the American officers quoted.

For instance, again emphasizing the strategic value of protection outside the walls, from the land side, we learn—

"that an estuary limited the city on the east and southeast, and this appears to have been excavated in part, forming a rude moat; beyond which a low wall constituting a line of redans¹ with a place-of-arms¹ opposite the Old Real Gate, extended from San Diego bastion to San Andres. A short line of similar construction was built opposite San Gabriel bastion at the north-east angle. To further develop the land-front and prevent approach by the beach, a low battery, San Gregorio, had been built to the south of San Diego." (Bates and McComb.)

Montero y Vidal says:

"A distinguished successor of Valdes y Tamon, Field Marshal Don Pedro Manuel de Arandia, became Governor of the Philippines in July, 1754. He seems to have examined carefully the defenses of Manila and approved of them; but not considering the garrison of the fortress sufficiently strong nor well paid, he applied himself vigorously to organization of a suitable force called the 'Regiment Of The King.'³ ... The southern face of the wall was the line of danger and no natural object protected it. The wall here was reasonably strong and occupied a line some 500 yards long between the bastions of San Diego and San Andres at the east.

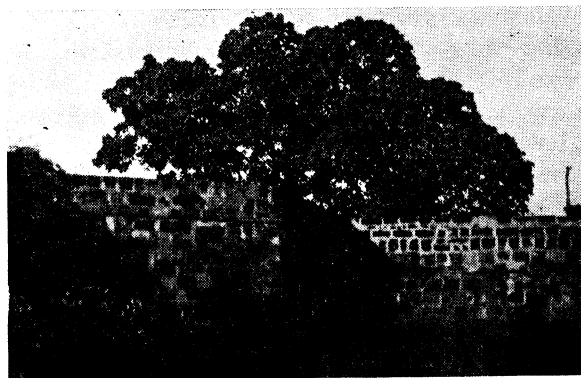
"A hostile expedition would naturally land south of the city where plenty of ground is available for camping purposes and the march toward the city would be unimpeded by any natural obstacles such as hills or rivers.

"In 1757-58 General Arandia decided that the two churches, Santiago and Bagumbayan, situated outside the walls,⁴ were a constant menace to the city's defense and therefore ordered their demolition.

"The order brought on a bitter controversy with religious orders and while the dispute was still in progress and the Governor had only succeeded in having a number of trees near these institutions removed, he died on the night of May 31, 1759.

"As the result of the bitterness of this controversy, the control of the Islands was left in the hands of the Church until after the English had captured the city in 1762. Under the rule of the Archbishop the question of destroying Church buildings was abandoned, the garrison

(Continued on page 585)



Photograph by Mrs. I. T. Ireland.

Fig. 6.—The small San Juan bastion, just south of the Aduana Street entrance. This is another example of the old type of bastion, built after the method of the Italian military architects of the sixteenth century. Its flanks are set at right angles to the city wall.

"It Was Cholera"

By W. S. Boston



DR. Victor G. Heiser had been told by British officials in India and French officials in Indo-China that sanitation might be possible among Occidentals, but was impossible among Orientals. The masses in the Orient had always lived in filth and squalor, and to persuade them to live in any other way was hopeless. They were happy in their present mode of existence and it would be a shame to disturb them. All effort, therefore, should be concentrated on making living conditions safe for the Occidentals who were obliged to live among them.

Dr. Heiser knew full well the American people would never sanction such an attitude on the part of the health authorities in the Philippines, and his answer was: "You can not let people suffer if you have the means to relieve them." Dr. Heiser also realized that disease never remains in its breeding places of filth, but is always breaking into surrounding precincts even if they are more clean. As long as the native people were allowed to remain disease-ridden, they were a constant menace to the strangers among them, cling though these might to the idea that they could keep healthy in a small, disease-ringed circle.

Dr. Heiser's task seemed impossible. Most men would have given it up as a bad job. Not Dr. Heiser. He knew that the throwing about of disinfectants and the distribution of quinine and other medicaments, would never bring sanitation to these Islands. He had to take more radical measures. He had to fight superstition, and therefore also the Church, and customs and habits handed down for ages. He had to fight the *casiques* and political influences of all kinds, in fact this was his first task and the most difficult.

And he had to undertake his great work with an inadequate force of inexperienced men. Even in the ranks of his own organization, he had men who evaded their duty, and others in sympathy with the idea of "*Dios ang bahala*" (God will provide in his own way). Dr. Heiser has set forth some of the methods he resorted to in carrying out his work in his own book "An American Doctor's Odyssey". But he wrote not a word of the heartbreaks he suffered in this almost superhuman task. He had to contend with physical violence used against his men, and had in some cases to keep the professional prayer-singers out of quarantined homes by armed force. Complaints to the United States were lodged against him when he found it necessary to close over-crowded cemeteries, or to quarantine an important house filled with small-pox or cholera.

However, he slowly brought the *caciques* to his way of thinking, and also overcame the church resistance, even finally getting some help from that institution.

I shall tell of a typical case of what Dr. Heiser was up against.

In 1907, Dr. Heiser had the cholera on the run, and most towns were free of it, but it would break out again once in a while in isolated places. As long as this continued, extreme precautions had to be taken to prevent the disease from reaching the larger towns. Dr. Heiser had placed some of his own men in most of the larger centers, and other

towns were provided with sanitary inspectors by the municipalities themselves.

The town in which my family lived, Tanay, had a population of about 7,000. The inspector was a municipal employee; he, but also the *Presidente*, the police, and the parish priest were supposed to be always on the look-out for cholera, and report at once to the Bureau of Health should a case appear. I therefore felt safe in leaving my family at Tanay, while I was off prospecting, sometimes for months at a time. I returned from one of those trips one day, and found my wife crying and a crowd praying in front of the house.

I had strictly prohibited all people from entering our home except for good reasons. But my wife was a strict Catholic and truly believed in the efficacy of prayer, and although she was also a woman of some education and realized the value of doctors and medicine, she felt that in no case could prayer be omitted; hence the crowd in the yard.

My wife led me into a room where I found my small daughter, three years of age, lying on a mat spread on the floor. My wife's mother was kneeling in silent prayer beside the child. I lifted the sheet and saw my baby was a living skeleton. The sunken eyes, cold hands, feet, and legs, the blue color of the body could not be mistaken. It was cholera.

I asked them if there were other cases of cholera known in the town. They said no, but I knew better, so I went down and dispersed the motley mob of professional prayers, closed the gate, and put a guard there to see that no one entered the yard or house. I then ran to the Municipal Building and asked the Chief of Police and the *Presidente* if they knew of any cases of cholera in town. They both said no. I went to the Priest and asked the same question and got the same answer, but I knew they had all lied.

I then returned to my home and got my 45 Colt, and began canvassing the houses around my home. In the second house I went to, I heard prayers upstairs. I did not wait for an invitation, but ran up the stairs and there, on the floor, lay a dead mother and a dying child. I collared the father, yanked him into the street, and forced him to tell me the truth—and soon learned that for two weeks people had been dying like flies, and that their bodies had been carried to the churchyard at night secretly, where the Priest gave his blessing from a distance. Then the bodies were carried to the cemetery and were buried in the shallow graves among the decaying bones of past generations.

I was wild with rage and dragged this man to the Municipal Building and demanded that the town officials immediately telephone Pasig and report the situation. The *Presidente* said that he could not do this, for the Constabulary would immediately quarantine the town and the Bureau of Health would take charge. I drew my gun and gave that *Presidente* just five minutes in which to live

should he fail to get the message through in that time. I stood by and listened as he gave the message to Pasig over the telephone. He was through before the specified time.

Then I rushed to my home to try to save my child. We applied hot mustard to her limbs, massaged her body, and filled her mouth with bits of cracked ice. At around 12:00 that night, I could get not the slightest indication that she lived. I made up my mind that she was very likely dead, but I had a bottle of pure Oil of Peppermint, and decided to make one more try. I rubbed the oil all over the small body; finally over her face, even her mouth and nose in small amounts. While I gave artificial respiration, my wife and her sister vigorously rubbed the child's limbs and body. Very soon I saw a movement of the eye-lashes. Then a weak sigh escaped the mouth. Once more I worked, counting carefully, sixteen to the minute. I then heard a gurgle, and turned the child on her stomach to allow the phlegm to escape from the throat. We continued the massage lightly until I could detect a slight pulse and almost natural breathing.

At perhaps 4:00 A. M., I found that I was alone beside the child. And that she was very weak, but breathing. I looked around for the others, but no one was in sight. Then I heard them in my wife's room. I crawled to the door of that room, and there they were before the wife's big crucifix and an image of Blessed Virgin. They were expressing their thanks to the Holy Mother of God for having answered their prayers and given back to them alive their loved child Mary, name-sake of this Holy Mother.

I was almost exhausted but very happy also. But I did not attribute the return of that baby's life to the Virgin Mary's efforts. I lay down to get a little rest and at 10:00 A. M., was awakened by the strong smell of carbolic acid, and knew that Dr. Heiser's men were on the job. They sprayed my whole house, from top to bottom. I carried down the soiled bedding and clothing from my child and we piled them together and burned them.

The American in charge of the Sanitary Squad knew me and knew that I could handle disinfectants as well as himself. So, as I had offered to help him, he detailed one half of his men to me and I took one side of the town and he the other. We worked twenty-four hours a day and inside ten days there was not a case of cholera in Tanay, but other cases popped up here and there outside the town for several months. My child improved rapidly and within a few days was running around and playing as before, but many another family was not so fortunate.

There was one family near my home, that contracted the disease. The family consisted of a man and his wife, and two girl children, twelve and fifteen years old. One morning

at daylight, I was just getting back to my house for a rest after a hard night, when the fifteen-year-old girl ran to me and begged me to go to her home. As tired as I was, I could not resist her entreaties. She seized my hand and fairly dragged me along. We found that her mother had just died, her sister having died earlier in the morning. Her father was lying on the floor naked, his legs drawn up to his chest, in mortal pain. He was cursing and begged me to cut his throat to relieve him from his misery. I knew that in a few minutes he would straighten out and the cold state would set in.

My experience had taught me that many cases could be saved if one was able to keep up circulation. This man was cursing and yelling, a good sign that he might be saved from death. I therefore set to work making hot water, sending the girl to my house for mustard. Before the hot water was ready, the fellow straightened out suddenly and lay still. He had lost his voice, but still made signs for me to cut his throat. Then I commenced working on his limbs, but I could not do much without help.

I went to the window and looked out with little hope there would be help, for all the people were scared and hiding in their houses. As I looked, two strong and healthy Spanish Franciscan friars showed up, laughing and joking as they enjoyed their early morning walk. Here was help! I would save this poor fellow to live for his remaining daughter. I ran into the street and asked these two gentlemen to help me. When they understood what I wanted, they began backing away, telling me not to come near them. But I advanced on them. Then they turned and ran, but they were in their flowing robes and, fat and well-fed, they could not escape me. I lost my head completely and I kicked and cuffed them almost to their *convento*, then knocked each of them down and left them lying where they fell.

I learned later from the Chief of Police that when he had brought them to life again, and a Dr. Heiser-man had patched them up, they tried to get the Presidente to arrest me, but that was one time the civil authorities did not comply with the wish of this kind of gentry. I think that had I actually murdered them I would have had no difficulty in procuring plenty of witnesses to the fact that they had been killed by a carabao or in some other accident.

When I returned to the house again I saw there was no hope for my neighbor, and in a short time the man was dead. I closed the door on its dead and bodily carried the lone orphan girl to our home until such time as the burial crew could get around to attend to the burning of her parents and sister. . . I have told these incidents to show what Dr. Heiser was up against. They are typical of conditions throughout the Islands at that time.

Moon-Mirror

By Harriet Mills McKay

THE wind with sudden rashness broke
The ocean-mirror of the moon . . .
And now the darkened waters run
In rippled waves all spangle-strewn.

Tandoz

By Delfin Fresnosa

TANDOZ is an old man now. Yes, Tandoz is now old and slow and soon the carabao will come for him: the carabao from whom he stole the small white stone. The carabao will come for him: What will Tandoz do? He is an old man now: he is not as strong as he used to be. Maybe he will go away quietly with the beast.



It was near the middle of the afternoon. The whole day there had been frequent bursts of rain and the sky was spread with thick, black clouds. Towards noon the weather had grown more threatening and the whole countryside lay in a heavy, menaced silence. Now it was as if twilight had already come, and the air was filled with the mournful chirpings of forest insects and the sigh of the wind in the treetops, while small, frightened creatures scurried about in the bushes for shelter. In the expectant hush, Tandoz walked alone, walked slowly, weighed down by a six-foot length of what looked like a square-hewn log which he carried on one shoulder. The narrow trail was muddy and choked with brambles. Tandoz was an old man and his feet were slow and heavy.

Tandoz had left his hut very early in the morning, but he had barely covered half the distance to the town where he was going. In some places the steep mountain trail had been wiped out by landslides, and elsewhere he had had flooded streams to cross. Tandoz struggled on like an ant overburdened with a load too heavy for it to carry. But he did not often stop to rest, for once he had put down his burden it was difficult to raise it to his shoulders again. So though his body ached and his feet grew heavy and unfeeling, he walked on and on as the day grew dark and quiet.

At noon he had stopped to eat a piece of deer's meat he had carried, wrapped in some leaves. He ate slowly, squatting on the ground with his back propped against the bole of a tree. He had put his burden down a few feet away from where he sat and every now and then his eyes would rest on it contemplatively. When he had finished eating, he sat for some time unmoving as if letting the tiredness lift away from his body. The wind dried his shirt, which had been plastered to his back with sweat. Then his head began to droop and his sad, weary eyes stared at the length of timber as if without sight.

Tandoz sits under a tree and sleep has come to him. His head is bowed low and his chin almost touches his breast. His long gray hair frames the brown of his gaunt, weather-beaten face. He is old and wearied and he has fallen asleep. It was not thus when he was a younger man. Then he was sprightly and very strong and his arms were prodigal with their strength and his feet carried him wandering from place to place. But now he is old and slow and he has even forgotten the vigil he was to keep with his wife. This will be the last day you will ever be with her, Tandoz, and you have failed her.

The rough-hewn thing that looked like a length of log, lay to one side of the trail, and swarms of flies were buzzing over it. Tandoz had attempted to fill certain grooves in the timber with a paste of powdered charcoal diluted in water, but the frequent showers during the morning had washed it away. Streaks of black crossed the mottled grain of the wood. The sides of the log had become dirty and many times during the day, Tandoz had wanted to stop and wash it clean again.

The old man had awakened with a start. He was suddenly angry at the flies, and he could have spent the rest of the afternoon killing them, but he saw that it had grown late and knew he still had a long way to go. So he lifted the log to his shoulder, groaning a little with the exertion. He wanted to make up for the time he had lost while he slept and he made his strides longer and there was a sort of recklessness in him as he set his feet on the muddy trail.

The afternoon had grown more silent and dark and the forest which extended on both sides of the trail was shrouded in deep gloom. Tandoz walked under the tall trees hardly noticing the places he passed, for he was still angry and he often cursed himself. The edge of the log cut into the flesh of his shoulder and his back ached with the weight of his burden. But he would not stop to rest. And the farther he walked, the more he felt as if he were in a dream.

Streaks of lightning flared in the black skies and then there came the rumble of thunder and the earth seemed as if shaken to its core. As yet no drop of rain had fallen, but the clouds seemed to come closer and closer until at last it seemed they would smother the earth in their oppressive heaviness. Tandoz walked on, mindful of the impending storm, and tried to hasten his pace, but with his unwieldy burden he could not walk evenly and every time he slipped a little, the log was tilted forward. The arm he held up to balance it grew numb.

It seemed to him he was in the grip of a terrible nightmare. His feet seemed to move of their own accord and he could not break their slow precision. The dark forest looked impenetrable, and the muddy trail was lost in meandering, senseless curves and grades. It seemed to him he was being driven by something outside of himself and he cursed and grew angry in his helplessness.

Tandoz was a very strong man. He had the strength of many men and he was known in many towns and villages. When he was still a young man, he went from place to place and people saw him do what several men together could not do. And everywhere he went, legends sprang up about him. The myths about him multiplied when he suddenly disappeared into the wilderness, and people did not see or hear anything of him for many years.

They tell of how, one time, he wrestled with another strong man and Tandoz threw him over the roof of a house. That was when he was a conscript

soldier. *His company had no need for horses to drag the cannon. Tandoz lugged the heavy pieces along by himself.*

Once, also, he came to a town where, for years, the people had looked on helplessly at the big church bell which they could not bring up into the belfry. It was a very large brass bell and it had lain long on its planks on the ground. Gangs of workmen had tried to raise it time and again, but they could hardly budge it. Then Tandoz came and the people asked him for help. He put his head into the mouth of the bell and alone carried it up the stairs of the belfry.

That was many years ago when Tandoz was still a young man. He has become a myth and people of many towns and villages tell stories about him.

But Tandoz is an old man now. He is old and slow and soon the carabao will come for him. The carabao from whom he stole the small white stone. This fated end lies heavy on his aged head.

He was certain there was immense power in his arms, in his trunk, in his legs. He vainly tried to reawaken this strength which he knew lay in his body, but it seemed he had lost the will to control his movements. He raged like a captive beast, but it was all useless. His strength was ebbing away: he was growing old. Then the carabao from which he stole the white stone would come for him; but, after to-day, this would not matter very much any more to him.

The trail abruptly ended on the steep bank of a flooded river. The dark, muddy waters coursed down noisily, bearing half-submerged logs and other debris. It rushed along with a muffled roar and sometimes there was a crash as some undermined tree toppled into the current. For some time Tandoz stood unmoving where the trail ended and he looked at the murky waters. He was not undecided; he only wanted to regain a little of his breath. Midstream the current would be very strong and he would have great difficulty securing firm footholds, nevertheless, he would cross the river.

At first his steps were short and hesitant. The water came up to his thighs and floating logs and uprooted brush grazed him threateningly. The water reached his waist, then his breast, and only his shoulders and his head were above the water. He held on to his burden; in fact, now it helped him by weighing him down. But he was very

tired. He could have swum but for his burden and had to remain on his feet. When he reached the opposite bank his breathing came in hard, labored gasps and his whole body ached. He put down his load and sat down to ease his limbs. He rested for a long time and the wind had risen and rushed swishing through the trees, and suddenly the spaces between the trees were curtained in a heavy fog of falling rain.

It was already night when Tandoz neared the first village. It was a very dark night. He walked on as one blind and knew that he had not lost his way only by the feel of the muddy footpath. Then in the darkness the lights of the village appeared in a dull, foggy radiance. Some time later he was walking down the path between the houses.

Dogs barked and the windows of houses flew open and people appeared in them. They saw Tandoz, a dark massive figure, walking down the path, and on his shoulder a short, heavy, square-hewn log. *It is Tandoz, people said. Whatever has brought him to the village now, at this time of night? What is that he has on his shoulder? Where is Tandoz going at this time of the night and when is it going to storm?*

The lights reflected from the open windows lay in foggy blocks on the muddy path and the people could see the old man's feet clamp down heavily. He did not look up at the faces in the windows, but he could hear the murmuring voices swimming in the monotonous patter of the rain. The dogs under the houses barked and howled as he passed by, but they did not come out in the rain. Tandoz walked heavily on till he came to the village store. There were a number of people there and they stopped their talk and watched Tandoz approaching. He set down his burden nearby under the shelter of a projecting roof. Then he went into the store and the people made way for him. They looked at him silently and with curiosity. He seemed not greatly aware of their presence.

Tandoz asked for a cigarette from the storekeeper and then sat down on a stool and began to smoke. The crowd edged closer and formed an irregular knot around him. They would have eagerly asked him many questions, but they were a little afraid of him and also he seemed very tired and his face was set grimly. Other folk had come down from their houses and made for the store, swelling the crowd already gathered in the narrow room.

(Continued on page 579)

Evening Sketch

By Harriet Mills McKay

DEEP in the jungle a beetle chirred
In monotone . . . and a soldier-bird
Answered another's raucous call
In his peculiar rasping drawl . . .

Then silence hung like a heavy cloak
Unruffled by cricket song or croak . . .
And sudden the tropic night let down
Fold on fold of her sable gown,
Blending the outlines of shrub and tree
In velvet-black obscurity.

But a lustrous rival rises soon;
The opal disc of the rounded moon
Sheds her light, dispelling shade
Except for the ebon patterns made
By leafy growths, and jungle trees
That stand in shadow to their knees.

"Days of the Empire"

The third chapter of a notable new autobiography

By Teodoro M. Kalaw

Translated from the Spanish by Maria Kalaw Katigbak

BY 1900, many prominent patriots were already in Manila, back from the Revolutionary camps. The Republic they had formed with so much hope and so much faith was breaking to pieces. Most of the leaders had surrendered. The Army was in flight, its Chief in hiding in the mountain fastnesses. Every hope seemed dead. But the Dream persisted. Some day, God willing, the Orient would still see the birth of a new nation, and, perhaps, because of all these trials, of a greater nation. Out of its ashes, the Phoenix arises, stronger, nobler than before.

To foster this dream, the *Liceo de Manila* was founded. Outwardly, it was only another school for primary and secondary instruction, abreast of the most recent theories of pedagogy. But it was really the birthplace of a grand political ambition. The propaganda it sent out to the provinces was like a clarion call. The provinces responded, in spite of the extensive ruin of farm lands and the financial crisis.

I went to Manila to enroll in the Liceo, accompanied by my father and by Hugo Latorre, our Prefect of Studies in the Instituto Rizal. The Secretary of the Liceo was then Don Ignacio Villamor, noted pedagogue. He received the students at his residence on Calle Vergara because the Liceo was not yet definitely housed. At Don Ignacio's, the day I enrolled, I met two persons whom I had never seen before, and was told they were the Albert brothers. I opened my eyes wide, for they were such well-known people.

A few days later, with much solemnity, the Liceo was inaugurated. I saw other persons also for the first time, persons whose names were well known to me through the newspapers. Don Leon Maria Guerrero made the inaugural speech, a heavy piece of work in which he propounded the educational system which the Liceo de Manila believed in. His address received praise from critics as far away as Europe. I edged close to the platform to hear better, for Don Leon spoke very low, and to see at closer range all those great personages present of whom the nation was so proud. Several years later, as Secretary of the Philippine Assembly, I had the opportunity of becoming more intimate with Don Leon. He graciously gave me a copy of his famous speech with the following dedication: "*A Teodoro M. Kalaw, mistagogo discretísimo de la diosa Patria. Su cordial amigo, Leon M. Guerrero.*"

I asked him what "mistagogo" meant. He said it was the Graeco-Roman name for the man who initiated neophytes into the mysteries of the ancients, and who was the repository of all secrets of state. These scholars do know how to give out names!

I still have the letter which I sent my family after my first day in the Liceo. I wrote, in part:



"We have begun our classes. Each professor made a speech, unfolding his own program. Several interesting subjects were touched upon in their various remarks. One of the professors, Dr. Mariano Vivencio del Rosario, said, 'Do not think that religion is found in the churches alone, no. Religion is in all places, in the home, in the office, in class, in all walks of life.' This is wonderful, I said to myself. In all my life, I have never heard such things said before. Everything here enchants me."

I had as professors Don Mariano Vivencio del Rosario in Physics; Dr. Alejandro Albert in Chemistry; Don Hipolito Magsalin and P. Manuel Roxas in Philosophy and Metaphysics. Don Felipe G. Calderon was originally assigned to teach Advanced Algebra, but he was later replaced by another, by Don José Villegas, I think. Dr. Trinidad H. Pardo de Tavera, assigned to teach Historical Criticism of the Philippines, was replaced by Don Clemente J. Zulueta. Such a strong faculty made everyone optimistic about the school. It was truly a teaching staff of the first caliber.

The Liceo immediately acquired renown, and rightfully, too. Many of the students I met there later became recognized leaders in their respective fields, like Miguel Velarde, Aristeo Ubaldo, Miguel Lukban, Primo Arambulo, Jose Paez, Pedro Siochi, Julian Ocampo, José Clarin, Ramon Diokno, Ambrosio Santos, José Escaler, and many more.

My acquaintance with the late Fernando Maria Guerrero dates from those days, but ours then was only the casual relationship of teacher and pupil. He taught us General Literature and, I believe, also Greek. The first picture I remember of him is that of a thin, pale, quiet, timid man, with a voice of a unique timbre and with a somewhat smooth and effeminate manner. His diction was so mellifluous that his explanations could sound like love poems. At the time, he had just married the popular Mameng, his old sweetheart. It was a habit of his, when walking, to cover his mouth with a white handkerchief in his hands, probably to avoid the dust of the streets. He always wore gray pants which were a little too short and a little too tight. The coat, like the pants, although of wool, looked always as if ready for the laundry. He was not yet the Guerrero whom I came to know much later and with whom I was to become intimate, the Guerrero who was a real dandy, and strongly addicted to beautiful neckties.

The students of the Liceo published a four-page newspaper which, in the beginning, we called "*El Escolar*" and which, later, with more pages, we called "*La Alborada*." *El Escolar* ran to only two numbers, Miguel Velarde writing the introduction. *La Alborada*, on the other hand, lived for two years under the editorship of Rafael Corpus, one of the first students of the Escuela de Derecho de Manila, who also wrote for other newspapers. I continued my own literary activities in its pages, sending in short stories, poems, legends, all written amateurishly. At the suggestion of Governor William H. Taft, who had become Honorary President of the Liceo, the military authorities

finally indefinitely suspended the publication of this paper "for political motives", although it did not at all meddle in politics.

After that school year, while I was on vacation at Lipa, the American military authorities in control of the town called for a general meeting of the people in the plaza, where they announced that municipal officers were to be elected that very morning, elections to be held *viva voce*. Elections immediately were under way, and my father was acclaimed Municipal President, probably because no one else wanted the position, considering the strained nature of the political situation. My father protested against his election, claiming that there were others better qualified than he was. When he added, by way of complaint, that anyway there was not even a Municipal Building wherein to hold office, the military authorities answered: "If that is all, then go ahead and choose the best house in the town. You can have it."

My father chose for *Municipio* the house next to ours, which he could enter by a small door without having to pass through the street. We were still living in the old house on Calle Real, that same street through which, in such a short time, I had seen pass the troops of three different governments, almost always in fighting formation.

Those were the so-called "Days of the Empire." American soldiers were actively engaged in military expeditions to the mountains in pursuit of those Revolutionists who still refused to surrender. The Municipal President, my father, and the Chief of Police, my cousin, Primitivo Kalaw, lived through many a bitter day in the attempt to be faithful to their duties and at the same time loyal to their countrymen. On one side, in the town, were the watching Americans; on the other side, in the mountains, were our suffering Revolutionists with General Malvar at their head.

I can not think back on those days without trembling with emotion. In the evening, though it might still be very early, no one dared venture into the streets, and the quiet would become sepulchral, except in the vicinity of two or three bars which stayed open for the American soldiers. Later, the bugles would sound from the barracks, and the Americans would emerge zigzagging. After that, the silence would almost hurt. Sometimes, in the dead of night, heavy footsteps would suddenly be heard in the streets. We would awaken from our uneasy sleep and listen to the clanking of swords and other accouterment of soldiers on the march, on the way to fight our own countrymen. And we were powerless to move.

A vivid accompaniment to the picture of those days in my mind, is the fate of poor Luis Mijares. He was in one of the bars on Calle Real one night, when a group of American soldiers came in, just back from the skirmish lines. One of them looked fixedly at Mijares, who did not seem to recognize him. When, shortly, Mijares left, accompanied by a friend, the Benito Reyes Katigbak I have mentioned elsewhere, the American soldier followed them, and a few moments later, shots were heard and the fall of a man in the street. It was Mijares. There was general panic, doors and windows were shut, and people fled from the place. Mijares, mortally wounded, shouted for help, but no one dared to go out to him. His companion had also run away. The case was investigated, and it was disclosed that the soldier, as a prisoner of war of the Filipinos, had

been imprisoned at Lipa for some time. He claimed that Mijares, then an officer of the Philippine Army, had not treated him right. His company happening to pass through Lipa, the first thing he did was to look for Mijares... A court martial followed, and I believe the soldier was found guilty.

In a way, in spite of the military activities around them, the life the civilians led in the towns was rather monotonous. We of the younger set brightened the days a little by organizing programs at which poems of Rizal, of Guerrero, of Apostol, of Baltazar were recited, native songs were sung, and people danced. Of course, there was no lack of friendship or of Love, and all of us could tell of romantic episodes worthy, in our imaginations, of the good days of Romeo and Juliet.

I formed part of a group of some seven or eight young men, around eighteen years old. Among us were Simeon Kison, his brother Mariano, who met a tragic death, Isabelo Katigbak, who also died tragically, Bartolome Katigbak, Luis Aguilera Solis, Carmelo Reyes, Herminio Silva, and some others. We went everywhere together, a noisy, talkative, gossip group, continuously whispering to each other some nice new bit of information about our ladies fair. The customs of the day forbade that we should see the objects of our affections as much as we wanted to, so we were ever in hope of some lucky opportunity of meeting them, perhaps on their way to church, or at the *Iuglugsans*, or in the Flores de Mayo celebrations. As soon as we heard the happy news that the young ladies were going out—anywhere, we would hasten to the place. There we would eye our loves from afar, catching their fleetest look, and interpreting their tiniest smile. We grasped the slightest excuse of talking with them a little longer than the formalities allowed, and we would all sigh dolefully when they left to go.

In the youthful ardor of those unforgettable days, I wrote short sketches of a number of the tender maidens we were enamored of. I never finished them, I do not know why, and by a strange miracle, I happen to have the original manuscript among my papers. The sketches bring to my mind the memory of those youthful days, but when I try to recall the beautiful faces described, I can not. Truly, how fleet is Time! Here are the sketches:

I

"Fair, with the ivory fairness of a transparent complexion. Lips of red, and the smile of an angel. Her forehead shines like a lighted poem and her looks are tenderness and languidness fulfilled. She sings, but hers is the voice with a sigh, with a pain, with a hurt.

"Her timidity so like the gentle dove's,—can she be having difficulty of speech? Yet when she does speak, a half-smile always with her words, her gracious modesty unfolds itself like a perfumed rosebud. She is so dainty. She is so gentle. She can hardly lift her arms in a gesture. A little below her nose, a little above her ever smiling mouth, there is a tiny mole, almost invisible, dainty like herself. What an irresistible enchantment it gives her!"

II

"Dark. Very fine in complexion. Eyes of abyssmal blackness. Wavy hair, black and long. Steps so very small, they seem to tread but on pearls and diamonds. A Maria Clara tagala, a Kayumangging Kaligatan, an ideal incarnation of our native beauty. That almost-frankness of an angel, that shy bashfulness approaching timidity—is it perhaps because she is very young that there is no salt to her words nor fire in her glances? Her real self, nobody knows. She seems good, but a little stubborn."

(Continued on page 575)

Birth of a Hunter's Child

By L. C. Reyes

WHEN Imon's lone dog started howling that every hour, I knew right away that something was to do.



But November mornings in Sabang are bitterly cold. And the late hours we had kept the night before, mending Father's net, weighted us down with sleep. So when we sensed Mother stirring on her mat, sitting up, and fumbling for her slippers in the dark, Sister and I curled up our lengths to half, and pulled the covers up to the ears.

Presently Mother lit our little chimneyless lamp. Its yellow light flickered with the wind in her shaking hand. "Logia, Chayong, wake up! We are going to Senang!" she urged in a loud whisper.

We closed our eyes tighter, and even snored, hoping to gain her motherly consideration. Instead, she brought the lamp to our faces, so close that we could smell the kerosene. Then—a sudden lusty whack proved our hope ill-founded.

The impact of leather on our fleshiest portions awakened Father with a start. "Cleta, what was that!" he asked, sitting up in his bamboo bed.

"These daughters of yours," Mother replied, "don't want to get up."

"Because they are tired," he explained, reaching for a dried tobacco leaf stuck into the nipa wall above his head. "Girls," he said, as he rolled the tobacco deftly in his rough fingers, "do not keep your Mother waiting."

Mother laid down her long comb as Father stooped to light his cigar from the lamp on the floor. After, she had twisted her thinning, graying hair into a small, round knot at the top of her head, she pulled a big towel around her shoulders and tied it under her throat. Father continued to smoke, as he watched Chayong and me wriggling into our dresses and tying our pigtails.

At the doorstep Father held the light high. Mother snatched a long dry coconut leaf stalk from a pile beside the door and let it take flame from the lamp. Then we descended one by one. When the yard gate screeched shut behind us in the cold dawn, I looked back to see Father blow out his light and heard his receding steps with righteous envy in my heart.

The air was moist as well as cold, and there was a bone-biting breeze. Dew clung heavily to the weeds along the straggly path, wetting us as high as the knee. To keep warm we kept our hands under our arms and walked fast. As we breathed or spoke, misty traces trailed after us in the glaring light of the palm torch Mother held aloft.

"Why do babies come at such hours?" I asked.

"Sh . . .!" Chayong warned with a finger across her mouth, "Mother may hear you. Then she will scold."

Unheeding I continued in a murmur, "If you ever marry, I hope you will have your baby in the daytime and give us no trouble."

"Se," she scoffed, "Marry . . . marry . . . what do you know about the word? You are still a child!"

"It's always like that," I retorted. "When I say something, you say I'm only a child and tell me to keep quiet. But if you want me to do something you think I am old enough."

"That is what you learn in school, eh?" said Sister. "Getting too smart! I think Father should take you back to work on the farm."

The threat hit its mark. To miss school, the fun and all! I shuddered at even the thought, and I shut up like a clam.

Near the end of the narrow path, Mother stopped for us. "Hurry, girls, hurry!" she said. At the fast pace we were going, we were no longer so cold. Then too, the scrubby growth barred the wind somewhat, but over above us, the palm fronds swished and swayed and sang.

The ascent of the slope was steep though short, rendered a bit more difficult by the wetness of the rotting fallen leaves and slippery stones. Mother rested once or twice, and Chayong and I were glad to halt, too.

Low and small, the hunter's hut squatted like a fantastic, neckless head in the distance. But at our approach, what seemed a gaping mouth and two frightful eyes turned out to be a singing kitchen fire and a pair of friendly lights. The dog continued to bark, but at the sound of Mother's familiar voice, it tugged at its hempen leash and showed recognition with all of the stubby tail there was to wag.

Fragments of the conversation of other people already there reached us as we stood at the open door. A heated controversy was in progress, the men trying, with an enumeration of the potential serviceability of a boy child, to overcome the women's arguments in support of the merits of a girl. "As soon as she can toddle," Umpo Tunu mumbled through the gap of a missing tooth, "a girl starts helping around the house—handing around plates, bringing water to drink, and the like."

"And a boy?" Capitan Ikot argued, "More than that—harder chores, such as watching a moored banca, shooing away chickens and hogs, gathering grain, picking fruit, digging up roots, and . . .".

"Run away and roam around to make the mother hoarse from shouting for him," Manay Sidra interposed. "Take it from me—I got all this gray hair from my three boys."

"If your boys are truants," Capitan Ikot accentuated his words by spitting through a slit in the floor, "it is your fault", and he added finality to the words by a casual wiping of his reddened lips on the torn sleeve of his shabby coat.

"My boys are like other boys," Manay Sidra refuted, "no better, no worse"—raising her voice.

Nodding in the far end of the room, old Sario rubbed his eyes as he spoke. "Sh . . . it always takes a woman to make a noise."

Eyes followed his finger crook. We then remembered—Senang was there, lying still and pale, the rise and fall of the covers over her breast being the only sign of life. "Ah—" Manay Sidra gasped, looking sheepish, hand to her mouth.

The low ladder creaked as Imon struggled up with a winnowing basket crowded with a pot of steaming black coffee and some crisp, cheap biscuits. Hunched yawning in a corner, I chuckled to note Chayong catch Mother's significant look and quickly relieve our host of his welcome load.

We partook of the simple fare and exchanged casual remarks intended to provoke laughter. But the impossible Cablesang Islaw took up the controversial topic again—"Here is Imon. Ask him. No one knows better than the father," he suggested.

"How do you feel about your first-born, Imon?" Capitan Ikot questioned.

"Glad, proud . . . But"—a long pause—"it might have been better had God given me a boy."

"See?" the men exclaimed in unison.

Just then the new baby in the house cried. "She resents your remark," Mother said to Imon, at which he only laughed.

"Of course, I love her." The young father tiptoed to the crude, bamboo crib. "Isn't that enough, little girl?" He leaned over, looking intently at the tiny love-bundle. "But, of course, you will need a brother some day—someone to help protect you and fight for you. You can't get into the thickets and underbrush to stalk or retrieve my prey, can you, little dear?"

"Naturally not," Umpo Tuní admitted, "But she will stay at home and help her mother—".

"To dress and cook your kill," added a soft, labored voice.

My Last Farewell

(A new translation of Rizal's poem)

By Alfredo Gonzalez

FAREWELL, dear Motherland, thou sun-kissed Pearl,
Of the Eastern sea, our ruined Paradise!
My hapless life I gladly give thee now,
And were it a shining, fresh and blooming life,
I still would lay it down for thy happiness.

My comrades now while fighting frenziedly
In battle-fields are giving thee their lives
Nor wavering, nor pausing to count the cost.
Oh, what does it matter where or how we die—
Cypress, lily, laurel, scaffold, or field
Of combat, sword or brutal martyrdom—
When home and country call for sacrifice?

I die just as the east begins to glow
With the light of dawn, and, through the lifting veil
Of darkness, heralds forth the coming day.
If thou hast need of scarlet to tinge thy morn,
Pour out my blood in answer to thy need,
And gild it with the dawn's unfolding light.

My dreams when I was but a tender child,
My dreams when the heart of youth beat high with hope,
Were some day to see, O Gem of the Orient sea,
Thine eyes without a tear, thy noble brow
Nor marred nor bowed by care or grief or shame.

Dream of my life, my living, flaming desire,
All hail to thee! So greets my parting soul;
All hail! How beautiful it is to fall
That thou mayst rise, how sweet to die that thou
Mayst live—to die beneath thy cloudless sky,
And in thine enchanted lap forever sleep.

If o'er my grave some day thou chance to find
Among the deep, rank grass a lowly flower,
Draw it to thy lips, for 'tis my soul's;
So shall I feel on my brow in the chilly earth
The touch of thy loved hand and thy sweet, warm breath.

Let the moon shed over me its soft, calm light,
And the golden dawn its transient glory send;
Let the wailing wind there murmur plaintively,
And if perchance a bird alight on my cross,
There let it sing its canticle of peace.

Let the sun draw up the mists from land and sea
That the doleful cry of my spirit may follow them
As they to heaven in purity return.

Let some friendly soul bewep my untimely death,
And if on tranquil evenings a loving heart
Remembers me in prayer, O pray thou, too,
My native Land, that I may rest in peace.

Pray, too, for those who have perished in misery;
For those who have borne unequaled suffering;
For our hapless mothers who weep in bitterness;
For our orphans and widows, for our prisoners
Who groan in dungeons, racked with maddening pain.
And pray thou, too, for thyself, dear Motherland,
That soon thy final redemption thou mayst see.

And when the night has wrapped the graveyard in gloom,
With none but the dead to keep the vigil there
Till morn, disturb thou not our tranquil rest,
Disturb thou not the sacred mystery.
Perchance amidst the stillness thou wilt hear
The plaintive notes of a cithern or psaltery;
'Tis I, dear Country, singing unto thee.

And when all remember me no more, and there
Is no longer a cross or stone to mark my grave,
There let some laborer go at break of day
And cleave with spade or plow the grassy turf;
Let all my ashes vanish into dust
That they at last may be one with thy flowery sod.

What matters it, then, if thou hast forgotten me?
Thy skies and fields and valleys I shall sweep;
I shall be to thee a clean and vibrant note;
I shall be fragrance, color, light and sound,
And mournful voice repeating my deathless faith.

O sacred Land, of all my sorrows the deepest!
Loved Philippines, hear now my last farewell.
I leave thee all: parents, kindred, and friends;
I go where there are neither tyrants nor slaves,
Where no one dies because of his faith or creed,
Where He who reigns is God, and God alone.

Farewell, dear ones,—parents, brothers, sisters—
So rudely torn away from my inmost soul!
True friends of my childhood in the happy home
Made desolate by harsh and cruel hands;
Be thankful that I rest from the weary day.
Farewell, sweet stranger, my comrade and my joy!
Farewell, beloved ones! . . . To die is to rest!

The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

LAST month proved to be rather quiet at the fronts with no signal victories for either side. The Japanese air force has, however, been unusually active in bombing Sian and Kweilin in Shensi and Kwangsi, respectively. The Japanese spokesmen claimed that Sian, because of the serious bombing, no longer serves as the terminus of China's overland communications with Soviet Russia. But in Kweilin the destruction of the Japanese bombs was confined chiefly to the business district. This city has been rapidly becoming the cultural center of the country, housing the Academia Sinica, the most complete research institute in China, and several universities, the reason for the ruthless bombing being therefore patent.

In Kwangtung, the Chinese troops made a serious attempt to regain the fallen capital. Though they failed, yet, for a while, gunshots were clearly audible in Canton, then the guerillas filtered into the suburbs of the city and finally the city itself where they have been bombing important official buildings. For some time the Japanese overland communication between Canton and Bias Bay was also cut, and in this exploit a detachment of Chinese Amazons took an active part. The invading forces did finally re-establish their control in this region, but in doing so they nearly came into conflict with the British in Kowloon; later they withdrew to a respectable distance from the British leased territory.

Elsewhere in the province, the Japanese fared hardly any better. They did push as far north as Tsunghua and west Samshui, both cities changing hands several times; but they did not make much headway after that. The invaders' plan in pushing westward is, of course, to invade Kwangsi, a province, among the staunchest advocates of a war of resistance, which has supplied the greatest number of seasoned fighters in the field. Having been nearly brought to a standstill west of Samshui, the Japanese threatened to invade Kwangsi from Pakhoi, on the southwestern coast of Kwangtung, close to the southeastern part



of Kwangsi. Li Tsung-jen and Pai Chung-hsi, the two generals who made over bandit-ridden Kwangsi into a model province, answered by calling 2,600,000 militia men to the colors. Further developments in this region will be worth watching, because there Japan will come to close grips with one of the best, if not the best, organized province, where the mountainous terrain is favorable to the defenders. The Japanese invasion there constitutes the first step in an attempt to cut China's communication lines with the outside world via Yunnan and Indo-China and Burma.

The Japanese push northward from Canton is obviously to gain complete control of the Canton-Hankow Railway. It is unlikely to succeed in the immediate future for two reasons. Although the invaders are now in control of Tsunghua, the Chinese troops have not given up hope of regaining that strategic point and are attacking it from both the north and the south. Further, to gain complete control of the railway, Japanese troops must close in upon the Chinese from both the north and the south, and their attack from the north was definitely brought to a standstill last month after their capture of Yochow, on the northern bank of Lake Tungting. The Japanese claimed to have reached the Mi River, but they were forced to retreat when the Chinese forces attacked their rear at Sianning and Szingchiao. They failed to take Changsha, and are still as far from Nanchang as they were before the fall of Hankow.

The Chinese defences west of Hankow were so strong that the Japanese forces reached only Yingcheng, some sixty miles west of Hankow, and soon had to abandon it. North of Hankow, the Chinese troops have been more than holding their own in the Tapieshan (the mountain range between Hupeh and Honan), where they had been counter-attacking with some degrees of success, threatening Macheng, the key city of the whole region. They also recaptured Mapping and Wushengkwan, farther west and directly south of Sinyang.

(Continued on page 575)

Unfinished Meeting

By Gerson M. Mallillin

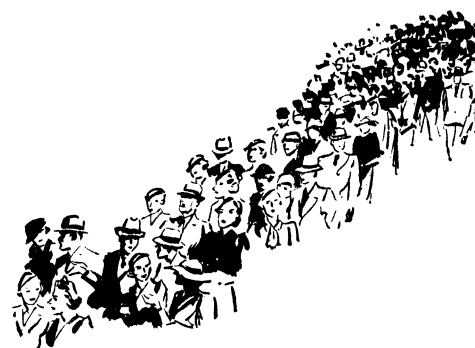
BROUGHT together
By a purposeless fate
Neither to love
Nor even to hate,

What is the design
Behind the deed
Of planting the earth
With a lifeless seed?

A door was opened—
God seemed disposed,
But the next moment
The door was closed.

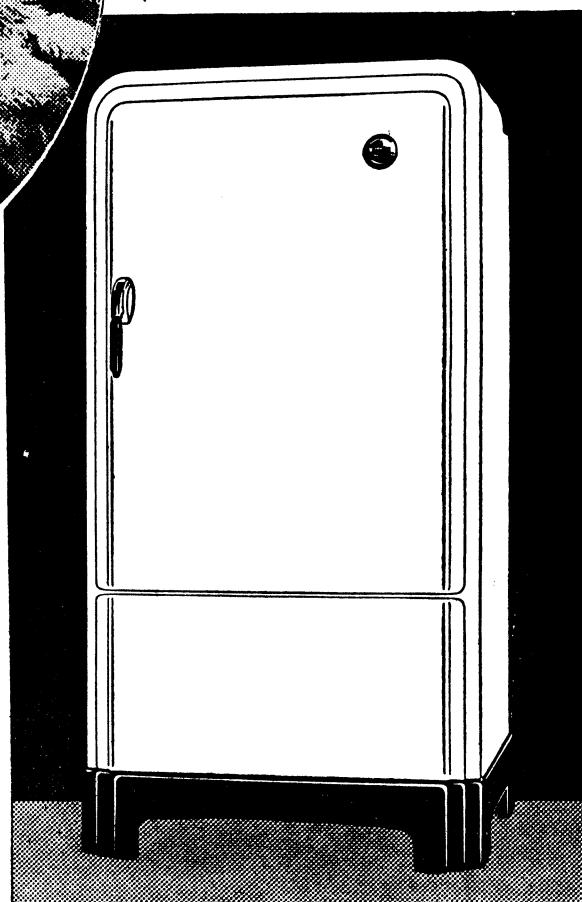
I looked at her
And she looked at me,
Then the street-car stopped
And out went she.

A moon was lighted
For a gasping night,
But clouds came after
To smother its light.



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The "China Incident"

(Continued from page 572)

In Anhwei, where the Japanese were reported last in these pages to be holding their strategic points with great difficulty, they lost Hsuencheng and Luan to the Chinese, the latter city being the base of their westward push toward Sinyang several months ago. In the Yellow River valley, the Japanese first contested with the Chinese defenders for the control of northern Hoan, then were reported to have withdrawn from several points into southern Shansi. There they were said to have "complete control" of the crossing of the Yellow River at Fenglingtu, opposite Tungkwan, nevertheless over 10,000 Chinese troops crossed the River to help the defenders of Shansi harrass the Japanese there. During the month of November, the Japanese in Shansi suffered, according to Chinese figures, some 30,000 casualties. Despite such heavy losses, the invaders have massed more troops there preparatory to an attack on Tungkwan, gateway to Shensi province and to its provincial capital Sian, which the Japanese have mercilessly bombed.

Further north, in the province of Suiyuan, the Japanese have massed still more troops at Paotao for an attack on China's Northwestern provinces, Ninghsia, Kansu, Chinghai (Kokonor), and Sinkiang. It thus becomes as clear as daylight that the Japanese are trying to cut China's overland transportation line with Russia. But something has

(Continued on page 598)

"Days of the Empire"

(Continued from page 569)

III

"She is fresh as a morning in May. Her cheeks glow pink as the rose. The curve of a smile eternally dawns on her lips. It is the smile of the skeptic? No, it is that of the indifferent. No, no. It is that of the hypocrite. A smile which never becomes a laugh, which never peals into laughter. Such brusque gestures, such a mincing walk, such put on manners—can she have any good sentiments?"

IV

"Vivacious, gay, cheerful. A straight look from eyes that sparkle. Mischievous features. Movements the slightest bit rough. Willful in character. Frank and open to her friends. She has no secrets. Some day, she will be a woman of the world, well-versed in the art of coquetry."

I went to one of those first schools in English established by the Americans and taught by teachers recruited from the United States. My first English teacher was an old, asthmatic, hollow-chested American, Mr. Milligan. He enthusiastically encouraged the boys whom he judged to be bright and promising. We found English veritably tongue-twisting, and it must have been delicious to watch our facial contortions. One of the sentences used as an illustration of a point in grammar was the following: "Suppose Mr. Castro *bound* his wife." This sent us into gales of laughter, to the great surprise of our teacher, who did not know that "bound", as he pronounced it, meant "buried" in Tagalog. To those first schools went both young and older men, some of whom already had several children.

Our first American Superintendent of Schools was Mr. Hammon Buck, who later became a classmate of mine in the Escuela de Derecho, under Professor Juan Sumulong. The first pretty American girl we saw was the wife of the Bandmaster of the regiment stationed at Lipa. The second was the wife of Antonio Torres, who was teaching athletics in the Liceo. Like all first impressions, I remember them very clearly.

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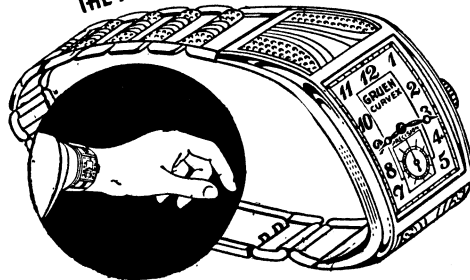


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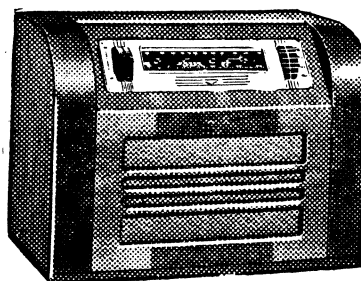


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When I returned once more to Manila, I found the people there living in great terror. The Americans were searching houses and detaining people, and soldiers and secret police were in control everywhere. I lived in the house of the pharmacist Arriola, at the corner of Azcarraga and Cervantes, now Avenida Rizal, with other young students. One night we were rudely awakened by the noise of men climbing in through the windows and coming up the kitchen stairs. They were shouting and brandishing revolvers. An American military officer, who turned out to be the chief of a police squad, asked for Arriola, and upon finding him, started to give him a beating. Arriola continued to deny that he had any connection, in any capacity whatsoever, with the Revolutionists. He was, nevertheless, taken away and put in the prison on Calle Anda. The intruders searched the whole house. With my things, they found some old newspapers, among them a collection of the *Columnas Volantes* of Lipa, which I prized very much. They confiscated all the issues.

Under circumstances such as these, it was difficult to study. Only the strong desire to have a profession and to make a name for ourselves, made us keep on with our studies. Strangely enough, there never was, as in those days, such a great eagerness for learning. Even older people, some of them just returned from the battle camps and still in their blue-gray uniforms, mingled with beardless students and filled to capacity the halls of the Liceo.

The students organized the "*Asociacion Escolar de Filipinas*," which was to concern itself with international politics. This was a brave thing to do in those days of fear and suspicion, when even the most experienced politicians kept close to their houses, not daring to whisper of Philippine Independence, already being taken as an offense under the new law.

Eladio de Guia, now an eminent doctor, was our President, and Nicolas Jalandoni, from Iloilo, who afterwards became an assemblyman, was our very active Treasurer. There were numerous enthusiastic members, among them Eugenio Hernando, now Director of Health; Angel Ansaldó, now a lawyer; Primitivo San Agustin, now private secretary to President Quezon, and a lawyer; Pedro Icasiano, now a doctor; Alfredo Roa, our pianist; Teopisto Guingona, Isidro Vamenta, and many others, all of them now leaders in their respective fields. Our association organized programs, held public meetings, and even wrote political memorandums.

From the noisy, restless student crowd which was enrolled in the Liceo, a group of very attractive, gracious, and charming students stood out. These students would walk, down our streets holding each other by the hand, as though afraid they might get lost on the way to class. Everyone knew them and greeted them by name. We would stop our talking and break up gladly to make way for them on the narrow Manila sidewalks. They were members of the Francisco family, all of them young women closely related to each other, and carrying the same family surname. They were the first "co-eds" of the Philippines. If only for this reason, aside from their charms, they were made much of in our social gatherings. This distinguished family won the deep respect of the community and gave the Philippines its first Filipina lawyer and its first Filipina pharmacist.

(To be continued)

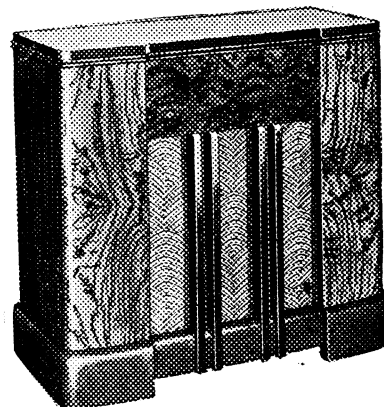


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Tandoz

(Continued from page 567)

Tandoz is an old man now. His hair is white and falling. His body has thinned and is covered with wrinkles. He is not very strong any more. He is an old man now. I was only a child when I saw him first. He was already a grown man then. My mother used to tell me stories about him. So this is Tandoz. This is the first time I have ever seen him. My grandmother has many stories to tell about him. I wish I could be as strong as Tandoz. I will also steal a small white stone from a bull carabao. It will make me strong. Then I will be able to show these people several things they have never seen. Maybe I will ask Tandoz how he stole the small white stone.

The old man sat unmoving, his back propped up against a table. He did not mind the closeness of the people around him: he felt drowsy and engulfed in a pleasant warmth. The air of the room reeked of many breaths and of the odors of stale fruit and dried and salted fish. A kerosene lamp flickered fitfully above the heads of the men and threw a lurid light. The smoke from the old man's cigarette curled up lazily and became a stagnant mist.

"Where are you going, Tandoz?" said the storekeeper.

"I am going to town," said Tandoz. "I am going to bury my wife." He fell silent and the others fell silent with him. They looked at him and were strangely embarrassed, but he had not seemed to mind the question. He smoked on calmly and sat resting.

Outside, the rain had not abated and the wind howled mournfully over the houses. Silence hung heavy inside the store. It seemed many of the people could not have their fill of looking at the old man, and they watched his every move as if to store the sight of him in memory. There were several women and they were quite baffled by the strangeness of the old man. Every now and then a gust of wind brought in the odor escaping from the length of heavy log Tandoz had put down outside. The old man's wife was dead and he was going to town to bury her. He had fashioned a crude coffin for her and he had carried it all the way from his hut in the forest.

"There seems to be a storm coming," said the storekeeper. Tandoz raised his head and looked at the man vaguely. He looked at the others in the room and his look was uncurious.

It was already late. Many of the folk had gone home. Only a few remained in the store and they sat drowsily on the benches as if keeping vigil with Tandoz. Then the old man stood up and went to the door. He opened it a crack and peered outside. The wind rushed at his face and showered his head with drops of rain. He closed the door again and went back to his seat. The people wondered if Tandoz intended to sit out the night.

Tandoz asked the storekeeper if he could spend the night in the house, but the storekeeper said he was very sorry but the house was already too crowded as it was. Then the storekeeper suggested that he try at the other houses.



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He watched Tandoz with great anxiety, fearing that he had not made himself very clear. He was afraid Tandoz would rob him and maybe kill him if he allowed him to stay for the night. Then the old man got up and went out into the rain.

At the other houses, the people said they were sorry. They spoke to Tandoz from their windows. The doors of their houses were tightly closed and barred. They were afraid of Tandoz. They were superstitiously afraid of what Tandoz carried and they were also afraid the old man would murder them. They were not sure Tandoz was a sane man. And so Tandoz made the round of the houses in the village and at each house they told him they were very sorry but they could not put him up for the night. He did not get angry. He was an old man and he was tired and uncaring.

Tandoz went back to the store, but he did not go in any more. The door was closed. He raised his burden to his shoulder, and without another glance at the people peering out of their windows, he left the village. Almost immediately he was lost in the darkness, but a flash of lightning once more outlined his dark form, bent under the rough-hewn coffin he had made for his wife. The village folk stayed long at their windows.

Mother, was it Tandoz who just passed by through the village? Yes. And now go to sleep or Tandoz will come back for you and carry you to the hills.

Tandoz was a very strong man. He was stronger than many men together. He could pull up a tree by its roots. Once there was a man who said to Tandoz, Have you got any betel-nut? They were chewing buyo and lime, but they did not have any betel-nut. And Tandoz said, Wait a little and I'll get some. So he went away and in another moment he was back dragging a betel-nut palm by its roots. Yes, Tandoz was a very strong man. He was stronger than many men together.

Tandoz is an old man now. He is not as strong as he used to be. But there is nobody yet who can beat him. Yes, there is no one who can beat him even now when he is old and slow. The power of the small white stone is still with him. The small white stone he stole from the carabao. He is still strong. But he is old and soon the beast will come for him. Yes, the beast will very soon come for him. Very soon.

His wife is dead. He is going to town to bury her. Then there will be no one any more with him in his hut somewhere in the hills. She is dead.

Nobody ever saw her after he took her to live with him in the hills. She never came down to the village. She stayed in the hills and grew old with him. They did not have any children.

Old people who say they used to know her, tell that she was a very beautiful woman. She had suitors from many villages, but she liked Tandoz the most. Her father did not like Tandoz. He asked Tandoz to clear a very large tract of forest-land. Tandoz worked like a whirlwind and in three days the felled trees were ready to be fired. Then the father asked the young man to sow all the grains of a large ear of corn. Tandoz planted the corn. Then, in its season, the



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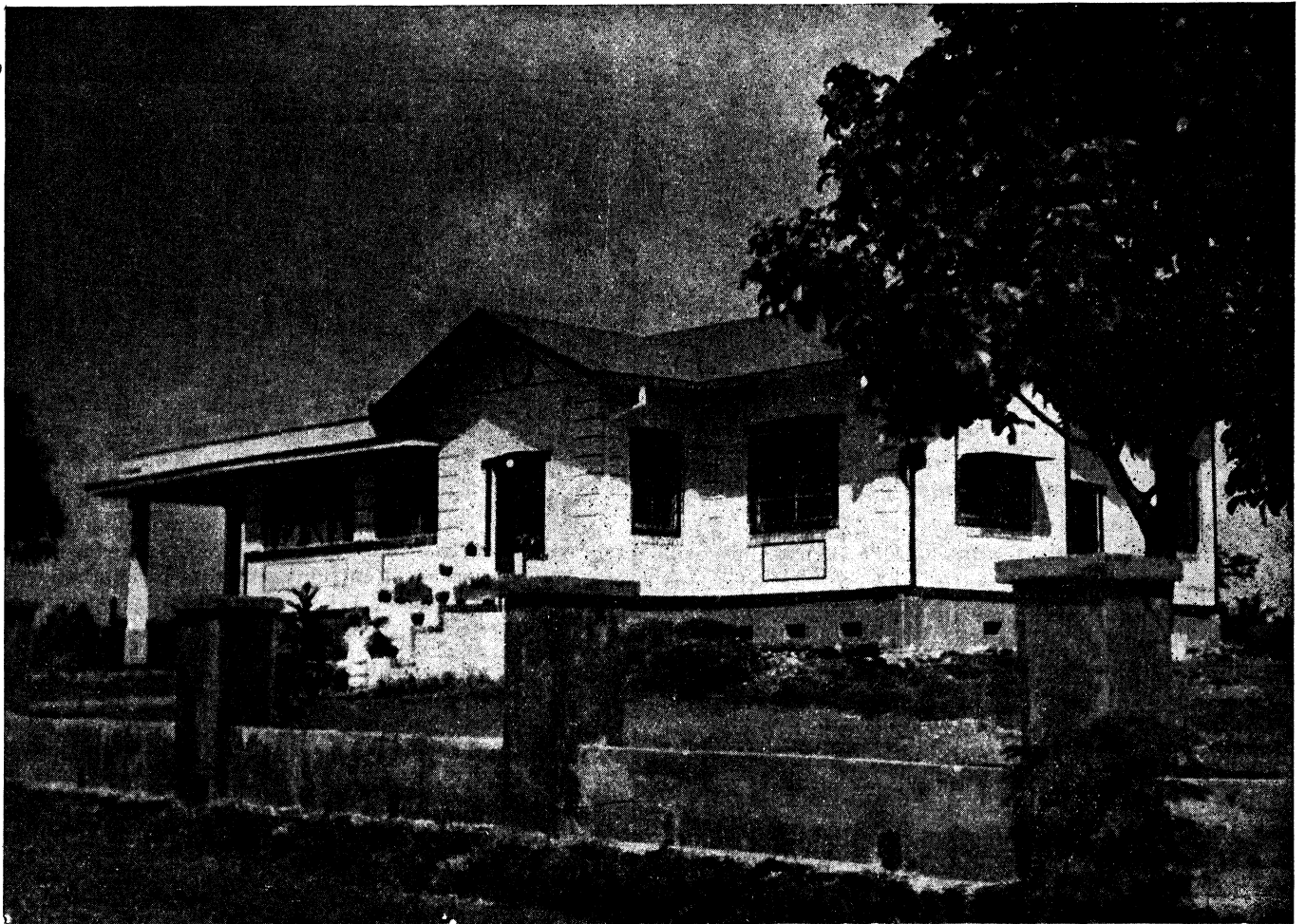
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MANILA

crop was ready for harvest. The father told him to sow all the grains of the harvested corn. Tandoz widened the clearing and sowed the corn. Then the crop was again ready for harvest. It took several weeks for many people to harvest the corn.

But it was not the end of the young man's service of courtship. The father asked him to build a large wooden house. Tandoz felled many trees in the forest and hauled them by himself to the place where the house was to be built. He worked like a hundred men. Then he stood up the posts. The father said, Make the house bigger. Tandoz dug anew and had the posts ready again. The father told him to make the house still bigger. The young man did not like this, and so, one night, he went to the place where he had piled all the logs to be used in the house. The next day the people saw that the logs had been scattered all over the countryside. And Tandoz had gone away with the young woman and from then on none of them had ever seen her again.

It was a very long time ago that Tandoz took her away to live with him in the hills. Now she is dead and Tandoz is a very old man. He trudges on wearily to town to bury her. The darkness enshrouds him and his burden. The fitful flashes of lightning outline his dark form every now and then.

The next day the village people watched for Tandoz to pass by on his return home. It was Sunday and the men had not gone out to the fields. They sat talking and smoking in the village store. Most often they talked of Tandoz. The rain had subsided into a steady monotonous downpour and the wind rested. The whole countryside looked desolate and melancholy after the storm, and in many places lakes of rainwater had collected. A heavy fog lay close to the soggy earth. The sun was hidden behind thick banks of clouds.

The day lengthened. There were still many people in the store talking and smoking and some of them had begun to play cards. They waited for Tandoz to pass by on his way home, but he did not come. They wondered what had become of him. They felt a little guilty, sending him away in the storm the night before. Maybe he had not been able to reach the town.

Nobody knows what happened to Tandoz afterwards. No one ever saw him again. People say that the carabao came for him and bore him on his back away.

And people recall how, one time, very long ago, Tandoz stole a gleaming white stone from a carabao. He was out pasturing his father's herd. It was mid-day and he was sitting drowsily against the trunk of a tree. The beasts were in their mudholes cooling themselves during the heat of the day. Tandoz, who was then only a young boy, noticed that one bull had a small white stone, which, gleaming strangely bright in the sunlight, came in and out through the nostrils of the animal as it breathed. He approached the bull stealthily and then he snatched the stone. The bull woke up and uttered a fearsome bellow, his eyes gleamed red and maddened and his nostrils dilated, his feet pawed the ground and threw up great clouds of earth. The bull's massive body swelled and



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he trembled in fury. Then he lunged at Tandoz. Tandoz ran, greatly frightened, but he did not for a moment forget the precious white pebble he held clasped in one hand. The bull pursued him, breathing hard behind him, letting out one bellowing roar after another. Tandoz flew to a tree and climbed it. The bull circled around the tree, pawed the ground, looked up at him with maddened eyes. Then he threw himself at the tree and the tree shook and the boy was afraid the trunk would snap. Then, after a time, Tandoz made a deep cut in his arm, stuck the white stone into the wound, and bandaged it. A sudden immense power came over him as if the stone were sizzling in his blood and his flesh smarted as if he had been rubbed all over with pepper. He came down from the tree and he was ready for the foe.

It was a contest for the gleaming white stone and Tandoz won. His fury was like that of the bull, his hair bristled, his eyes grew red and staring, his nostrils dilated and the air passed through them as if from mighty bellows. Tandoz later always became like that when he was in a fury.

The contest lasted till nightfall. Men and animal stood weak and bleeding. Then in one last effort, Tandoz took hold of the bull by the horns and threw him on the ground. The bull lay still. Tandoz had conquered. Then the bull struggled up and walked slowly away.

That is how Tandoz became a very strong man. His fame grew and in the towns and villages people told many stories about him, and when he went to

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live in the hills with his wife, many more tales were told.

After that night when the people saw him carrying his wife to town to bury her, he was never seen again. No one knows what has become of him. People have a story to tell of how the carabao came for him and he climbed on his back and rode away. It was the same carabao he had battled with for the possession of the small white stone. The animal had grown old and slow during the years. Tandoz had also grown old and slow. Then one day the aged bull came for him and he wearily climbed on the beast's back and rode away.

The Spanish Fortifications of Manila

(Continued from page 563)

fell off in numbers, and the fixed armaments of the walls fell into ineffectiveness.

"When the time of trial came, there was no military chief to build up a force to use the munitions of war prepared by preceding governors."

Apparently quoting from and commenting upon General Draper's report, Salt and Heistand say:

"On September 25, the Santiago Church [on the northeast corner of Wallace Field] was also occupied [by the British], and on September 26, the enemy [meaning the Spanish defenders of Manila] were dislodged from the church of San Juan de Bagumbayan⁵ [near the present north bandstand on the Luneta]. From either of these two points of vantage a perfect view could be obtained of the defenses. As the San Gregorio redoubt [near the present Legaspi-Urdaneta monument] was unarmed, the covered way on the San Diego bastion out of repair and without sentries, the glacis¹ much too low, and the moat round the capital of the bastion dried up, it was decided to attack at that point."

We learn further that

"the greatest damage during the siege was inflicted upon the two bastions of San Andres and San Diego which had borne the brunt of the fire, but the curtain rampart and Real Gate had also been damaged and the general weakness of the plan was clearly demonstrated."

From a map prepared by General Draper in connection with his "An Account of the Reduction of MANILLA & CAVITA by the BRITISH FLEET & ARMY under the Command of REAR ADMIRAL CORNISH & BRIG. GENERAL DRAPER 1762", and believed to be an adaptation of Valdes y Tamon's map of 1739, we may observe the breach made by British artillery in the south wall of San Diego bastion.

Thus from the study of maps and plans, and from reading authenticated accounts of both sides of the story, we may safely agree with the Bates and McComb who summed up the situation as follows:

"Manila's walls failed to keep out the enemy—not from inherent weakness or faulty construction—but from the absence of a disciplined garrison which by bold sallies and counter-blows would have rendered the near approach of an enemy most hazardous."

(To be continued)

¹ For this and other technical terms see the glossaries appended to this and the first instalment of this series of articles.

² Quoted from Salt and Heistand. The authors advise that the use of the word "now" indicates the date of their manuscript, circa 1910.

³ The first regular military organization formed in the Islands.

⁴ According to account of Major Bates and Captain McComb these churches were approximately 250 yards from the city walls.

⁵ According to Valdes y Tamon's map of 1739 the position of these two churches should be reversed. Bagumbayan was supposed to have been near the site of the present Luneta Police Station, and a few crumbling walls can still be seen there. Santiago is placed on the map almost directly opposite the south "ear" of San Diego bastion and is listed as St. Iagos.

GLOSSARY

Enceinte—the line of works which forms the main inclosure of a fortress or fortified place.

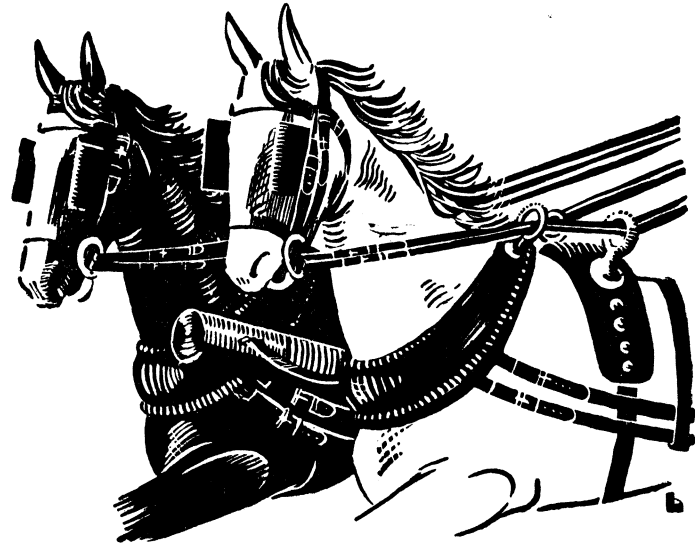
Orilion—a "little ear"—a projection at the shoulder of a bastion to cover the flank. (See Glossary appended to first article of this series in the November issue of the Philippine Magazine).

Cremailere—An indented or zigzagged line of intrenchment or fortification.

Pan coupe—priestcap, a blunted redan with reëntrant angle, so named from its shape.

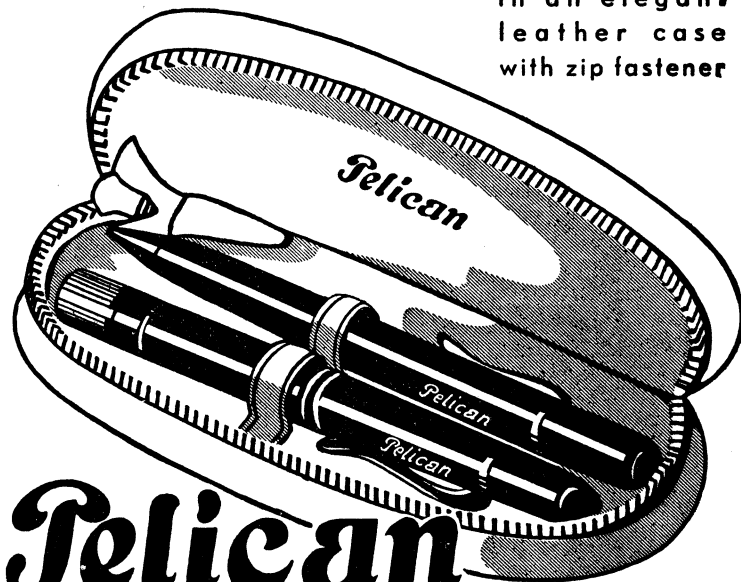
Redoubt—a small defensive work placed within an outwork such as a ravelin or behind a covered way outside the moat.

Gorge—the inner space between two flanks of a bastion—the rear entrance into the bastion.



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Face—the two outer faces of a bastion make with each other an angle, called the salient angle.

Estero—canal

Redan—two parapets raised so as to form a salient angle with the apex toward the enemy and unprotected on the rear.

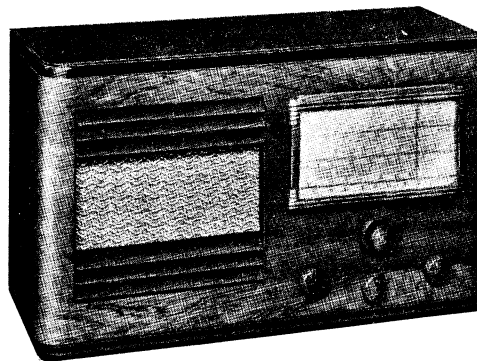
Place-of-arms—an area of ground for the gathering of soldiers, usually an enlarged portion of a covered way, serving especially as a rallying place for troops preparing for or returning from a sortie.

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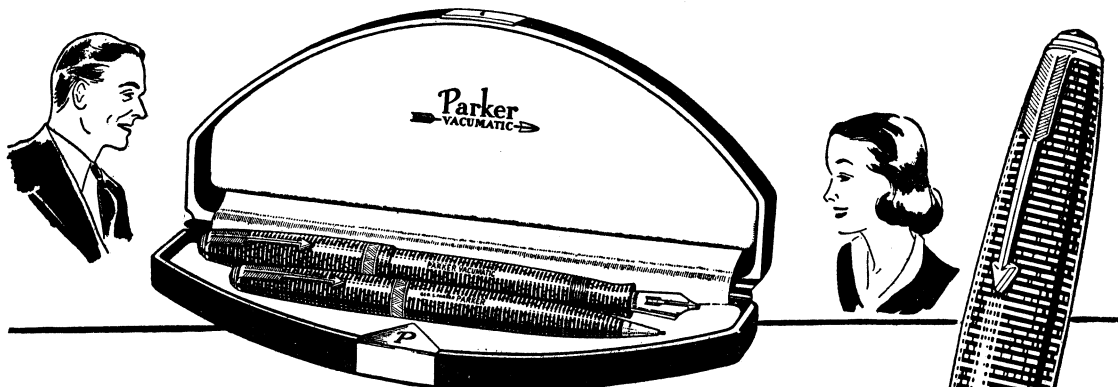
Happening to be reading Blaise Pascal's "On Mind and Style" a few evenings ago, I came to a paragraph which struck me as applicable to the story W. S. Boston is at work on of his experiences in the Philippines as a private soldier during the Philippine-American war and during the succeeding years, from which I have made another selection for this issue of the Magazine. It is a touching account of how, many years ago,

returning to his home in Tanay, he found his little, three-year-old girl down with the cholera. He tells it to illustrate the great work Dr. Victor G. Heiser did here during the "days of the empire". Oh, yes... the paragraph from Pascal: "When we see a natural style, we are astonished and delighted; for we expected to see an author, and we find a man". That is the way I feel about Boston's writing, although he himself would never think of introducing his work, as Walt Whitman introduced his "Leaves of Grass", with the promissory line, "Who touches this, touches a man".

In the third chapter of his autobiography, appearing serially in this Magazine, the Hon. Teodoro M. Kalaw, member of the Second Philippine Assembly and Secretary of the Interior under Governor-Generals Harrison and Wood, at present Director of the National Library, tells of his experiences as a youth during these same "days of the empire". Readers will find the contrast between these two accounts of those

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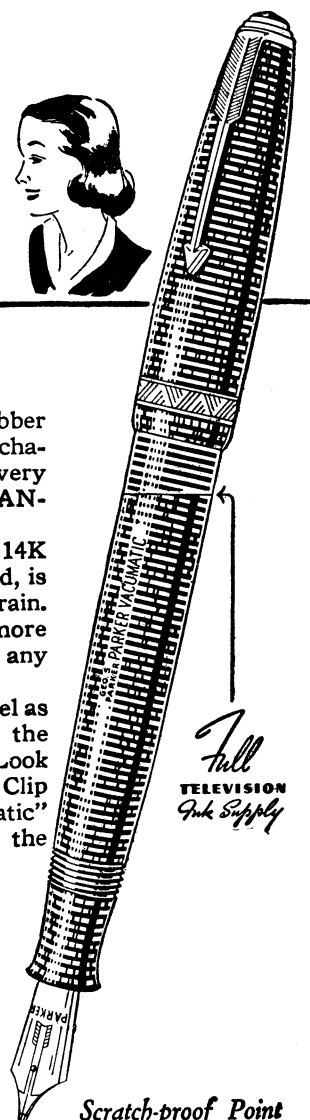
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days by men whose lives were then and have since been so dissimilar, both interesting and illuminating.

Mrs. Ireland, wife of Colonel Ireland of the U. S. Army, continues her interesting review of the history of the old Spanish fortifications of Manila. The very vocabulary—studded with such words as bastion, orillons, curtain walls, ravelins, redoubts, covered ways, places-at-arms—is exciting. A notable feature of this series is the reproduction of rare maps and photographs.

Delfin Fresnosa, creator of many strange characters in the new Filipino fiction in English, contributes the short story, "Tandoz", to this issue of the Magazine, which I consider one of the most notable among a series of outstanding stories. It is based on an old Filipino superstition of a charm—a little white stone—that may sometimes be taken from a carabao and will give a man the strength of ten.

L. C. Reyes (Mrs. A. T. Reyes), author of the short story, "Birth of a Hunter's Child," is a writer new to the columns of the Philippine Magazine, a graduate of the University of the Philippines, now taking some special subjects in the Philippine Normal School. She lived for some time on the Pacific coast of Davao.

The new translation of Rizal's beautiful poem, "My Last Farewell", written the night before his execution and smuggled out of his cell in an alcohol lamp, is the work of Dean Alfredo Gonzalez of the Central Philippine College, Jaro, Iloilo. Charles Edward Russell, one of the biographers of Rizal, wrote about the translation: "It seems to me that in faithful and adequate reproduction of the spirit of the original, this is the best version I have ever seen. It is charged with the full measure of the moving tenderness, the deep pathos, and the lofty spirit of the author. To do this in a translation is difficult, even beyond the ordinary difficulties of metrical translation. I congratulate you unreservedly on a notable mastery of all this difficulty. The form you have chosen, a freely moving blank verse, is undoubtedly the best for the transmission of the exact spirit of the original, even though it is not so likely to achieve a popular appeal as a rhymed stanza. But I take it your aim was exact and faithful reproduction, and that you have done—done so well that all readers, even though unfamiliar with the Spanish, can not escape the powerful and pathetic charm that from the first line to the last of this classic work expressed the deep soul of the great spirit that wrote it. Your version is something to brood over, to put away and treasure and to come back to for renewed contact with the spirit of this splendid being. If you will forgive me, I should like to make one little suggestion. In the third line of the fourth stanza, the repetition of the same sound in 'see' and 'sea' grates a little on the ear. It is a trifling defect and easily remedied, but the whole version is too beautiful and apt in all other respects to have in it any defect, even one so small as this. Again I congratulate you and again I thank you and I hope that when the independence of the Philippines is won and the Philippine nation of which Rizal dreamed is launched before the world, this translation of a truly great and unforgettable poem may be read at the ceremonies that will mark that day we long for." I received the poem with the line Mr. Russell objects to, unchanged; "see" might be altered to "view".

Gerson Mallillin wrote me that he composed his poem, "Unfinished Meeting", and another poem, within an hour after spending the evening with a friend and drinking two cups of coffee. "Unfinished Meeting" was suggested, he said, by the fact that "I often encounter strange beautiful girls in this city, not only in street-cars, but almost anywhere," and that night it happened again. That he never gets to know them

is the burden of his complaint. I suppose we all frequently have that doleful experience.

It is a coincidence that just while I was editing Mr. Boston's article praising the work of Dr. Heiser that I received a letter from a young lady in Boise, Idaho, Miss Esther C. Longfellow, inclosing a twenty-five cent coin for a copy of the Magazine. She wrote: "Dr. Heiser's 'Odyssey' has made a lot of us 'Philippine-conscious'—even away off over here amid the sage-brush and the coyotes".

Mrs. Jane Garrott, who is now conducting the Baguio Lending Library, wrote me during the month that "the exchange of letters given in your last issue probably interested more persons that you think. Though I hardly know you well enough to call you a friend, I was among the many who appreciated your reply to your critic... I for one much enjoy your excellent monthly... and wish I could send you a ten-year subscription..."

Luis Dato wrote me from Baao, Camarines Sur, in connection with this same exchange of letters that "modern culture does not belong to the West, and, as its basic elements are distinctly Oriental in origin, it should not surprise anyone that we understand it and recognize it as our own despite its modern Western garb and language... The English language of the Philippine Magazine does not shut off its pages to native perusal and understanding... Language and race are never pure, but mixed, and not only mixed but with an ultimate unity and identity of origin, and, also, of destiny. If the world now moves in separate marches, it is not our fault, but that of the perverted, misled intellects of the ruling sections in various supposedly enlightened countries. The West has parroted the East for generations, and because men's memories are short, Westerners have taken it for granted that they are the original parrots. We in the Philippines have to thank the Philippine Magazine for its sponsorship of a resurgent Philippine culture before the eyes at least of the American public. The Magazine is a growth and product of the place, of the Philippine soil, as much as are the flowers and the valley-grass. I agree that the Magazine has not been appreciated enough and that there is a lack of power to appreciate it—but only in degree. This Philippine Magazine should be on the desk of every Commonwealth official, from the humblest to the highest at Malacañan because it is as much a product of the country and the conditions of the time as is the government itself... The Magazine has carefully guarded against becoming entangled in politics—against the government, or, worse, in favor of it. The Magazine has been constructively critical of both the people and the government, uncovering their good



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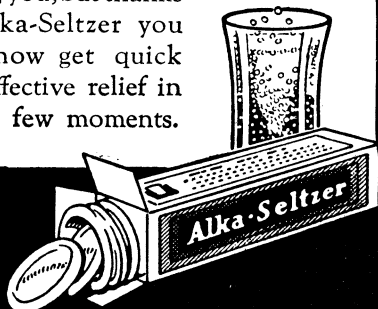
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points and glossing over somewhat the bad—largely leaving the latter as the rightful task of the more vociferous, supposedly more combative dailies to tackle, a responsibility which they, however, often do not meet... The 'pseudo-culture' of which your critic spoke, is not good for any race—and in fact explains the moral and intellectual perversion rampant in the West because it has led the people to mistake the shadow for the light... The only apparent claim of Western superiority is the machine, a superiority which is in itself of doubtful moral and spiritual value... because it destroys the balance between work and leisure, between flesh and spirit, between mass production and mass consumption, and serves as an instrument for the outright destruction of human life through war... It is an error to exaggerate the influence of either Spain or the United States in the Philippines. It is an error not to concede that it is the West and not we that carry the poison-cups for the world. Machiavellism must go—as between nations and races and no less as between individuals..."

Marc T. Greene, well-known press correspondent now in Hongkong, who saw the November issue there, wrote: "I had thought from the appearance of your magazine, its numerous advertisements and the fact that it is rather widely known and quoted from, that you were doing well, financially, and I am sorry to hear that is not the case. I should think, in a venture of this kind so desirable in the Philippines, also in view of the fact that you always seem friendly to the Government there, you ought to get some aid therefrom..."

Dr. Carlos P. Romulo, publisher of the D-M-H-M newspapers, wrote me in part: "I have just read your 'Letter and Reply' in your November issue, and wish to congratulate you for the courage with which you have expressed yourself... You are of us and you have made the Philippine Magazine an organ of opinion and expression which is a credit to yourself and to the country... It is understandable that others may not always see your point, but there are many of us who do... and know that the success of a publication is not judged only by its balance sheet but by the vigor of the ideas expressed. Judged by this standard, the Philippine Magazine is a success... Assuring you once more of my high personal esteem and regard, I am, etc."

I am glad to be able to say for myself, with reference to this correspondence, which has awakened a response of which the foregoing letters are but examples, that the friend who wrote the letter which I published last month, took no umbrage at my doing so without his permission, and even wrote me he was glad because it furnished me with an opportunity to "solicit a better understanding of your (my) work", although he made a point of the fact that my "Reply" "fought against implications I (he) did not make". He made one statement in his recent letter to me to which I have no ready reply. "The government raises taxes to finance schools, universities, libraries, and archives. Who raises taxes to finance the Philippine Magazine? The teacher gets his salary, but who pays the editor and publisher of the Philippine Magazine?"

While reading the proof of this I received a letter from former Vice-Governor J. R. Hayden who wrote, in part: "I am sorry to learn that the Magazine has not been put on a permanent basis. It is tragic that the services that you have rendered to the Philippines should not be recognized at least to the extent of making it possible for you to continue them. I hope, however, that before the Magazine finally collapses... [it will be realized] that any financial support... [given] it would be worth many times the cost..." So hope we all.



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News Summary

(Continued from page 557)

stirring up anti-American feeling in the Philippines, Hawaii, and other Pacific islands".

Italy warns Britain that further delay in effectuating the initialled but uncompleted British-Italian accord might cause Premier Benito Mussolini to give up all ideas of completing the negotiations.

Czechoslovakia outlaws the Communist Party which the Germans blamed for the "terrorism preceding the cession of Sudetenland".

The powerful General Confederation of Labor of Paris condemns parts of Premier Edouard Daladier's program as "admissible only in a fascist regime".

British troops take possession of the old section of Jerusalem, driving out the Arabs.

An international labor executive group, meeting at Brussels and representing 18 countries, adopts a resolution assailing the Munich agreement and urging a "regrouping of the forces of liberty and justice in Europe as recommended by President Roosevelt".

Tom Johnson, former Lord Privy Seal, states in a public speech that merely exchanging the Union Jack for the Swastika would not bring peace to the world and might only provide Hitler with millions of black soldiers. He suggests an international mandates board to administer the non-selfgoverning territories and primitive races, primarily for the benefit of the native inhabitants and without any financial, trade, or strategic privileges to any one power, declaring that this should remove any legitimate grievance from the German mind.

Oct. 21.—A Japanese vanguard enters the eastern sections of Canton at 4:40 P.M. without any preliminary bombing, and meeting practically no opposition. Chinese troops, before withdrawing in good order, blew up the \$8,000,000 Pearl River bridge and various utility plants and factories to prevent their use by the Japanese. They were repeated to be in good form and definitely did not have the aspect of a defeated army. High city officials previously departed for an unknown destination. Some observers believe there was a "sell-out", others that the defenders decided evacuation would be the only means to save the city from ruin.

The United Press reports that Mussolini and Hitler have demanded of Daladier as the price of their participation in any general program of appeasement, that he dissolve Parliament and "throw out the communists" (anti-fascists). Communists warn that they will "put everything into play to prevent the subjection of the country to servitude to fascism and the annihilation of national independence".

Hamburg University awards a prize to John Masefield, British poet laureate, who recently wrote a poem praising Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain for "saving the peace".

The Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister informs the Russian Minister, according to authoritative sources, that Czechoslovakia is "no longer interested" in maintaining the military alliance with Russia.

Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, states that Chamberlain saved the world from chaos and catastrophe. "How petty, partisan, and spiteful are the murmurs of disparagement against him! If better terms for Czechoslovakia could have been obtained, Chamberlain would have obtained them". He declares Hitler "means what he says as to his desire for friendship with England and that friendship with England has always been a cardinal point in Hitler's policy".

Reported from London that if King George and the Queen decide to visit the United States, it will be purely a courtesy and not a state visit, and of no political significance.

A Spanish rebel announcement from Salamanca declares that 2,888 American volunteers, fighting with the loyalists, have been killed since the beginning of the war.

Pope Pius XI in a private audience denounces Hitler and states that any attempt to crush the Church in Germany would fail disastrously.

Oct. 22.—Rumored that Premier F. Konoye has decided to make Japan completely totalitarian within a few months, but observers say he is still undecided whether to head a movement for the establishment of a single party.

Wang Ching-wei, former Chinese Premier, tells the press at Chungking that while China has never closed the door to mediation and is willing to have peace at any time but only on terms which do not menace independence, he is of the opinion that the hostilities in South China will last for a long time yet, and that since this vitally affects the interests of Britain in Hongkong and the French in Indo-China, these powers will not keep aloof from the situation for long. "I expect that they, in cooperation with the United States, will intervene to check Japan's invasion, and if they do, Russia will also offer help. I personally still have confidence in Britain that it will give equitable help to China and maintain international order and justice".

Hungary is said to have 500,000 men in the field ready for action unless Czechoslovakia yields in the territorial dispute. Ex-President Edward Benes arrives in London unexpectedly by airplane, reported looking ill and tired.

Reported in London that the British dominions have refused to accept any large-scale immigration of refugees from Europe because most of them are industrial and clerical workers whereas the dominions have room only for agriculturalists.

The Comte de Paris, pretender to the French throne, flies from Belgium to a village near Paris and secretly meets a number of journalists to whom he gives a statement, returning two hours later to Belgium. The statement declares that "following the defeat of France by peaceful means"—although he is aware that the government "was unable to extricate itself in any other way", "no diplomatic combination will save France from decline unless the French people prepare to rely once again on their own moral and material forces. French pseudo-parliamentarism is incapable of performing any

constructive work... plans invariably break down in the face of the spirit of partisanship... We (the royal house) alone are able to play the part of leaders who will unite all Frenchmen; we alone are able to build France. We shall see that there are no victors or vanquished, no oppressor or oppressed. Were it not for the Monarchy, France would now have to choose between decline and the dictatorship of one party, but what party is capable of undertaking this task? The entire country appears to be completely paralyzed by a sterile clash of efforts which could be ordered by the Monarchy for the salvation of the country".

Oct. 23.—Terrible explosions rock Canton as withdrawing Chinese blow up their ammunition dumps. The Japanese are rapidly establishing themselves, one officer, Captain Saido, yelling to some foreign spectators, "Hello, do you remember me?" and they amazed to recognize a former employee of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha office in Canton. Japanese bomb Hankow and are reported to be within 30 miles of the city.

Reported that Britain's £1,500,000,000 rearmament program has been intensified so fast that it may be completed within 3 instead of 5 years.

Former President Benes states he has accepted a professorship in the University of Chicago, where the late President Thomas Masaryk also taught before the World War.

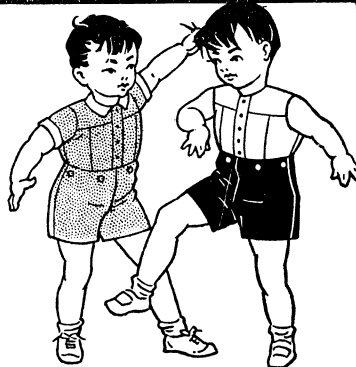
Mexico grants newspapers, magazines, and other publications free postal privileges as a means to stimulating reading and to offset the increased cost of newsprint.

Oct. 24.—The S. S. *President Cleveland*, at Shanghai, unloads, after loading, more than \$4,000,000 worth of silver intended to be shipped to the Chase National Bank and the National City Bank of New York because the Japanese-controlled Chinese maritime customs service withdrew the export permit, and the ship, which is carrying the Osmeña mission to the United States, is held up for a day in consequence. The silver is said to have been mostly in the form of jewelry and tableware which the Chinese had contributed to the war-chest. Guarded by American marines, the treasure was returned to the bank vaults pending the determination of ownership. Japanese bombers attack the British gunboat *Sandpiper*, at Changsha, damaging the superstructure; the Japanese state in reply to a protest that it was a mistake. The Japanese occupy Hwanggei, 25 miles north of Hankow. Fires are raging in Canton and almost the entire down-town shopping district and the customs house and the post office are burned to the ground. The Japanese-sponsored Nanking Reformed government issues a decree branding as traitors "anyone engaged in armed conflict with foreign powers for personal benefit and with disregard to the public good". The spokesman at Tokyo states that "if and when the actual leaders of China become aware of the uselessness and futility of their anti-Japanese policy, and also realize that the peace, prosperity, and safety of China lie in cooperation and coordination with Japan, then the time will have

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come when Japan can enter into peace negotiations with China."

The Japanese member absents himself from a meeting of the Mandates Commission called at the request of Lord Hailey at which the question was to be examined whether Britain has violated the Palestine Mandate by restricting Jewish immigration into Palestine.

The Italian press lauds Japanese successes in China, the *Giornale d'Italia* stating that "Chiang Kai-shek will not be able to save an inch of Chinese territory because now it is extremely difficult for the Chinese armies to obtain material or moral support from their silent, cautious allies, the United States, Britain, and France".

The Papal Nuncio to Italy protests against the government decree prohibiting marriages of Italians with "non-Aryans" or foreigners, claiming that the Church is the sole authority in matters pertaining to marriage.

Elections to the French Senate, (by electoral college and not popular vote) results in a slight swing to the right.

Oct. 25.—Japanese troops enter Hankow, the "Chicago of China", at 5:35 P.M., after many hours of shelling and bombing the city from which the Chinese troops had already withdrawn in an orderly manner after a day of systematic destruction of Japanese-owned property in the city, public utility plants, etc. Some 1500 foreigners and some 400,000 Chinese of the poor class are all that remain of the original 1,500,000 population. Father Jacquinot, famed French Jesuit priest, was given civil authority by the Chinese before they left and British and American marines are helping to keep order. Japanese planes bomb and sink 3 steamers on Tungting Lake filled with Chinese refugees from Hankow, killing some 8,000 people. Following the occupation of Canton Japanese, forces there push north in the general direction of the Canton-Hankow railway, but the destruction of bridges and other damage will prevent the resumption of traffic on the railroad for at least 3 months. A Tokyo statement declares that Japan will assist in the organization of a joint committee linking the Peking and Nanking governments and the autonomous government of Inner Mongolia; "the assistance will be furthered by the presence of Japanese troops. . . . Prolonged presence of Japanese troops in China will be necessary to insure peace and order". A Japanese press report declares that the government's basis for peace with China is "mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity". An announcement from Chungking states that General and Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek are near the front lines with the troops west of Hankow, and that no peace negotiations are being considered.

German, Italian, and Polish pressure is reported to have caused Hungary to modify its demands on Czechoslovakia. Germany signs a trade pact with Yugoslavia under which it will absorb about 60% of Yugoslavia's exports. Reported that Germany has demanded the return of all its pre-war African colonies

or cession of other African territory of equal extent.

A news report from London states that Britain will again politely inform the United States of its inability to meet the \$120,000,000 war-debt installment and that Britain will discuss a settlement if and when there is likelihood that the debt will be trimmed to meet present circumstances and the settlement forms a part of a worldwide readjustment of intergovernmental indebtedness.

Announced that the Duke of Kent, brother of King George, has been appointed Governor-General of Australia to succeed Lord Gowrie.

Oct. 26.—The Japanese spokesman states with reference to the American note protesting against discriminating against American interests in China, that various government departments must study the note before it can be answered. He declares that the Nine-Power Treaty must undergo revision. The Japanese are reported to be attempting a "model occupation" of Hankow, with no looting or raping. An official announcement in Chungking declares that China wants no peace and will continue to fight Japan, "regardless of whether the British Ambassador brings peace terms". It is also declared that Chiang Kai-shek will not resign.

Pravda confirms past rumors that Marshal Vassili Bluecher has been dismissed as commander of the Far Eastern Red Army.

Czechoslovakia accepts the Hungarian demands in large part, Germany and Italy to arbitrate with respect to the territories still left in dispute. Germany officially discloses it used 360,000 troops in occupying the Sudeten areas. David Lloyd George states: "We handed over the little democratic state in Central Europe, wrapped in the Union Jack and the Tri-color, to a ruthless dictator who will deny freedom to Czechs and Germans alike. We have descended the ladder of dishonor rung by rung. Can we go any lower? We have lost honor; we have not gained tranquility. . . . Instead of the 58 nations that used to follow her, Britain will not be able to get two to follow her today".

Britain and France sternly warn General Francisco Franco against carrying out a threat to resort to submarine warfare against foreign merchant ships trading with the Spanish loyalists.

British authorities in Palestine announce that Jewish immigration after March 31, 1939, will be limited to 4,800 a year.

Oct. 27.—Muddy, gaunt, and haggard Japanese troops are marching into the Wuhan tri-cities (Hankow, Hanyang, and Wuchang), many of them bandaged and limping. In Hankow 15 Chinese are led up the Bund, forced to wade knee-deep into the river, and are then shot within a few feet of a safety-zone and in full view of foreigners. Tokyo begins a celebration of the taking of Hankow with a large flag and lantern parade. War Minister Gen. S. Itagaki states in a press interview that Japan will conquer every inch of China if necessary to destroy Chiang Kai-shek's "anti-Japanese and pro-communist

influence". "Our aim is to win China's cooperation and friendship, to which the chief obstacle is Chiang Kai-shek". Influential Japanese quarters in London are reported to be attempting to induce the British government to offer its services for the restoration of peace.

The Earl of Stanhope is named First Lord of the Admiralty, replacing Alfred Duff Cooper who resigned in protest against Chamberlain's policy.

The Berlin *Angriff*, owned by Propaganda Minister Josef Goebels, states that the fate of Czechoslovakia awaits Lithuania unless the Germans in Memel are given full autonomy.

Daladier, accusing the Communists of sabotaging all efforts to strengthen France, excludes them from the government majority, thus breaking up the Popular Front and bringing the country closer to a dictatorship. He defends the Munich agreement, saying it was an act of reason and not a capitulation to force. On the issue of the return of colonies to Germany, he states "We consider the French Empire inviolate".

Oct. 28.—Disclosed at Tokyo that the stiff note of the United States demanding cessation of the discrimination against American interests in China, will not be published in the Japanese press. Sources close to the government state it will take a "determined stand". Toshio Shiratori, who has been mentioned for the foreign ministry, tells German press representatives that "British domination in East Asia has ended for all time and that a new period in Japanese history has begun". Reported that Japan has warned France that it "might be compelled to take measures" if the French continue to supply China with arms, the French Foreign Office expressing surprise, the spokesman stating that Japan was unable to substantiate similar accusations made earlier in the year. Amid wild celebrations in Tokyo, War Minister Itagaki warns that "the conflict has just begun. . . . I urge the people to prepare for fresh sacrifices". The Italian Grand Council congratulates Japan on its "decisive victory" in China. The People's Political Council meets in Chungking with Wang Ching-wei, Deputy leader of the Kuomintang, as Chairman, and decides formally to continue the policy of resistance to Japan. Chiang Kai-shek sent a message saying that the present situation was not unexpected and that preparations have been made to establish strong-holds in the western provinces as the best centers for long-term resistance. The Council sends messages to Chiang and the soldiers at the front expressing its confidence in them. It is said in Honkong that Gen. A. von Falkenhausen and other former German military advisers recommended the withdrawals from Hankow and Canton, and it is believed that Chiang personally ordered the evacuations forcing Japan to carry on the fight under increasingly adverse conditions and without regular means of communication. Reported the Chinese have constructed a new boom across the Yangtze 12 miles up-river from Hankow.



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Stated in Geneva diplomatic quarters that Britain has long-range peace plans involving limitation of armaments, an economic accord, and the creation of a permanent peace organization of which a reformed League of Nations would form the nucleus; various sections of the League would be amalgamated, involving the retirement of several section chiefs and the post of Under Secretary-General would be abolished which, in addition to effecting a saving, would eliminate V. Sokolov, the lone Soviet official among the under-secretaries, a purge which would pave the way for a return of Italy and Germany to the League; as many of 50 officials may be retired, including a small group of leftists who have been opposing Chamberlain's policies.

Several thousand Polish Jews are arrested throughout Germany, and put aboard trains to the Polish border, allowed to take only clothing, blankets, and food for two days. Later reports from Poland state that following negotiations with Germany, the deportation order was cancelled. The order was prompted, it is reported, because of a Polish law, to go into effect shortly, which would have made the repatriation of many Polish Jews abroad impossible. The German Foreign Office publication, *Diplomatische Politische Korrespondenz*, accuses the United States of being an "encumbrance to European conciliation efforts" and bitterly attacks the "American meddling in European affairs". The autonomous Ruthenian province of Czechoslovakia suspends the activities of all political parties. German maneuvers are reported along the Prague-Vienna railway and all roads from Czechoslovakia into Austria are closed on the German side, the reason not being disclosed.

At a convention of the Radical Socialist Party at Marseilles, headed by Daladier, a foreign policy is reported to be emerging which will mean the virtual abandonment of France's system of alliances and a new alignment with Britain, France, Germany, and Italy; some of the delegates are so angered that they walk out of the hall.

Reported from Rome that November 15 had been tentatively set for the going into effect of the Anglo-Italian pact; Britain reportedly being satisfied that the recent withdrawal of 10,000 Italian "volunteers" from Spain is sufficient to bring the agreement in force. Spanish officials at Barcelona bid farewell to fighters in the International Brigade, including Americans, who are being disbanded; they marched through flower-strewn streets.

A mass-meeting at Mombassa, Tanganyika, adopts a resolution demanding the retention of the country under British rule.

Oct. 29.—Nearly a million people march to the Imperial Palace and Emperor Hirohito and his family twice appear on the palace walls, such a public appearance having taken place only a few times in the whole history of Japan. Despite official statements warning the people that the fall of Hankow marks only a new phase in the hostilities, the celebrating people turn Tokyo by nightfall into "a fairyland of

colored lights". One-time Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita is again appointed to the office. American business men in China issue a statement supporting the State Department's note to Japan, declaring that Japan's practices affect American labor, agriculture, shipping, and banking and urging retaliatory measures unless the Open Door is effectively guaranteed. The American and British Chambers of Commerce in Shanghai holds a joint meeting to plan a united front. People in the refugee zone in Hankow are reported being fed only through inadequate private effort and a Chinese woman is reported to have thrown three of her five children into the Yangtze because she could not bear to see them starve and was prevented from drowning the other two by a foreign woman who happened to be passing.

The British Labor Party issues a manifesto attacking the government's policy and stating that the world is waiting for a lead which Britain and the dominions can give it. The colonial question can not be solved by redistributing territories among competing powers, but by applying the principle of international trusteeship to all colonies not yet ready for self-government and giving all powers access to raw materials on condition they renounce aggression, declares the manifesto, which also affirms that the voluntary efforts of a free people can far surpass those of a regimented dictatorship. Gen. F. R. von Epp, Hitler's deputy in colonial matters, states at the Reich Colonial School that Germany demands the return of all its former colonies, but adds it will "never attempt to solve the colonial problem by force". The New York *World-Telegram* publishes a colored map, described as one used by the German Nazi officials to acquaint Austrians with Germans plans to incorporate Austria and the Sudeten areas in 1938, Hungary in 1939, Poland, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Rumania in 1940, the British Isles, most of France, and the Ukraine in 1941, European Russia and the Scandinavian countries, Turkey and other Near areas in 1948. The map shows Italy and its possessions unshaded. Portugal and the Union of South Africa are reported from Lisbon to be discussing a joint plan for protection of their colonies. Premier A. Salazar is reported to have said that Portugal will never cede any of its territory to any one at any time under any conditions. Mussolini receives German Foreign Minister. J. von Ribbentrop, the visit being interpreted to mean that Germany and Italy are not in complete agreement as to the Czechoslovakian-Hungarian border dispute. Rumania proclaims a completely totalitarian state under the royal dictatorship of King Carol.

A fire in Marseilles kills 56 people and the Radical Socialist Convention there is adjourned instead of continuing over the week end as Daladier is reported to have lost important state papers in the fire which also invaded his hotel. The Party adopts a resolution demanding flat rejection by the French govern-

ment of all colonial and territorial claims which a foreign power may formulate and urging that the government limit colonial negotiations to a study for the equitable sharing of raw materials.

Oct. 30.—Chinese reports state that Japan is transferring troops from Manchukuo to Shansi and Suiyuan provinces to cut the route over which the Chinese obtain material from Russia.

Col. Ramon Franco, famed flyer and brother of General Franco, and four others are killed in a crash of their seaplane in a storm off Majorca.

Oct. 31.—"The need of revising the Nine-Power Pacific Treaty is evident", states the Rome *Messaggero*. "Japan ought to enjoy a special position in view of the fresh responsibilities which it has assumed in China at the cost of enormous sacrifice." The British Consulate in Shanghai protests against the use of British-owned docks by two Japanese transports permission for which was refused by the owners.

The Singapore Legislative Council votes 10,000,000 Straits dollars to the British imperial defense fund to be paid in 5 annual instalments.

The German government announces the resignation of Gen. Ludwig Beck as Chief of the General Staff, one of the group of old-school officers which told Hitler that the German army and nation were not in a condition to undertake a major war. Gen. Franz Halder, who has risen rapidly under Hitler's favor, is named his successor.

Daladier returns to Paris prepared, reportedly, to embark on a program of friendship with Europe's dictators, abruptly reversing French policy. A non-aggression pact with Hitler is understood to be the first step but the entire program depends on British-Italian cooperation in the Mediterranean, including a settlement of the Spanish situation. It is said that Hitler has offered France a gentleman's agreement not to resort to war for a period of either 10 or 25 years.

Mussolini decrees that some 7,500,000 out of the 44,000,000 population are to don uniform, including all government employees and also newspapermen.

Nov. 1.—A heavy concentration of Japanese warships is reported off Foochow, chief seaport of Fookien province.

Chamberlain states in the House of Commons that it must be conceded that "geographically, Germany must occupy a dominant position in central and southeastern Europe". As to the hostilities in China, he declares "there is no immediate prospect of cessation of war". Lord Runciman, recently independent negotiator in the Sudeten dispute is appointed Lord President of the Council.

The Egyptian government is reported to have decided to build up a modern army of 100,000 men and a fleet of at least 1,000 airplanes, and also to set up the nucleus of a navy.

The Arabs in Palestine declare a 3-day general transportation strike in protest against military passenger control regulations promulgated by the government in an effort to cope with the influx of agitators and arms.

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The Jewish Relief Committee in Warsaw, Poland, states that conditions among the 14,000 "undesirable" Polish Jews deported from Germany, have resulted in intense suffering, some of them going insane. Some 9,000 more are still huddled in temporary quarters on the Nazi side of the frontier awaiting the result of negotiations over the new Polish citizenship law which Germany claims might revoke the citizenship of Polish Jews and make it impossible to deport them to Poland if necessary. Poland claims the law merely provides for a check of passports of Poles living in foreign countries.

Nov. 2.—In the presence of the Emperor, the Japanese Privy Council approves Japan's severance of relations with all organizations connected with the League of Nations.

The House of Commons votes 345 to 138 in favor of early conclusion of the Anglo-Italian pact, after Chamberlain states that Hitler and Mussolini definitely assured him that they have no territorial ambitions in Spain and that the remainder of the "volunteers" will be withdrawn as soon as the pact is effectuated. Laborites ridiculed his faith in their good intentions and one speaker states Chamberlain has a "peculiar genius for friendship with the wrong people" and calls him "the boneless wonder of the age".

Australia is reported to be ordering 50 bombing planes and doubling the volunteer militia to 70,000.

Chamberlain's speech in the House of Commons yesterday about Germany's dominant position in central Europe, evokes bitter comment in some sections of the French press.

The Italian and German award of arbitration grants Hungary all Czechoslovakian territory with an undisputed Hungarian majority, including Uzhorod, capital of the province of Ruthenia, and other important centers.

A Spanish rebel warship shells and sinks the Spanish government freighter *Cantabria* in sight of the British coast after the warship and a passing London steamer had removed the passengers and crew.

Nov. 3.—Premier Knoye states in a radiocast on occasion of the birth anniversary of the late Emperor Meiji that the powers should have a clear understanding of the new situation being unfolded in Eastern Asia. He states that "Japan has no intention of rejecting cooperation with foreign powers or of injuring their legitimate rights or the interests of China, but that Japan's recent military successes have been achieved with ample fighting power left to reject outside interference." He indicates that Japan would not reject participation by the Kuomintang in the establishment of a new order if it repudiates its anti-Japanese and pro-communist policy. He declares this mistaken policy, "never based on Chinese traditions or Chinese intuition, forced Japan to take up arms. . . Hitherto China has been victimized by the imperialist ambitions of other foreign powers, and Japan realizes the necessity of fundamentally revising such a situation." He expresses "an ardent desire for China's reawakening so that

it may take part in the reconstruction of East Asia and impart a new light to the world of culture". The Tokyo spokesman states that "Japan considers the Nine-Power Treaty obsolete. Whether we denounce it or withdraw from it has not yet been decided". (This Treaty guarantees the sovereignty, independence, and territorial and administrative integrity of China, bound the signatories to aid China in maintaining a stable government, and restrained them from seeking special privileges in China at the expense of other powers.) It is announced at Tokyo that the government intends to create a political and economic bloc consisting of the present Japanese Empire, Manchukuo, and China, to carry out an "immutable policy" for Asiatic reconstruction. The Japanese claim the capture of Puchi 40 miles up-river from Hankow.

The House of Commons defeats a Laborite motion of censure of the government for alleged inadequate defenses by 355 to 130, after the government spokesman denied the alleged weakness and stated that Britain's air defenses are comparable with those of any country "except Germany". The House of Lords approves, 55 to 6, the decision to effectuate the Anglo-Italian pact. The Earl of Craven stated that when he was in Italy a week or so ago, Mussolini told him, "I love England, and want to put our relations on a new basis". Parliament adjourns after the reading of the message of the King expressing thankfulness for the averting of the "imminent peril of war", praising President Roosevelt for his "timely action", and expressing hope for a "new era in Europe".

Reported that the Duke and Duchess of Windsor will make their home permanently in Paris.

Turkey is reported to have ordered the construction in England of 3 destroyers and 4 submarines and that another order will shortly follow through the medium of a recent '16,000,000 British credit to Turkey. Four other submarines have been ordered from Germany.

Nov. 4.—Japanese troops take Yingcheng, 50 miles west of Hankow, in an apparent thrust at Sashih, 60 miles further, an important highway center. The Chinese government issues a statement at Chungking declaring that the Japanese Premier's statement of yesterday is an insult to the intelligence and that China is for the Chinese. The statement ridicules Japan's attempt at establishing a "new order" by bombing and killing not only combatants but civilians in mass, invalids in hospitals, and women and children in the homes and schools, and declares that while Japan claims it has conquered half of China, they do not say that Japanese soldiers are not safe far beyond their precariously held lines of communication; "no less than three-fourths of the territory behind the Japanese lines is under the effective control of the Chinese government".

The British Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai sends a telegram to the Foreign Office declaring that Chamberlain's "optimistic view of the future of British trade in China" expressed a few days ago, is entirely contrary to the facts and is unjustified unless

the government is prepared to support this optimism with much firmer action than so far shown. The London *Financial Times* also hits the complacency of Chamberlain's remarks, especially coming after the United States unusually strongly-worded note to Japan. "The failure of Britain and America to cooperate in the Far East has frequently been a matter for surprised comment. The British government should consider the very effective means at our disposal for bringing pressure to bear on Japan other than the polite interchange of opinion that has been going on", states the paper.

A semi-official Berlin announcement states that Germany considers the Czechoslovakian frontiers as definitely established and not subject to further revision, which is interpreted as German opposition to further Hungarian and Polish aspirations.

Rumania demands three of Czechoslovakia's frontier towns.

In an armistice day address, Mussolini shouts demands for the restoration of former Italian territories now held by France, and the crowd shouts "Nice!" and "Savoy", which were ceded to France in 1860.

The Belgian Minister of State declares that Belgium can not give up its mandates in Africa except in agreement with those who entrusted them to Belgium, and that as for the Belgian Congo, there can be no question of ceding any part of it.

Nov. 5.—In Berlin, one man is sentenced to death and three others to imprisonment charged with "plotting an armed proletarian march on Berlin". This is the first time that a proceedings of the dreaded "Peoples' Court" has been made public.

Paris political circles are reported speculating on the possibility of a firm diplomatic action by France, Britain, and the United States against the claims of Japan.

Hungary begins occupation of five zones in Czechoslovakia awarded to it, covering an area of 4,643 square miles with a population of 800,000.

Nov. 6.—Japan's delay in replying to the American note is said to be due to inter-departmental friction in Japan. A recent army statement declared that "all Japanese political, economic, and propaganda work in China must be mapped out and executed in conformity with the military set-up and without the supervision of the Foreign Ministry". The Foreign Office countered with the charge that the Army is infringing on the Constitution and disturbing the country's foreign relations.

Hitler in a speech at Weimar rejects arms limitation "while democracies continue to be war-mongers. . . We shall never again leave the successful path. We must never forget what got us our successes and how and why they came about". Cardinal von Faulhaber of Munich preaches a sermon declaring the individual has the right to believe in God, to demonstrate his faith, to attend divine services unhindered, and to exercise freedom of opinion.

Nov. 7.—The Tokyo *Kokumin*, Army organ, states Japan will take retaliatory measures if the United States tries to force Japan to continue recog-

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nizing the Nine-Power Treaty. "Such an attempt would be disastrous for the Roosevelt regime as the American public would not tolerate involvement in the China problem".

George Demitroff, writing in *Pravda*, predicts a Russo-German conflict late in 1941 unless the workers of the world unite against fascism. He states reactionary English and French bourgeoisie have given Hitler a strategic position to attack Hungary next spring, then Poland, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, and Switzerland, in preparation for a final smash toward the Soviet Union.

Two British Royal Air Force long-range bombers, which hopped off from Ismailia, Egypt, at dawn, Saturday, arrive at Port Darwin, Australia, early Monday afternoon (today), completing the entire distance, 7,162 miles, in one hop, breaking the previous non-stop record of 6,306 miles established by the Russians in their Moscow to California hop. A third plane, which had to stop at Koepang, Timor, to refuel, arrives at Port Darwin several hours later. The average speed of the first two planes was 149 miles an hour, as the total elapsed time was 48 hours.

Nov. 8.—The Japanese Cabinet approves a complete invocation of the National Mobilization Law which gives the government control over all property, energy, and resources of the Empire in case of emergency. Arita warns foreign diplomats that the zones of hostility in China will be enlarged to include Shensi, Hupeh, Hunan, and Kwangsi provinces and asks them to keep their airplanes and citizens out of these areas to avoid "unfortunate incidents".

A young Polish Jew, Herschel Grysznian, shoots and seriously wounds Ernst von Rath, third secretary of the German Embassy in Paris. The German government is reported furious and Hitler orders his personal physician and the head of the Munich University clinic to proceed to Paris to attend him, after a telephone conversation with the German Ambassador. Foreign Minister George Bonnet expresses the French government's regret. Hitler, speaking at Munich, states: "We do not want anything from the Western powers except our pre-war colonies, to which we have a right. We shall never stand beggar before anyone. We will start negotiations, but if our rights are refused, nobody must be surprised if we resort to other means. We shall not arm ourselves only with palm-twigs."

In a speech from the Throne at the opening of Parliament, King George states that the King and Queen have accepted an invitation from President Roosevelt to visit the United States before the conclusion of their Canadian tour, and also mentions the invitations to King Carol of Rumania and President Albert Lebrun of France to visit England. He declares, "My government will do all in its power to promote the development of good understanding in the spirit of the joint Anglo-German declaration at

Munich". Opposition leader Clement Attlee states that the King's speech contained no sign of the appreciation of the gravity of the international situation, and no indication of a real constructive program". Liberal leader Sir Archibald Sinclair criticizes the negative character of the speech and points out it contained no reference to the League of Nations. Arthur Greenwood, Laborite, states in answer to charges of Hitler at Weimar that he wished to see Germany and Italy destroyed, that he had never expressed such a wish, but that Hitler, breathing contempt for and hatred of democracy, has destroyed two democratic nations (Austria and Czechoslovakia) and is using his powers to aid in the destruction of a third (Spain). He declares he would like to see the end of the dictatorships, as "only thus can we obtain the moral disarmament for which Hitler asked but which is foreign to the basic principle of fascism".

Nov. 9.—The Chinese claim continuing successes in their counter-offensive in South China and the Japanese are falling back before gunfire audible in Canton. Chinese successes are also reported from Shansi.

R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, states in the House of Commons that Britain stands with the United States in insisting on the Open Door in China and that Britain will not consider any alteration in the position laid down in the Nine-Power and other treaties.

The British government announces it is abandoning its plan to partition Palestine between the Jews and Arabs as impracticable, and that a conference of Jews and Arabs will be summoned in London to attempt to work out an amicable solution. "If the conference fails, then the government will 'take its own decision'".

Von Rath dies and widespread outrages against Jews are reported occurring throughout Germany, with Jewish shops wrecked, synagogues burned, and Jews attacked in the streets.

The Dionne quintuplets of Callandar, Ontario, Canada, have their tonsils and adenoids removed, the operation requiring 30 minutes for each of the five sisters and being reported as successful.

Nov. 10.—Kemal Ataturk, President of Turkey, dies aged 57, and Abdul Halik Renda, President of the National Assembly, is proclaimed provisional President. During the years of his incumbency, Kemal Westernized Turkey, freed it from foreign occupation, assumed exclusive control of the Dardanelles, moved the capital from Constantinople to Ankara, abolished Islam as the state religion, introduced the Latin alphabet to take the place of the Arabic, and compelled the men to adopt European dress and habits and the women to drop their veils.

President Getulio Vargas tells pressmen that it is impossible for Brazil to continue its foreign debt service because of the present low price of coffee

but that it stands ready to examine any plan for the benefit of creditors that is in conformity with the interests of the national economy.

Nov. 11.—French authorities in Indo-China are reported to have placed an embargo on the importation of supplies destined for China, including motor trucks and spare parts.

Anti-Jewish violence sweeps Germany and it is estimated that 10,000 Jewish establishments have been wrecked by Nazi mobs, and scores of Jews are reported to have committed suicide. Jews are helpless as they are unprotected by the police and have been forbidden to carry arms on pain of 20 years servitude in the concentration camps. The British press expresses its indignation and the *New York Times* states: "Thus does a great government take advantage of the act of a maddened boy, the government which boasts of the order it maintains and aspires to spread it all over central Europe". The *New York Herald-Tribune* states that the "masters of Germany are inviting the disgust of all civilized men".

The Turkish National Assembly elects Gen. Ismet Inonu President. He was Premier doing 13 years of the 15 years Kemal headed the government.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester visit the Duke and Duchess of Windsor at Paris, the first reunion of the former King and his American wife with any member of the Royal family since his abdication.

Nov. 12.—The German government announces that the Jews will be assessed a fine of 1,000,000,000 marks for the killing of von Rath (\$400,000,000, said to be 15 to 18% of the total wealth of the Jews in Germany), and government agents are confiscating insurance and bank accounts. In Berlin some 1,600 Jews have been arrested and in some smaller towns all male Jews are in prison. Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment, bans all Jews from attending any sort of public entertainment, and makes theater proprietors responsible for the enforcement of the decree. Synagogues and Jewish prayer rooms are closed in Munich. Field Marshal Hermann von Goering orders that effective January 1, Jews will be prohibited from conducting any retail business, commission house, or any independent handicraft enterprise. Goebbels any independent pressmen that the demonstrations of the past few days were "spontaneous and unorganized" and that had he organized them, they would have been much more effective. "The settlement of the problem depends upon the Jews themselves, whether they are willing to accept the position of a foreign race whom we realize to be antagonistic to the German people".

Switzerland begins a vigorous campaign against Swiss Nazis, especially those suspected of relationship with Germany, and a number of them have been arrested.

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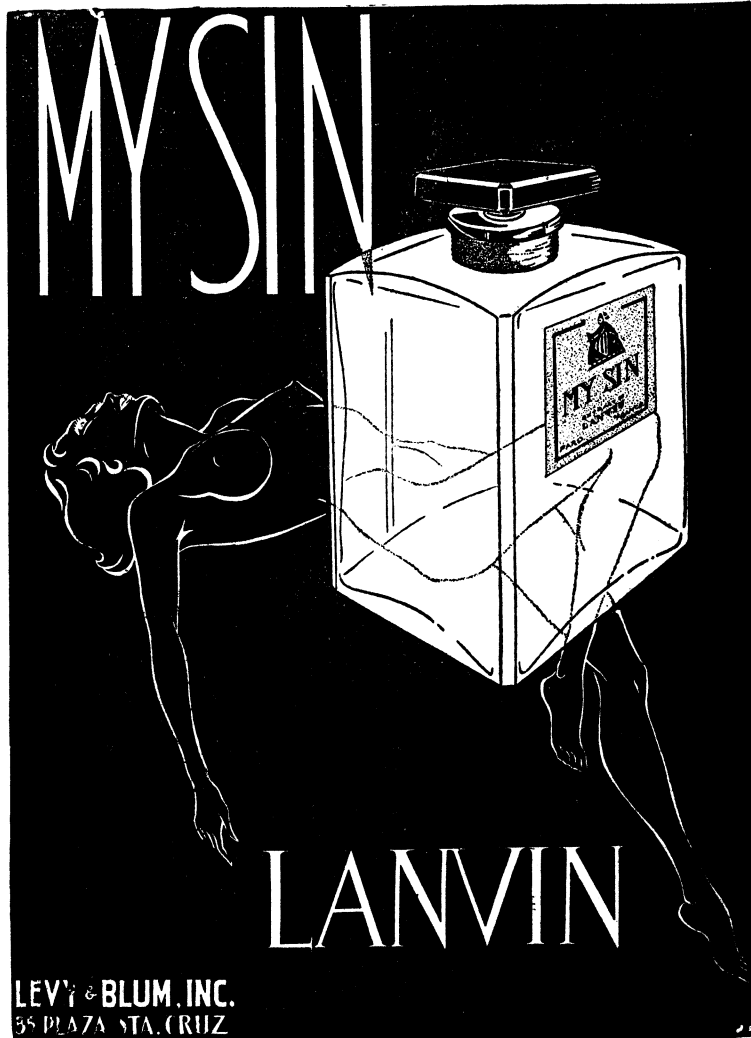
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The elimination of the veteran Foreign Minister Teufik Rustu Aras from the Turkish Cabinet is interpreted by some observers as the first step of Turkey away from Moscow toward the Rome-Berlin axis.

Nov. 12.—The Archbishop of Canterbury urges Britons to pray for the Jewish sufferers. "Would that the rulers of Germany could realize that such excesses of hatred and malice put upon friendship an almost intolerable strain." Reported that President Roosevelt has communicated with Chamberlain regarding the refugee problem.

Foreign Minister K. Kanya of Hungary tells the Chamber of Deputies that the Rome-Berlin axis has shown itself to be an important factor in European peace and that Hungary will always be found on the side of the axis powers.

Astronomical Data For December, 1938

By the Weather Bureau



Sunrise and Sunset

	Rises	Sets
Dec. 1...	6:06 a.m.	5:24 p.m.
Dec. 6...	6:08 a.m.	5:26 p.m.
Dec. 12...	6:11 a.m.	5:28 p.m.
Dec. 18...	6:15 a.m.	5:30 p.m.
Dec. 24...	6:18 a.m.	5:33 p.m.
Dec. 31...	6:21 a.m.	5:37 p.m.

Winter's Solstice on the 22nd at 8:00 p.m.

Moonrise and Moonset

	Rises	Sets
December 1...	12:34 p.m.	0:10 a.m.
December 2...	1:15 p.m.	0:59 a.m.
December 3...	1:57 p.m.	1:49 a.m.
December 4...	2:42 p.m.	2:42 a.m.
December 5...	3:31 p.m.	3:37 a.m.
December 6...	4:26 p.m.	4:36 a.m.
December 7...	5:25 p.m.	5:38 a.m.
December 8...	6:27 p.m.	6:40 a.m.
December 9...	7:30 p.m.	7:41 a.m.
December 10...	8:33 p.m.	8:38 a.m.
December 11...	9:34 p.m.	9:31 a.m.
December 12...	10:32 p.m.	10:21 a.m.
December 13...	11:28 p.m.	11:08 a.m.
December 14...		11:52 a.m.
December 15...	0:23 a.m.	12:36 p.m.
December 16...	1:16 a.m.	1:20 p.m.
December 17...	2:09 a.m.	2:04 p.m.
December 18...	3:02 a.m.	2:49 p.m.
December 19...	3:52 a.m.	3:36 p.m.
December 20...	4:46 a.m.	4:25 p.m.
December 21...	5:36 a.m.	5:14 p.m.
December 22...	6:24 a.m.	6:03 p.m.
December 23...	7:10 a.m.	6:53 p.m.
December 24...	7:55 a.m.	7:41 p.m.
December 25...	8:36 a.m.	8:30 p.m.
December 26...	9:16 a.m.	9:17 p.m.
December 27...	9:54 a.m.	10:04 p.m.
December 28...	10:32 a.m.	10:51 p.m.
December 29...	11:11 a.m.	11:40 p.m.
December 30...	11:50 a.m.	
December 31...	12:33 p.m.	0:30 a.m.

	Phases of the Moon	
Full Moon	on the 7th at.....	6:22 p.m.
Last Quarter	on the 14th at.....	9:17 a.m.
New Moon	on the 22nd at.....	2:07 a.m.
First Quarter	on the 30th at.....	6:53 a.m.
Perigee	on the 9th at.....	9:00 a.m.
Apogee	on the 25th at.....	3:00 a.m.

The planets for the 15th
MERCURY rises at 6:08 a.m. and sets at 5:20 p.m. The planet is too close to the sun for observation.

VENUS rises at 3:53 a.m. and sets at 3:19 p.m. In the early hours of the morning the planet may be found in the eastern sky between the constellations of Scorpius and Virgo.

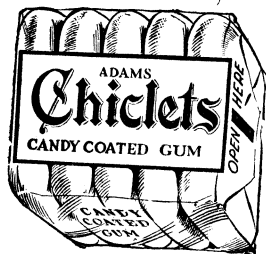
MARS rises at 2:36 a.m. and sets at 2:12 p.m. In the early hours of the morning the planet may be found in the eastern sky in the constellation of Virgo.

JUPITER rises at 10:37 a.m. and sets at 10:09 p.m. During the evening the planet will be found in the constellation of Capricorn.

SATURN rises at 1:06 p.m. and sets at 1:10 a.m. on the 16th. Until midnight the planet will be found in the western sky in the constellation of Pisces. It transits the meridian of Manila at 7:12 p.m.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p.m.
North of the Zenith South of the Zenith
Castor and Pollux in Sirius in Canis Major
Gemini Canopus in Argo
Capella in Auriga Procyon in Canis Minor
Aldebaran in Taurus Betelgeuse and Rigel in Orion
Deneb in Cygnus Achernar in Eridanus
Formalhaut in Pisces Australis

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The "China Incident"

(Continued from page 575)

happened in the rear of the Japanese line. The North China guerilla fighters who had been comparatively quiet, suddenly burst into great activity in Hopei and Shantung, wresting several cities from the hands of the Japanese, notably Nankung in Hopei, and Tsaochwang and Lintsing in Shantung. Chinese mobile units also attacked Shichiachwang, in Hopei, and other Shantung cities. The Japanese hit back with their "bandit hunts", which brought many trainloads of their wounded soldiers back to Peiping.

The guerillas have been so successful in organizing the North China people for a long resistance, that the military authorities in Central China are taking up such tactics in earnest. Schools for training the organizers have been founded and General Chiang Kai-shek sent one of his trusted lieutenants, General Ku Chu-tung, to the lower Yangtze Valley to organize mobile units on a big scale. In the neighborhood of Shanghai alone, some 120,000 such guerilla fighters wrecked five or six bridges between Shanghai and Hangchow, thus paralyzing the communications between the two cities. Yuhuatai, just outside the city wall of Nanking, too, was attacked. But more important than these open armed conflicts with the Japanese army, is the organization of the people politically for self-government, as that spoils the hope of the Japanese to extend their influence into the rural areas and to gain the support of the masses.

From the foregoing account of the situation, one thing stands out clearly, and that is Japan is trying to cut China's communications with the outside world. It is but natural that China should fight this with all available means.

At this point we may pause to consider the war situation as a whole. According to the estimate of China's high command, it was expected that all the seven coastal provinces would be lost to the Japanese in three months after the war started and it was conceded that Japan might reach Hankow in six months' time. But today Fukien, save for the two islands of Quemoy and Amoy, is still in the hands of the Chinese, and the greater parts of the Kwangtung and Chekiang coastal regions are still flying Chinese flags. Hankow did fall into Japan's hands, but only after sixteen months' of hard fighting. In other words, China succeeded in this war of attrition better than it had expected. Japan has failed to wrest from China the quick, decisive victory which would bring China "to her knees".

Japan has not succeeded in isolating China from the rest of the world. And even if it should later succeed in doing that, still China would not sue for peace. With its sea ports blockaded by the Japanese from the beginning of the war, China's spokesman has recently declared from Chungking that China is ready to fight the Japanese both from the front and the rear. This is no empty threat, for China has successfully converted the Japanese rear into front fighting lines. Also, according to some reports, China's best troops have not as yet taken an active part in the fight, and one dispatch predicts that the equipment and mechanization of these troops will be completed next spring at which time they will take the field.

Japanese schemers have been moving heaven and earth to effect the amalgamation of their puppet regimes in Peiping and Nanking. And for a short while, last month, it looked as if they were about to succeed, but they failed inasmuch as the only man who might have united the leaders of both puppet regimes, General Wu Pei-fu, definitely turned down the proposal that he come out to head the new government.

Meanwhile, the international situation has been turning more and more unfavorable to the Japanese. Russia has refused to renew the fishery leases, which will work extreme hardship on many Japanese fishing companies. Japan has been growing extremely restless over this issue, even darkly hinting at the employment of force to protect its "treaty rights".

In Shanghai, the business men of nine nationalities came to an agreement and petitioned their respective governments in identical terms, the most important of which are that the Yangtze be opened to their trade without let and hindrance from the Japanese, that the Japanese-occupied district of the International Settlement be returned to the Settlement authorities, and that the Japanese stop interfering in the Settlement Municipal Council's administration. As none of the governments petitioned is in a belligerent mood, Japan may perhaps ignore any protests with impunity. But America was reported to be considering the possibility of applying sanctions against Japan in retaliation for its discrimination against American trade in China.

The Japanese Premier's statement on the possibility of "peace" with China, reveals clearly that peace is remote both in China and in Prince Konoye's heart.

**YOU'RE AS
THIN AS
A RAIL!..**



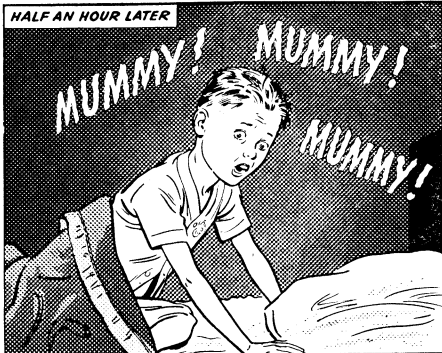
GO ON WITH THE STORY



I DO HOPE HE SLEEPS WELL TONIGHT. HE'S BEEN SO NERVOUS LATELY. I'M WORRIED ABOUT HIM...

GOOD NIGHT, DEAR
SLEEP TIGHT!

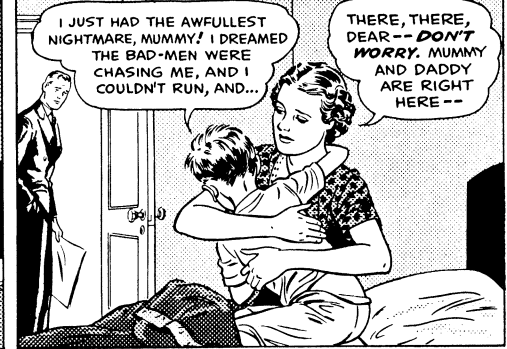
HALF AN HOUR LATER



MUMMY! MUMMY! MUMMY!



WHAT IS IT, DEAR? WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH MOTHER'S DARLING? CAN'T YOU SLEEP?



I JUST HAD THE AWFULLEST NIGHTMARE, MUMMY! I DREAMED THE BAD-MEN WERE CHASING ME, AND I COULDN'T RUN, AND...

THERE, THERE, DEAR--DON'T WORRY. MUMMY AND DADDY ARE RIGHT HERE--



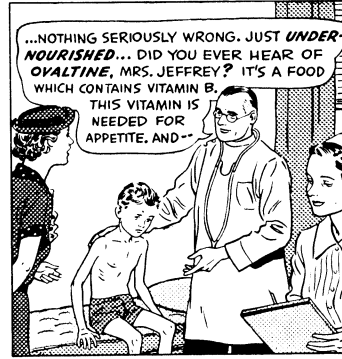
I DON'T KNOW WHAT TO DO WITH THE BOY, JIM! HE'S SCARCELY BEEN TOUCHING HIS MEALS LATELY. HE'S SO FINICKY, AND THIN, TOO...

MAYBE YOU OUGHT TO TAKE HIM TO THE DOCTOR...

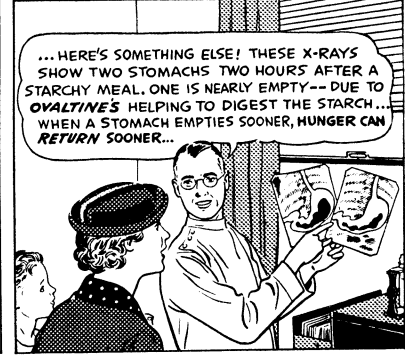


...AND HE WON'T EAT HIS MEALS PROPERLY. HE'S UNDERWEIGHT, AND AWFULLY NERVOUS...

ALL RIGHT, LET'S EXAMINE HIM AND SEE...



...NOTHING SERIOUSLY WRONG. JUST UNDER-
NOURISHED... DID YOU EVER HEAR OF
OVALTINE, MRS. JEFFREY? IT'S A FOOD
WHICH CONTAINS VITAMIN B,
THIS VITAMIN IS
NEEDED FOR
APPETITE, AND--



...HERE'S SOMETHING ELSE! THESE X-RAYS
SHOW TWO STOMACHS TWO HOURS AFTER A
STARCHY MEAL. ONE IS NEARLY EMPTY-- DUE TO
OVALTINE'S HELPING TO DIGEST THE STARCH...
WHEN A STOMACH EMPTIES SOONER, HUNGER CAN
RETURN SOONER...



...AND SO THE DOCTOR ADVISED ME TO GET SOME OVALTINE...

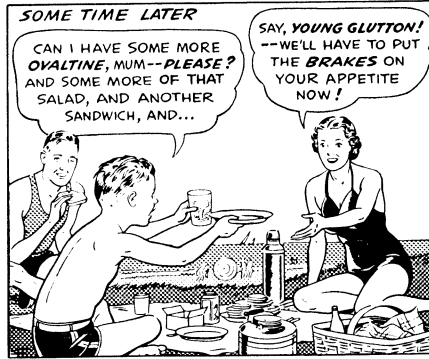
IT'S A MIGHTY FINE "BUILDING" FOOD.



GEE, MUM--THIS COLD OVALTINE TASTES BETTER'N ANYTHING I EVER DRANK!

YUM-YUM!

I'M SO GLAD YOU LIKE IT, DEAR!



SOME TIME LATER

CAN I HAVE SOME MORE OVALTINE, MUM--PLEASE? AND SOME MORE OF THAT SALAD, AND ANOTHER SANDWICH, AND...

SAY, YOUNG GLUTTON!--WE'LL HAVE TO PUT THE BRAKES ON YOUR APPETITE NOW!



...AND HASN'T HE FILLED OUT? I CAN SCARCELY REALIZE HE'S THE SAME BOY WHO WAS SO SKINNY AND NERVOUS A FEW WEEKS AGO!

WILL YOU PLAY WITH ME?

HE'S GOING TO BE AN ATHLETE WHEN HE GROWS UP...

If your child won't eat well--

Is your child a "poor eater"? Does he fail to gain weight as he should? Is he also listless or nervous perhaps?

You may find Ovaltine a help. Thousands of mothers have reported it has helped them "build up" their children. And when children add weight they often get over their nervousness.

The action of Ovaltine is explained in the following way:--

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3. It prevents milk from forming thick curds in the stomach. This makes milk digest better... Ovaltine makes milk taste better, too.

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Offer**

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178 Juan Luna, Manila

I enclose P.10 to cover handling and mailing. Please send me the trial tin of Ovaltine.

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Address

Town

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*...and to everybody
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